THE ANALYSIS OF WORD FORMATION OF

SOCCER TERMS IN THE JAKARTA POST’S

ARTICLES

A Thesis

Submitted to Faculty of Letters and Humanities

In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

The Degree of Strata One

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ABSTRACT


It is a research of morphological phenomenon which focuses on the process of word formation on soccer terms in *The Jakarta Post’s* articles. The writer took twelve articles in one year different edition of The Jakarta Post, for the corpus.

Conceptual morphology is used by the writer to analyze the words which experience word formation process and classify the types of word formation on the soccer terms. The writer began the analysis by reading the articles, next classifies the soccer terms which exist in the texts. After that, the data is outlined in a description which includes morphological process, identifying morpheme, analyze the word formation process, morphophonological process, and last is dictionary meaning.

From the analysis it can be said that there are 64 data, found in one year different edition of The Jakarta post, eight derivations, thirty compounds, eight initialism, two reduplication, three acronyms, three clipping, and one blending. Moreover form the sample there is no borrowing, coinage and back formation found in the development of soccer term in this analysis.

**Keywords:** Word formation, Morphology, The Jakarta Post.
APPROVAL SHEET

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I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contain no material previously published or written by another person no 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 acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, 28th October 2015

Bahrul Hanif
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Jakarta, 29 October 2015

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Human as social beings, need other people to fulfill their needs. For this purpose, communication is one of important tools for humans to get their need. Humans use language as communication tool. Language has some units that are used for expression or opinion. Language is used for more than one purpose.\(^1\) The person who hits their thumb with a hummer and utters a string of curses is using language for an expressive purpose: they are relieving their feelings, and need no audience but themselves. However, animals also have system to communicate each other of their species, but only humans a language which allows them to produce and understand every message.

Furthermore, as a communication or interaction tool, language has some units that are used to express an idea or write something. Sometimes when a great idea come it possible become a worst idea, because he could not deliver his idea in language. Therefore all ideas, opinions, and all the works of the mind will not be known if they do not have a good language.

From the explanation above, language is very important. Now look at the definition of language by linguist. According to Edward Sapir, language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires

\(^1\) Charles Barber, Joan C. Beal and Philip A. Shaw., *The English Language A Historical Introduction* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 25
by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbol.\textsuperscript{2} Language is one of the most important and characteristic forms of human behavior. Language has taken a place at the side of the study of individual languages. \textsuperscript{3} Then, Ferdinand de Saussure stated that language is a system of signs correlated in such a way that the values of each of them are conditioned. A language system is in fact based on oppositions.\textsuperscript{4}

Nowadays, language is used not only in term of speaking, but also for other interest. Language is used in newspapers and magazines, as well as other mass media. Mass media become an important aspect in our lives. Surely it also has some function for human being such as giving information, entertainment, and others. Therefore, the media must have correct standard in formal writing. One of mass media in Indonesia is \textit{The Jakarta Post}.

The newspaper uses language according to their needs and interests of their own information. It is intended to attract the attention of consumers in order to be more interested in reading and following the event that is being held by the media. In this case the process of word formation is one of the important rules in making an interesting slogan or messages. So, it makes the reader reads their messages.

In linguistics, the study to discuss about the process of words is called morphology. Morphology is the study of the forms of words, and the ways in which word are related to other words of the same language. Formal differences among words serve a variety of purposes, from a creation of new lexical items to

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{2} Albert H. Marckwardt, \textit{Introduction to English Language}, (New York: Oxford University Press, 1900), p.79.
\end{itemize}
the indication of grammatical structure.\textsuperscript{5} Morphology is divided into several types, depending on the role played in grammar by a given formation. The most basic division is between inflection and word formation.

In English language, for example \textit{employee} can be analyzed as being composed of the verb \textit{employ} and the ending –\textit{ee}, the adjective \textit{unhappy} can be analyzed as being derived from the adjective \textit{happy} by the attachment of the element \textit{un}-. That can thus decompose complex words into their smallest meaningful units. These units are called morphemes.\textsuperscript{6} Such morphemes are called bound morphemes, in the contrast to free morphemes, which do occur on their own. They also use a rule of word-formation. Informally, word-formation forms “new words”. It involves the productions of new lexemes. There are derivation, compounding, blending, acronym, borrowing, and many more.

Word formation is one of the concerns of morphology which is included by the ways new words are coined in the language in the world and the way forms of words are varied depending on how they are used in sentences.\textsuperscript{7} For this purpose mass media, such as magazines always use this rule of language to make their advertisement and news such as the word \textit{fanzine} (\textit{fan} + \textit{magazine}), UFO (Unidentified Flaying Object) and \textit{radar} (\textit{radio} detection and ranging).

In this case, the researcher is very interested to analyze the form of new words. Especially in the media which contain many new words inside. Then, the writer wants to apply the morphological studies related to the rules of word

\textsuperscript{7} Rochele Lieber, \textit{Introducing Morphology} (New York: Cambridge University Press,2010), p2
formation and chooses the words that appear on *The Jakarta Post* that focus in sports articles in soccer terminology. The purpose of this research is to understand the word more; better so that when people use new word, they will understand. Furthermore, this research does not only wants to analyze but also wants to explore and describe what rules of word formation that they use.

From the fact that is told above this research will focus on analyzing word formation process such as compounding, derivation, blending, reduplication, acronym, initialism, borrowing, coinage, inflection, creation de novo and back formation. Moreover, this research will analyze the process of word formation in *The Jakarta Post* on sports articles in soccer terminology. In analyzing process, this research will use the dictionary that will show the result of word formation process. According to Crystal (1980) as quoted by Ba’du’lu and Herman, morphology is a branch of linguistics which deals with the internal structure or form of word.⁸ So this research will be analyzed by structural morphology.

**B. Focus of the Study**

As told above, this research is focused on the formations of words in the disciplines of morphology. The word formation process that will be analyze such as compounding, derivation, blending, reduplication, acronym, initialism, borrowing, coinage, inflection, creation de novo and back formation. The objects of studies are the words used on the newspaper, especially in *The Jakarta Post* that focused in sport articles at soccer terminology.

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C. Research Question

Based on the background of the study above, the issues to be examined in these studies are;

1. How does The Jakarta Post implement the structural morphology theory in the word formation of soccer terminology?

2. Do the word formation used by The Jakarta Post’s in the soccer terminology causes the reader have the difficulty in understanding the message?

D. Significance of the Study

This research is believed will be useful in supporting knowledge, in order to develop a concept of morphology on the formation of a new word. Moreover, the researcher hopes that people can understand meaning of a word more; not only for linguist but also all of others who never study or know about linguistics before. The research is expected to give a deeper understanding to get the real meaning of the terms occurring in The Jakarta Post’s articles.

E. Research Methodology

1. The Objective of Research

Based on the research question above, this research is aimed to know about the word formation process which is used on sport articles in The Jakarta Post at soccer terminology. To be specific, this research is written to describe the kinds of word formation. To classify and analyze the word formation process which occur on the The Jakarta Post.
2. The Method of Research

This research uses qualitative method, by analyzing the corpus that is used in the newspaper, it is related to study of words formation in morphology. Subroto says that qualitative method commonly used in humanities sciences to make a description of situation and interpret a phenomenon. While the data that use a qualitative method may come from words, pictures, sounds, visual images or objects.

3. The Technique of Data Collecting and Data Analysis

In doing the research a process of data collecting is very important. To support the technique of data collecting and data analysis this research uses bibliography technique. Edi Subroto states that the bibliography technique is using written sources to obtain the data. The written sources used are selected that reflect the use of synchronous language. The sources include magazines, newspaper, literary works, general reading books, scientific works and book of low. The relevant data are written on data card with data sources. This research will analyze the data qualitatively based on the theory of morphology which employed the following steps;

a. Searching the data in The Jakarta Post on sports articles in soccer terminology.

b. Collecting the data from The Jakarta Post that contains the new form of word.

c. Writing the relevant data on data card.

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d. Finding the new and interesting words on the newspaper.

e. Analyzing the new word based on word formation theory.

f. Comparing the new words and specify the kinds of word formation rules.

g. Consulting from dictionary and interview the reader

4. The Instrument of the research

This research uses the data cards as main instrument to get qualitative data when analyzing word in The Jakarta Post’s sport articles at soccer terminology. Data cards is a relevant data that written in the card.\(^\text{11}\) Then, the data card is focused on data description then analyzed them in the data analysis. This research also makes notes, and chooses the theory which is relevant with the words and used the dictionary.

5. The Unit Analysis

The unit analysis of this research is twelve articles in twelve different editions of The Jakarta Post’s articles during 2014-2015. The title of the articles as follows:

1. Australia Out of ASIA
2. United Advance as Cambridge Hopes End
3. Messi-Inspired Barcelona
4. Royo Next in Firing Line for Free-Scoring Madrid
5. Hazard doubles up with Footballer of year honor
6. What would happened if Western Power Boycotted Word Cup

\(^{11}\) Ibid, p.34
7. Liverpool Targets Asian Fan base as Benteke adds glamour
8. RI’s soccer team in Group E with Thailand, Maldives, Timor Leste
9. Indonesian team secures spot in round of 16
10. Villa adds ‘tiki taka’ flair to A-League
11. No case for the defense as Reds’ struggles continue
12. Clubs fined for transfer leaks, PSSI distances itself
CHAPTER II

THE THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

A. Previous Research

This research is not the only one which analyze word formation phenomenon. There are some previous studies which have concerned and related to this topic. In this section, five previous studies will be reviewed in this research.

The first research made by Mega Arisanty, *An Analysis Of Word Formation Processes In Instagram Of Simple Plan, One Direction, Maroon 5 and The Jonas Brother Band*. The purpose of this research is to analyze the kinds of word formation which is applied on Instagram. The data is analyzed by using the theory of morphology which contains the kinds and the process of word formation. To find the word change, it has been selected 75 words frominstagramphotos and comment from the instagram’s account picture of Simple Plan, One Direction, Maroon 5 and The Jonas Brother Band. From the analysis by using the theory of word formation process which occur based upon the analysis on the third chapter which using the theory of word formation and Webster’s Third New International Dictionary, the word formation processes which occur in Instagram are *compounding, inflection, derivation, initialism, clipping, acronym, creation de novo* and *blending*.

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The second research is written by Mia Setianingsih, *An Analysis of Word Formation in Posters Published in 2011 by Orangpintar Wordpress Blog.* This research is aimed to know the types of *Word Formation* that are used in poster published in 2011 by *OrangPintar Wordpress Blog*. The purpose is to find and know the process of formation words. Mia uses descriptive qualitative method, by analyzing and describing the corpus that is used in the posters. To support the analysis Mia uses some dictionaries, namely *Oxford Learner Dictionary* (2000) and *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia* (1998). Finally the writer finds fifteen posters that follow the rules of word formations and from the analysis, Mia concludes that most of the word formations process that are used in the analysis are *blending*, *clipping*, *acronym* and *compounding*.

The third research made by Rena Meisara, *Word Formation on Medical Terms in New York TIME magazine’s articles.* It is a research of morphological phenomenon which focuses on the process of word formation on medical terms in *New York TIME magazine’s* articles. Meisara took seven articles in seven monthly different edition of *New York TIME magazine’s*. Conceptual morphology is used by the writer to analyze the word which experience word formation process and classify the types of word formation on the medical terms which exist in the texts. After that the data is outlined in a description which includes morphological process. Identifying morpheme, analyze the word formation process,

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morphophonological process and dictionary. From the analysis of the seven monthly different editions of *New York TIME magazine’s* articles, there are 39 data found, such as, derivation, compound, abbreviation and acronym. Furthermore there is no truncation, bland, creation de novo and eponym found in the development of medical term in this analysis.

Another research is from journal that was written by Joaquin A. Dominguez, *The Role of Morphology in the Process of Language Acquisition and learning*. Morphology is attracting more and more the interest of linguists. No complete theory of language can develop without a well established theory of word formation. There are many unsolved problems, however, which make any morphological theory a weak theory, badly needing evidence based solution, some of them crucial to the theory: these are for example, productivity, meaning, constraints and so on. Dominguez is also concerned with the acquisition/learning of the rules of word formation. In this respect he draw out conclusion from other authors’ evidence and from our own.\(^{15}\)

The last research was written by Nor Gemilasari, *An Analysis of Word Formation of Slang Words Found in Short Stories in Teenager Magazines ANEKA YESS!* This research is describes the type of word formation in slang words that are found in *Aneka Yess!* edition 2002 until 2014. Nor uses descriptive qualitative method, the result tells that there are the slang words in short story from that magazine, and has a types of word formation such as acronym,

abbreviation, blending, clipping, coinage, compounding, multiple processes, borrowing, reduplication, and affixation.\(^\text{16}\)

From the five previous studies above, this research specifically focuses on sport terminology soccer in terminology which is not found in the research conducted before.

B. Concept

1. Morphology

Etymologically, the word morphology is derived from the word ‘morf’, ‘shape’ and the word ‘logi’ which means ‘science’.\(^\text{17}\) Morphology is unusual amongst the sub disciplines of linguistics, in that much of the interest of the subject derives not so much from the facts of morphology themselves, but from the way that morphology interacts with and relates to other branches of linguistics, such as phonology and syntax.\(^\text{18}\) Francis Katamba states that morphology as the study of word structure.\(^\text{19}\)

Rochelle Lieber also support what Katamba says about the morphology as follows:\(^\text{20}\) The study of word formation, including the ways new word are coined in the language of the world, and the way form of words are varied depending on how they’re used in sentences. Also the study of how words are put together. Whereas in an *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*, Keith Brown states that


\(^{17}\) Abdul Chaer, *morphologi Bahasa Indonesia: Pendekatan Proses* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta.2008), p.3

\(^{18}\) Andrew Spencer, *Morphological Theory*, (Malden: Blackwell publishing, 1997), P. 10


morphology is concerned with the relationship between the form of a word and its meaning and morphology is interested in the forms of word.\textsuperscript{21}

Form the kind of definition above, there is no difference. Among one definition and another are complementary. Therefore morphology is one of the fields of linguistics which studied the changes of words, both grammatically and semantically. Furthermore, it also concentrates on how morphemes operate to be words that contain basic meaningful elements.

2. Theory of Morphology

There are two types of morphology, first is structural morphology and second is generative morphology. Structural morphology refers to what a speaker says. In other words, this theory tends to be applied to a language which has been produced.\textsuperscript{22} Different with structural morphology, generative morphology only focuses to the competence theory. According to Chomsky (1965) in Muis Ba’dulu and Herman (2005), assumptions or principles constitute generative structure of transformational in general.\textsuperscript{23} This research will only use the structural morphology because the data has already produced, not assumptions or principles.

Structural morphology has its own organization in analyzing. It has four components, namely, list of morpheme, word formation process, morphophonological process and dictionary.\textsuperscript{24} The first task is identifying all morpheme, from the data that had been collected. Second task is word formation, which explain how morphemes of a language arranged in a group to form a word.

\begin{thebibliography}{99}
\bibitem{21} Keith Brown. \textit{An Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics}, (USA: Elvisier Pargamon, 2002), P.25
\bibitem{22} Abdul Muis Ba’dulu and Herman, \textit{Mofosintaksis}, Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2005, p.14
\bibitem{23} \textit{Ibid}, p.25
\bibitem{24} \textit{Ibid}, p.17
\end{thebibliography}
in a language. The third task is morphophonology process, which is a mechanism of morphophonology, namely, the changes which occur in the merger of morpheme, such as assimilation, release, addition, replacement, and permutation. And the last component is dictionary.

3. Morpheme

a. Morpheme

The term morpheme is used to refer to the smallest unit that has meaning or serves a grammatical function in a language. Morphemes are the atoms with which words are built, as the smallest difference in the shape of a word that correlates with the smallest difference in a word or sentence meaning or in grammatical structure. According to Lieber morpheme is the minimal meaningful units that are used to form words.

As same as definition above, morphemes are the smallest unit of meaning and the smallest units of grammatical analysis in the language. Adding a morpheme on to an existing stem will always change the meaning in some way (even if it’s only ‘grammatical’ meaning).

In addition, morpheme is a short segment of language that meet three criteria;

1. It is a word or part of a word that has meaning

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2. It can’t be divided into smaller meaningful parts without violation of its meaning or without meaningless reminders.

3. It recurs in differing verbal environments with a relatively stable meaning.

From the definition above, there are the same characteristic about the definitions of morphemes, it is the words that have meaning and it is the smallest part of word. It cannot be divided into small units of language. If the word ‘book’ is examined in the light of these criteria, it will indicate that is morpheme. The word ‘book’ is recognized as a word and it is listed in any dictionary. Of course it can be divided into smaller units of words. Morphemes are possible to be classified into free morpheme and bound morpheme.

b. Free Morpheme

A free morpheme is one that can be uttered alone without meaning.\(^{29}\) Francis Katamba also state that, those morphemes that are allowed to occur on their own in sentences as words are called free morpheme.\(^{30}\) For example: men, book, tea, and sweet, bet, very.

Lieber briefly explains that free morpheme is can stand alone as words: wipe, head and bracelet.\(^{31}\) Moreover, it is understood that free morpheme is the one that can stand alone as a word. It doesn’t need other morphemes.

c. Bound Morpheme

Bound Morpheme is a morpheme that cannot stand alone.\(^{32}\) Finch also state that, these small units – able, y, ship, ant, ily, wards – which are bolted on to

\(^{29}\) Ibid. p.97

\(^{30}\) Francis Katamba, op.cit. p. 27

the root word are called bound morpheme. They are detachable and can be added on to a variety of word, but cannot stand alone as words in their own right.\textsuperscript{33}

4. **English Word Formation**

Most ‘new’ words are created by some innovative manipulation of an already existing word or words.\textsuperscript{34} Words can divided as a unit of language that carries meaning consists of one or more morphemes which are linked more or less tightly together. Whereas Norman says that word is the smallest segment of speech that can be used alone.\textsuperscript{35}

Every language is in need of new words – borrowed, derived or otherwise formed – simply because new things need new words. Formation of words is divided by the rules of word formation. Rule can explain the process of formation of the word. There are some kinds of word formation, these are;

a. **Compounding**

Compounding is the process of putting words together to build a new one that “does not denote two things, but one” and that is “pronounced as one unit.”\textsuperscript{36} New words and phrases emerge as a direct response to the need to refer to new concepts, and one of the most straightforward ways of doing this is to simply combine existing words, which together make a sensible representation of a new idea. There are four kinds of compound words:

\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{32}Ibid. p.33
\item \textsuperscript{33}Geoffrey Finch. \textit{op.cit.} p.177
\item \textsuperscript{34}Heidi Harley, \textit{English Words A Linguistic Introduction}, (Victoria: Blackwell Publishing, 2006), p. 90
\item \textsuperscript{35}Andrew Carstairs-McCarthy, An Introduction to English Morphology: Word and Their Structure, (Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press, 2002), p. 18
\item \textsuperscript{36}Martina Wagner. \textit{Word Formation Process: How New Words Develop in the English Language}, (winter term 2010). p.4
\end{itemize}
1. Endocentric compound: A(modifier) + B (head) = a special kind of B (sea power)

2. Excocentric compounds: A+B = compound with an unexpressed semantic head (paleface)

3. Copulative compounds: A+B = the ‘sum’ of what A and B denote (bittersweet)

4. Appositional compound: A+B = different descriptions for a common referent (singer-songwriter)

b. Derivation

Derivation, as the most common word formation process,\(^\text{37}\) builds new words by adding morphemes to stems. These morphemes are added to the target stem by affixation, through prefixes and suffixes. While prefixes like un- or dis- usually do not change the lexical category of a word, suffixes, such as –ness or –action, usually do. If taken the examples happy → unhappy and happy → happiness, it is obvious that because of the suffix –ness the lexical category of happy has changed. The meaning is always slightly changed, but in the way that the final word is still closely related to the former word.

Norman also say, derivation is the forming of new words by combining derivation affixes or bound bases with existing words.\(^\text{38}\) In addition Martin states that derivational morphemes are added to forms to create separate words: \(^\text{39}\) -er is a derivational suffix whose addition turns a verb into a noun, usually meaning the

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person or thing that performs the action denoted by the verb. For example, drive +
er creates driver, one of whose meanings is “someone who drive.”

c. Blending

Definitions of blends in the morphological literature differ a great deal, but
most treatments converge on a definition of blends as words that combine two
(rarely three or more) words into one, deleting material from one or both of the
source words,40 usually by taking the beginning of the other word and the end of
the other one. So new words like spork (spoon + fork), fanzine (fan + magazine),
bromance (brother + romance) are created. There are of course other ways to
create a blending: for example, you can take both beginning of a word (cybernetic
+ organism) cyborg or take a whole word and combine it with a part of other one
(guess + estimate) guesstinate.

d. Reduplication

Reduplication is the process of forming a new word by doubling a
morpheme, usually with a change of vowel or initial consonant.41 Katamba
observed that nothing is more natural than the prevalence of reduplication, the
repetition of the base of a word in part or in its entirety.42 He observed that though
rare, reduplication is found in English, it is attested in words such as: pooh-pooh,
sing-song, roly-poly or harum-scarum. Moreover, Katamba in his book, mention
Bauer’s statement about reduplication. That is the most significant property of
reduplicatives (words formed by reduplication) is that word-formation is driven
by phonological factors. There are two main types of reduplicatives: RHYME

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42 Francis Katamba. op.cit. p.54
MOTIVATED COMPOUNDS and ABLAUT MOTIVATED COMPOUNDS (cf. Bauer 1983). Rhyme means what it means in poetry: the vowels and any consonant(s) that appear after it in the last syllable are identical while ablaut means a change in the root vowel. (Usually ablaut signals a change in grammatical function.  

**e. Acronym & Initialism**

Acronyms and initialisms are shortenings, built from the initial letters in a phrase or name. While acronyms are pronounced as single words (NASA, AIDS), initialisms are pronounced “as a sequence of letters” (DNA, USA).  

Some acronyms even become words of our everyday language, such as laser or zip code. But the most famous word based on a shortening is the initialism OK, whose origins are fairly argumentative. Most linguist call initialism abbreviation. Initialism and acronyms can be sub-divided into a few groups:

1. Acronyms containing non-initial letters (Interpol – *International Criminal Police Organization*)

2. Pronounced as a combination of initialism and acronym (CD-ROM, JPEG)

3. Recursive initialisms, in which the abbreviation refers to itself

   (PHP – *PHP hypertext pre-processor*)

4. Pseudo-initialism, which consist of a sequence of characters that, when pronounced as intended, invoke other, longer words (*IOU – I* 

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43 *Ibid.* p.54

owe you, CU – See you) this kind of initialism is frequently seen on
the internet.

5. Initial whose last abbreviated word is often redundantly included
anyway (PIN number)

f. Borrowing

Borrowing is the process of actually borrowing words from foreign
languages. The English language has been borrowing words from "nearly a
hundred languages in the last hundred years", and today, French loan words are
especially popular. The other way round, many countries also have taken many
English words into their dictionaries, such as the well-known OK or internet.
While most of the loan words are nouns, only some of them are verbs or
adjectives. Mostly, the borrowed nouns are later changed or "made conform" to
fit the verbal forms of the language, in speech and in writing. For example, risk,
originating in Italia, was actually a noun when borrowed, but later, in need of a
verb, it was converted: to risk.

g. Coinage

Coinage is the invention of totally new terms. The most typical sources are
invented trade names for commercial products that become general terms for any
version of that product. Examples are aspirin, nylon, zipper and Vaseline.
Nowadays, many corporations practice it to create a unique of their products and
this name is widely known because of the massive advertising of it. Word google

45 ibid, p.51
46 Ibid, p. 52
47 George Yule, Op, cit. p.64
that widely used in expression today mean “to use the internet to find information.”

**h. Inflection**

The notion of inflection rests on the more basic notion of lexeme. A lexeme is a unit of linguistic analysis which belongs to a particular syntactic category, has a particular meaning or grammatical function, and ordinarily enters into syntactic combinations as a single word; in many instances, the identity of the word which realizes a particular lexeme varies systematically according to the syntactic context in which it is to be used.\(^{48}\) Inflection in English include the genitive ‘s; the plural –s; the third-person singular –s; the past tense –d, -ed; the negative particle ‘nt; -ing form of verbs; the comparative –er; and the superlative –est.

**i. Back formation**

Words are analogically derived by deleting a suffix (or supposed suffix), a process called back-formation.\(^{49}\) An example of such a back-formation is the verb *edit* which was derived from the word *editor* by deleting -or on the basis of a proportional analogy with word pairs such as *actor - act*. Another example of back-formation is the verb *escalate*, which occurs with two meanings, each of which is derived from a different model word. The first meaning can be paraphrased as ‘To climb or reach by means of an escalator. To travel on an escalator’ (OED), and is modeled on *escalator*. The second meaning of *escalate* is roughly synonymous with ‘increase in intensity’, which is back-formed from

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\(^{49}\) Ingo plag. *Op. Cit*, p. 48
*escalation* which can be paraphrased as ‘increase of development by successive stages’.

j. **Clipping**

Clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump. Clipping is divided into two parts, first Fore-clipping such as, *plane*: aeroplane, *bus*: omnibus and *van*: caravan. Second is Back-clipping *info*: information, *disco*: discotheque, and *lab*: laboratory.

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50 Francis katamba. *Op,Cit.* p.124
CHAPTER III
DATA ANALYSIS

A. The Data Description

From all the soccer terms that have already been collected and identified, this research classifies them in a table based on the types of word formation. The following is the table of data analysis which has been listed in data card by the writer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Edition of newspaper</th>
<th>Types of Word Formation</th>
<th>Terms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>January 1st, 2015</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Tournament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Initialism</td>
<td>AFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Playoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pre-Final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>February 5th, 2015</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Quarterfinals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Initialism</td>
<td>Midfielder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>FA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Blending</td>
<td>Left-footed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Semi-final</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First-half</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Clipping</td>
<td>Juve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fiore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>March 20th, 2015</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Unbeaten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Lobbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goalkeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Quarterfinals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Spot-kick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Under-fire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>First-leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>April 7th, 2015</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Free-scoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Center-back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kick-Off</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Playmaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Clipping</td>
<td>Barca</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 13rd, 2015</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>footballer</td>
<td>Midfielder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initialism</td>
<td>PFA</td>
<td>FWA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Goalkeeper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 1st, 2015</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Soccercrazed</td>
<td>Sport Corp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduplication</td>
<td>Coca cola</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>FIFA</td>
<td>UEFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 24th, 2015</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Midfielder</td>
<td>AFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Shoot-out</td>
<td>Up-Front</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fire Power</td>
<td>Fullback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 22th, 2015</td>
<td>Initialism</td>
<td>PSSI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Kick-Off</td>
<td>KnockOut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>OCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 19th, 2014</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Midfielder</td>
<td>Goalkeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>First Half</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 17th, 2014</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Midfielder</td>
<td>MLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Initialism</td>
<td>FC</td>
<td>AFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reduplication</td>
<td>Tiki taka</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 3rd, 2014</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Game-changing</td>
<td>Runners-up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 12th, 2014</td>
<td>Initialism</td>
<td>PSSI</td>
<td>ISL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Club-linked</td>
<td>Match-fixing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>OCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In this chapter, the data will be collected using bibliography technique and random sampling to filter out some of the data which are too numerous to gain the written source. Moreover, the data will be identified in data card to classify the data from the twelve articles of *The Jakarta Post* based on each types of word formation. This research only focuses on the sport terms from the twelve different edition of *The Jakarta Post*. Then, the data which focuses on soccer term will be analyzed with structural morphology and classified based on word formation concept.

Furthermore, the data which have been collected are gathered into a table. To support this research, the writer will also engage some English dictionary, mainly, *Oxforddictionaries.com* and Julia Dictionary Inc (soccer dictionary) as references of every word or term’s information—part of speech and meaning of the word—contained in the article, and also the other dictionaries to support another information of the data. In the end, the writer will interview the reader for more information regarding the analysis.

**B. The Data Analysis**

This research aims to apply the structural morphology in examining the development of the formation of word which only focuses on the sport in soccer term on the articles of *The Jakarta Post*. Therefore, this research will describe deeply about the internal structure of each term. Moreover, every ‘word formation, sentences in this chapter will be abbreviate to ‘WF’ in the details of each data in this analysis. Since this analysis also uses the purpose random
sampling to analyze the data, thus the writer put the sampling data which will be analyzed in a table bellows:

Table 3.2
Sample Data that will be Analyze

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Type of Word Formation</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
<td>Midfielder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Goalkeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Compound</td>
<td>Football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Playoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kickoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Playmaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Initialism</td>
<td>AFC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MLS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ISL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Reduplication</td>
<td>Tiki-Taka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Acronym</td>
<td>FIFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>UEFA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Clipping</td>
<td>Juve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Blending</td>
<td>Socceroos</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The principals of morphology structural can be propounded into four steps in organizing the process of developing a word:

1. Identifying Morpheme
2. Word Formation
3. Morphophonological Process
4. Dictionary
With that four of model morphology structural, this research identifies all the soccer terms which have an internal structure or word formation process.

1. Derivation

Derivation, as the most common word formation process,\(^{51}\) builds new words by adding morphemes to stems. These morphemes are added to the target stem by affixation, through prefixes and suffixes. While prefixes like un- or dis- usually do not change the lexical category of a word, suffixes, Norman also say, derivation is the forming of new words by combining derivation affixes or bound bases with existing words.\(^{52}\)

This research will apply the theory of structural morphology to analyze the process of word formation bellow:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Data 1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word *midfielder* is considered as a word which has more than one morpheme, since it can be divided into smaller pieces that are mid+field+er. The prefix *mid-* is a free morpheme which can stand alone with meaning. While *field* is the root of the word *midfielder* which is also a kind of free morpheme. It can stand alone with meaning by itself and annex to suffix *-er* that is bound morpheme.

\(^{51}\) George Yule. *Op. Cit* p. 57
Prefix *mid*- and suffix *–er* can also be called derivational morpheme because when the two affixes attach to the root of word, it changes the paradigm of it. It changes the meaning and change the part of speech. Prefix *–mid* in midfield changes the part of speech if added by root, from adjective into noun. Moreover, suffix *–er* do not change the part of speech of the root but, it gives a ‘subject’ sense to the affix.

The process does not affect the pronunciation of the base word. There is no morphophonological process in developing the word. Furthermore, this derivation has already been collected in dictionary which has a meaning of “(Chiefly in soccer) a player in the central part of the field”. In another word meaning is “one of the four main positions in football, are positioned between the defenders and strikers.” The readers understood the word formation above. It is easy to know the meaning of ‘midfielder’, it is a well-known word. Usually, ‘midfielder’ used to position control by coach in soccer.

**Data 2**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Goalkeeper</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Messi-Inspired Barcelona (20th March 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentences</td>
<td>Only a magnificent performance by goalkeeper Joe Hart save City</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>Derivation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This soccer term *goalkeeper* has more than one morpheme as the smallest unit of the word. The morphemes which are familiar in the complex word are *goal* and *keep*. It is a free morpheme which can stand alone with meaning as a word. The other part is a bound morpheme *–er* which is a suffix and can not stand alone.

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54 Julia Dictionary Inc, 2015
as a word unless it is being attached to some other free morpheme. From the description of the smaller parts of the word, it can be concluded that the term goalkeeper has three morphemes, namely goal, keep and –er.

The word formation process happens when the suffix –er attached to the root keep and generate a new lexeme keeper. It changes the part of speech from adjective into noun. After that the prefix goal added to the form keeper and creates another noun goalkeeper. This transformation does not affect the pronunciation of the word. Moreover, this derivation is considered as an official word of English because it has already been listed in dictionary and has a meaning of ‘a player in soccer or field hockey whose special role is to stop the ball from entering the goal’ or ‘the player closest to their own goal and has the job of preventing the opposition from scoring. They are the only player on the pitch that can handle the ball in open play, but only in their own penalty area.’ The readers do not have problem to interpret the meaning. To know the meaning of goalkeeper is easy, it usually uses not only in written text but also in daily conversation after soccer matches.

2. Compound

Compounding is the process of putting words together to build a new one that “does not denote two things, but one” and that is “pronounced as one unit.” New words and phrases emerge as a direct response to the need to refer to new concepts, and one of the most straightforward ways of doing this is to simply

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56 Julia Dictionary Inc, 2015
57 Martina Wagner. Loc. Cit p.4
combine existing words, which together make a sensible representation of a new idea. There are three types of compound,

a. Compound adjective

b. Compound noun

c. Compound verb.

**Data 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>football</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Asian Football Federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Australia Out of ASIA (31st January 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word *football* is considered to have more than one morpheme. It is so obvious because they consist of two free morphemes that are *foot* and *ball*, the parts which can stand alone and have a meaning by themselves. Moreover, they cannot divided into smaller pieces which has a meaning. So, both can be stated as the morpheme of the word. It can be concluded that the word *football* consist of two morpheme.

In this case, the word *foot* is a free morpheme which is joined together with the other free morpheme *ball* and creates a new word *football*. This can be proved by the meaning of this word, ‘a widely used name for association football. It can also refer to the ball.’

*Football* has another meaning ‘any of several games played between two team on a usually rectangular field having goalposts or

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58 Julia Dictionary Inc, 2015
goals at each end and whose object is to get the ball over a goal line, into a goal or between goalposts by running, passing, or kicking.\textsuperscript{59}

There is no morphophonological process in this word formation. The two components of morpheme is not affected by the development of the word. Therefore, the pronunciation of the word football is still the same as when it was a separated word foot and ball. In English this word has already been confirmed as an official word since it is listed in English dictionary. The readers understood about the word formation above. Football is a famous word, it is an affiliate of sport.

**Data 4**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Playoff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>The final through an Intercontinental playoff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Australia Out of ASIA (31\textsuperscript{st} January 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This compound word obviously has two morphemes in one formation. The word play and off they are the morphemes which already have meaning and become components of the word playoff. Therefore, there is difference between those two morphemes. Lexically, the word play and off can be said as free morpheme. This assumption can be supported by the fact that play and off are a form which already has meaning, and both are list in English dictionary as a lexeme.

The process of this formation happen when the two free morphemes, play and off, joined together and generate a new word playoff and this kind of

\textsuperscript{59}Merriam Webster http://i.word.com/idictionary/football accessed on October 28\textsuperscript{th}, 2015
processed is considered as a process of compound. This process does not affect
the pronunciation of the base word. Furthermore, playoff has been confirmed as an
official word for it is listed in dictionary with the meaning of ‘a series of games
that is played after the end of the regular season in order to decide which player or
team is the champion.’ More specific meaning on soccer dictionary playoff is ‘a
series of matches toward the end of the season that determine clubs which are
promoted and/or relegated, determine tied league position or determine qualifiers
for continental competition.’ The reader understood about word formation
above. Playoff is a famous word in sport terminology. In the end of tournament it
usually uses to select the best team.

**Data 5**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Kickoff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>by the time they kickoff in the Bosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Rayo Next in Firing Line for Free-Scoring Madrid (7th April 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are two morphemes found in the compound noun. The first is kick
which is a free morpheme, has an identity as a noun, and can be used alone as a
word. The second is off that is also a free morpheme. These two morphemes are
considered to be able to stand alone as a word because they have already been
added in English dictionary, they are accepted as a word in a sentence even when
they are not attached to another word or morpheme.

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60 Merriam Webster, http://i.word.com/idictionary/playoff accessed on October 28th, 2015
61 Julia Dictionary Inc, 2015
The process of this formation happened when the two free morphemes joined together and generate a new word that is *kickoff*. This kind of process is considered as a process of compound, where there are two components can be used as a steam merges with another steam and create a new lexeme. This is indicated on the focuses on the *kick* word in the left side of the word.

Moreover, there will always be a process of morphophonological in this type of word formation. The stress of this compound is on the *kick*, for it is being the main focus of the word. Furthermore this word formation has already been listed in dictionary and the meaning is ‘the start or resumption of a football match, in which a player kicks the ball from the centre spot’\(^{62}\). Also in soccer dictionary kickoff means ‘the method of starting a match; the ball must be played forwards from the centre spot with all member of the opposing team at least 10 yard from the ball, also used to restart the match when a goal has been scored’\(^{63}\). The reader do not have problem to interpret the meaning. Kickoff is a well-known word used in soccer terminology.

**Data 6**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Playmaker</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Playmaker Isco is available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Rayo Next in Firing Line for Free-Scoring Madrid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(7(^{th}) April 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>Compound</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---


\(^{63}\) Julia Dictionary Inc, 2015
The *playmaker* word is considered as a word which consists of more than one morpheme in it. The first is the free morpheme *play*, and the another free morpheme *make* and the last is the bound morpheme --*r*. These three components cannot be divided more into smaller pieces which has meaning.

This word formation happens when the free morpheme *play*, it is always stated as a word, merge with the derivative *maker* and form a new word *playmaker*. This compound word is a kind of left-headed for it describes the level of the second steam. This word formation does not have morphophonological process, because the pronoun of this word is same when it is mentioned. Furthermore, this word has been added in English dictionary. The meaning of *playmaker* is, ‘a skillful player in sport like basketball, soccer, and hockey who makes plays that help a team to scoring during games.’\(^{64}\) In full definition of *playmaker* is explained within the soccer term in soccer dictionary, which means ‘an attacking player whose job is to control the flow of their team’s play.’\(^{65}\) The reader knows the meaning of ‘playmaker’. Playmaker is used to position control in soccer terminology.

3. Initialism

Initialisms are pronounced “as a sequence of letters” (DNA, USA).\(^{66}\) Some acronyms even become words of our everyday language, such as *laser* or *zip* code. But the most famous word based on a shortening is the initialism *OK*, whose origins are fairly argumentative.

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\(^{64}\) Merriam Webster, http://i.word.com/dictionary/playmaker accessed on October 28th, 2015

\(^{65}\) Julia Dictionary Inc, 2015

\(^{66}\) Edward Finegan. *Loc,Cit.* 48
From the extension of initialism AFC, it can be seen that there are three morphemes build this abbreviation word. However, this word confirmed that it has six morphemes in the formation. The four free morphemes are *Asia*, *foot*, *ball*, and *confederate*. The other bound morphemes are *–n*, *-ion* which are annex to the morpheme *Asia* and *confederate* as suffix.

The process of this word formation is when the long word that consists of six morphemes shortened by taking some of the first letter to represent the word. In this case, the initialism AFC is shorten from the *Asian Football Confederation*. The first letter A is representing the *Asian* word, the letter F representing the *Football* word, and the letter C representing the *Confederation* word. Moreover, for the morphophonological process of this word formation is how to pronounce this new word AFC. Since it is an initialism, it should be pronounced by each alphabet in the abbreviation. Although this word is not listed in English dictionary, it is still used in soccer term to refer a name of soccer organization. However it listed in soccer dictionary and has a meaning, the meaning is ‘an initialism for either the Asian Football Confederation, the governing body of the
sport in Asia. The reader understood the word formation above. AFC is a well-known initialism especially for Asia people.

**Data 8**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>MLS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>the new MLS season, which begins in March</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Villa adds ‘tiki taka’ flair to A-League (17th October 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>Initialism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This word is initialisim of three words, it’s possible to have three morphemes. But, it is true, when the suffix also the affix not found as a part of this abbreviation. The word that build such as *Major, League*, and *soccer*. The process of this word formation is when the long word that consist of three morphemes shortened by taking some of the first letter to represent the word. In this case, the initialism *MLS* is the shorted from of *Major League Soccer*. The first letter *M* is represent the word *Major*, the letter *L* is represents the word *League* and the last letter *S* represents the word *Soccer*.

Furthermore, morphophonological process of this process is how the way to pronounce this initialism *MLS*. It should be pronounced by mentioning each alphabet in the initialism. Although this word is listed in English dictionary, and the meaning also explain of the initialism is *Major League Soccer*. The reader knows the meaning of ‘MLS’. It is used in soccer terminology especially by American.

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67 Julia Dictionary Inc, 2015
Data 9

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>ISL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>top division, the Indonesian Super League (ISL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Clubs fined for transfer leaks, PSSI distances itself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(12th December 2014)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>Initialism</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this extension of initialism ISL, it can be seen that there are three morphemes build this word formation. ISL is pure initialism because there are no suffix and no affix. Therefore, it is confirmed that it has three morphemes in the formation. There are *Indonesia*, *Super*, and *League*. In this case, the initialism ISL is the shortened form of *Indonesia Super League*.

The process of this word formation is when the long word that consist of three morphemes are shortened by taking some of the first letters to represent the new word. The first letter *I* is representing the *Indonesia* word, the second letter *S* is representing the *Super* word. The last letter is represents *League* word. Moreover, the morphophonological process is how to pronounce this word formation. Therefore it should be pronounced by mentioning each alphabet in the initialism. Although this word is not listed in English dictionary, it is still used in the sport terminology especially in Indonesia. The readers understood the meaning of word formation above. ISL is a famous initialism used in Indonesia league.

4. Reduplication

The most significant property of reduplicatives (words formed by reduplication) is that word-formation is driven by phonological factors. There are
two main types of reduplicatives: RHYME MOTIVATED COMPOUNDS and ABLAUT MOTIVATED COMPOUNDS (cf. Bauer 1983). Rhyme means what it means in poetry: the vowels and any consonant(s) that appear after it in the last syllable are identical while ablaut means a change in the root vowel. (Usually ablaut signals a change in grammatical function.69

Data 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Tiki-Taka</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Villa adds ‘tiki taka’ flair to A-League</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>Villa adds ‘tiki taka’ flair to A-League (17th October 2014)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>Reduplication</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This word Tiki-Taka consists of two morphemes in this formation. The first is bound morpheme because it can stand alone, without meaning. Also, the second is bound morpheme because it can stand alone and no meaning too. When the first word Tiki annex with the second word Taka with a hyphen between them, the formation generate a complex word Tiki-Taka and it is where the process of reduplication happened.

The type of this reduplication is rhyme motivated compounds, because the vowels and any consonant(s) that appear after it in the last syllable are identical. Although, the process of reduplication is driven by phonological factors, the morphophonological process in still unknown. Tiki-Taka word is not listed in English dictionary, but it is listed in soccer dictionary. That means ‘one style ply characterized by short passing and movement, working the ball through various channels and maintaining possession. The style is primarily associated with

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69 Francis Katamba. Op.Cit. p.54
Spanish club FC Barcelona and the Spanish national team. The readers know the meaning of ‘tiki-taka’. Especially, for Spanish and Barcelona Fans, it is a famous word.

5. Acronym

Acronyms are pronounced as single words (NASA, AIDS). The shortening of words is taken to its logical conclusion in ACRONYMS. Words forming a complex expression referring to the name of an organisation, company or a scientific concept may be reduced to their initial letters alone which together represent sounds that form perfectly acceptable syllables and hence can be pronounced as words.

**Data 11**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>: FIFA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence : Blatter was voted to a fifth term as FIFA president on Friday</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article : What would happen if Western powers boycotted world cup? (1st June 2015)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF     : Acronyms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This acronym does not consist of four morphemes, although it is built by four letters. However, it turns out that there are ten components of morphemes in this formation. First is *Federate* its free morpheme, it has suffix that is –*ion*. The second is, preposition word, of it is free morpheme. The third are *inter* and *nation* both are free morphemes, they has a suffix –*al*. The fourth are, compound word, *foot* and *ball* they are free morphemes. The last is *associate* it’s free morpheme I

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70 Julia Dictionary Inc, 2015  
connect with suffix –ion. Therefore the morphemes in the extension of FIFA are *Federate + -ion + of + Inter + Nation + -al + Foot + Ball + Associate + -ion*.

The process of this word formation is when taking the initial letter to shorten it to represent the phrasal word, *Federation of International Football Association* and create an acronym FIFA. The pronunciation of this word is read the syllable unlike Initialism or Abbreviation that read each letters. Moreover, FIFA is listed in English dictionary, the meaning is ‘the international governing body of soccer, formed in 1904 and based in Zurich, Switzerland.’ The reader understood the meaning of ‘FIFA’. It is a famous word in the soccer terminology.

**Data 12**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>: UEFA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>: UEFA President Michel Platini,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>: What would happen if Western powers boycotted world cup?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>: (1st June 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>: Acronym</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This acronym consists of four letters. It will create an assumption that the extension of acronyms UEFA consists of four morphemes. However, it turns out that there are eight components of morphemes in this formation. The word *Union* and *of* are free morphemes which can stand alone as a word. While the derivative *European* and *Association* each of them consists of two morphemes, they are *Euro* as a free morpheme and –*pean* as bound morpheme and *Associate* as free morpheme and –*ion* as bound morpheme. Moreover, the morphemes in the

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extension of UEFA are Union + of + Euro + -pean + Foot + Ball + Associate + -ion.

The process of this word formation is when taking the initial letter to shorten it to represent the phrasal word Union of European Football Association and create an acronym UEFA. The pronunciation of acronyms is similar to pronouncing a word because it just read each syllable. Furthermore, the acronyms UEFA is not listed as a lexeme in the English dictionary, but it is listed on soccer dictionary and the meaning is an acronym for Union of European Football Association, the governing body of the sport in European. The reader understood the meaning of word formation above. UEFA is a well-know word used in soccer terminology at European

6. Clipping

Clipping is the term for the formation of a new word-form, with the same meaning as the original lexical term, by lopping off a portion and reducing it to a monosyllabic or disyllabic rump. Clipping divided into two parts, first Fore-clipping and second is Back-clipping.

Data 13

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>: Juve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>Roma is second in Serie A but has lost ground on leader Juve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>United advances as Cambridge hopes end (5th February 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>: Clipping</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

73 Julia Dictionary Inc, 2015
This clipping consists of one free morpheme as the unit in developing the formation. The formation of this clipping word happens when the *Juventus* word is reduced to become *Juve*. It is part of Fore-clipping because it uses a first syllable as a word. *Juve* has not been listed in dictionary but every fans of football knows it’s a football club from Italy. The pronunciation of this formation is the same with the main word in the first syllable. The reader understood the meaning of word formation above. *Juve* is a famous word especially for Juventus fans.

7. **Blending**

Definitions of blends in the morphological literature differ a great deal, but most treatments converge on a definition of blends as words that combine two (rarely three or more) words into one, deleting material from one or both of the source words, usually by taking the beginning of the other word and the end of the other one.

**Data 14**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>: Socceroos</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Article</td>
<td>: Australia Out of ASIA (31st January 2015)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sentence</td>
<td>: The Socceroos have reached the last two World Cup finals through Asian qualifying,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WF</td>
<td>: Blending</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The word *socceroos* is a bland word built up of two morphemes. The first morpheme is *soccer* and *kangaroos*. Soccer is a free morpheme it can stand alone as a word. Kangaroo is also a free morpheme, but –s as a suffix is bound morpheme because it cannot stand alone. Moreover, this process does not affect the pronunciation of each morpheme. Furthermore, this word, *socceroos*, is listed in dictionary, the meaning is The Australian International soccer team\(^76\) but it avowed in Australia as nickname of FFA or Football Federation of Australia. Socceroos is a not well-known word, it usually uses in Australia. The reader is difficult to interpret the meaning of socceroous.

CHAPTER VI
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

The writer concludes that there are 12 of The Jakarta Post’s articles that use rules of word formation during August 2014 till July 2015. The writer also analyzes and classifies the type of those words such as compound, acronym, blending, etc. The writer uses a random sampling in analyzing the data. However, not all the types of word formations occur in the data analysis. From ten types, there are three types which are not found in the research. Those are borrowing, coinage and inflection. The writer found 65 word formations in the articles and analyzes only 14 word formations process.

There are four steps in structural morphology to analyze word process. Those are identifying morpheme, word formation, morphophonological process and dictionary. However, not all the changes have in the process of word formations through all the steps. Evidently, there are some soccer terms which are not listed in English dictionary such as Socceroos, Tiki-Taka and UEFA. Other than that, some word formations that are analyzed before have no morphophonological process or no changes in pronunciation.

B. Suggestion

The writer suggests to the readers to enrich the knowledge about developing the new kind of words in any aspects. In fact, each presence of words can be a major influence in a language. Since language is arbitrary, it is necessary
to conduct continuous research in order to increase the knowledge about phenomena of word formation. Finally, it is very important to have a further understanding about words and their form.

For the object of this research the writer chooses a written language to be analyzed. For further analysis, the writer suggests to do further research on the spoken language as in movies, songs, and dialogue.
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Oxforddictionary.com

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Web


Clubs fined for transfer leaks, PSSI distances itself

Irawaty Wardany, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Sports | Fri, December 12 2014, 11:01 AM

A Soccer Association of Indonesia (PSSI) official said on Thursday that the organization could not be held responsible for leaking information on Twitter that prompted the world’s soccer authorities to impose sanctions on three local clubs.

Soccer’s global governing body FIFA issued a statement on Wednesday that it had fined three Indonesian clubs for publishing secret transfer information on Twitter.

Persebaya Surabaya and Persires Bali Devata were each ordered to pay 25,000 Swiss Francs (US$25,800) for publishing confidential data on club-linked Twitter accounts, while PSIS Semarang was fined 15,000 Swiss Francs for republishing the other teams’ tweets and publishing a confidential letter sent to them by FIFA, Agence France-Presse reported.

The clubs were sanctioned “for breaching their obligation to keep data contained within the FIFA Transfer Matching System strictly confidential,” the statement said.

It is the first time FIFA has sanctioned clubs for such confidentiality breaches via the use of social media.

“Only one person in each club has access to the Transfer Matching System to maintain secrecy of the data. The PSSI doesn’t have that privilege,” PSSI member development and stakeholder affairs director Budi Setiawan told journalists on the sidelines of a discussion at the Youth and Sports Ministry on Thursday.

“If [the data from the system has been] leaked, you should ask the aforementioned clubs,” he added.

He revealed that those clubs were no longer playing in the country’s top division,
the Indonesian Super League (ISL).

The fine is just the latest controversy that has hit Indonesian soccer, which is recent years has often lurched from one problem to the next, including foreign players dying after complaining of going unpaid and match-fixing allegedly behind five own goals scored in a match between PSS Sleman and PSIS Semarang on Oct. 26. Both teams were disqualified for their actions. - See more at: http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2014/12/12/clubs-fined-transfer-leaks-pssi-distances-itself.html#sthash.XGL2GfWr.dpuf
Soccer Friday: Villa adds ‘tiki taka’ flair to A-League

Jason Dasey | Sports | Fri, October 17 2014, 10:48 AM

Just like Dwight Yorke and Alessandro Del Piero before him, David Villa is a global star who has made an immediate impression in front of soccer fans in Sydney, Australia.

He was on the field for just 15 minutes before he showed his class with a stunning goal from outside the box on his A-League debut.

Yorke and Del Piero were marquee players for Sydney FC, but Villa was playing for the away team, Melbourne City, and his equalizer after he came off the bench in the 1-1 draw on the league’s opening weekend drew a more subdued reaction from the 25,525 fans at the Allianz Stadium.

The transformation of Melbourne’s second club — now 80 percent owned by the City Football Group that also controls English champion Manchester City — is as intriguing a story as Villa’s much-talked about guest stint.

The 32-year-old will play up to 10 A-League games as preparation for his move to Major League Soccer (MLS) club New York City — also under the ownership of the City Football Group — for the 2015 season.

Until this year, Melbourne City was known as Melbourne Heart and lived in the shadow of two-time A-League champion Melbourne Victory.

In its four previous seasons, the club had never finished higher than sixth and finished last in 2013-2014, despite having former Liverpool winger Harry Kewell as captain. Its average home crowd was less than half of its more glamorous crosstown rival.

But the injection of Abu Dhabi cash has dramatically changed the club’s fortunes. Club membership numbers have jumped by more than 2,000 to a healthy 9,200. Sponsors are coming out of the woodwork to get involved.

And Villa isn’t the only star attraction.
Joining the ex-Spain International in the dressing room is two-time English Premier League winner Damien Duff, who set up Villa’s debut goal with a pinpoint cross. And City’s marquee player is midfielder Robert Koren, who captained Slovenia in the 2010 World Cup and played for Hull City last season.

They’re backed by a core of solid yet unfashionable homegrown players. Patrick Kisnorbo is a former Leeds United central defender who has battled back from serious injury.

Erik Paartalu has just returned home from Thai club Muangthong United. Fellow midfielder Aaron Mooy is a fringe Socceroo who joined from AFC Champions League finalist Western Sydney Wanderers.

Villa would have been hard pressed to name any of his new teammates as he celebrated his debut goal with them.

He’d only gone through four training sessions after flying in at the start of the week.

His last competitive match had been 107 days earlier when he scored the opening goal for Spain — against the Socceroos — in the 3-0 World Cup victory in Curitiba on June 23.

He doesn’t speak English so he can communicate only with the Spanish speakers in the group — City’s Argentine import Jonatan Germano and manager John van ‘t Schip, who has coached in Mexico.

“It’s not easy for David,” van ‘t Schip said.

“In a strange country, in a strange stadium, everything is new for him here and it’s a team that he’s never played in before. But’s he’s been very humble and integrated well into the team.

The players like him: they love him. In return, he’s happy to be with us and he’s enjoying his time. Now we have to get stronger with David and as a team.”

Villa is staying in a Melbourne hotel without his wife and three children, who are already focusing on getting settled in New York City. He’ll travel to the US just before Christmas ahead of the new MLS season, which begins in March.

“During this period of inactivity, it’s important for me to play with a team,” Villa told a-league.com.au. “It’s a wonderful opportunity for me to play in another league and on another continent.”

His future New York City teammate Frank Lampard chose to go on-loan with
Manchester City as he waited for the 2015 MLS season.

Indeed, there is a sense that, despite the hype, Villa sees his A-League adventure as little more than a glorified training stint.

Even so, that won’t stop Australia’s fast growing soccer fraternity from getting excited about watching a winner of three La Liga titles, three Copa del Reys, as well as the UEFA Champions League, in addition to his many trophies and honors at international level.

The club’s record crowd for a non-Melbourne derby was just 13,752 when Alessandro Del Piero and Sydney FC came to town in 2013.

There’s every chance that number will be surpassed on Sunday for the visit of the Newcastle Jets, as fans click through the turnstiles at AAMI Park to catch a glimpse of Melbourne City’s bearded number-nine. - See more at: http://www.thejakartapost.com/news/2014/10/17/soccer-friday-villa-adds-tiki-taka-flair-a-league.html#sthash.hoayHVrQ.dpuf
Indonesian team secures spot in round of 16

The Jakarta Post, Incheon, South Korea | Sports | Fri, September 19 2014, 7:11 AM

Indonesia’s soccer team continued its winning streak in the second match of Group E with a 4-0 win against Maldives on Thursday in Incheon, South Korea, and secured its ticket to the round of 16.

Despite waves of attacks from the Maldives team, which trained under Drago Mamic, former Persib Bandung coach, goalkeeper Andritany Ardhiyasa managed to keep his net secure throughout the first half.

It was midfielder Ramdani Lestaluhu who scored the first goal for the Indonesian team after successfully penetrating Mohamed Jazlan’s net in the 13th minute, the only goal made in the first half.

In the second half, the Indonesian team played more aggressively and forward Ferdinand Sinaga made the second goal in the 49th minute, followed by a goal from midfielder Bayu Gatra who received a kick from Ferdinand in the 57th minute.

Despite the widening gap, the Maldives players kept trying to attack.

Adritany was replaced by Teguh Amirudin in the 61st minute after a violent collision with a Maldives player.

Ferdinand scored his second goal in the 80th minute with a penalty kick, after Samdhooh Mohamed made a foul toward Alvin Tuasalamony.

The Indonesian team that won its group opener against Timor Leste 7-0 on Monday has so far collected six points and topped Group E, which in addition to Indonesia consists of Thailand, Maldives and Timor Leste. Indonesia will face Thailand in its last group match slated on Monday.

RI’s soccer team in Group E with Thailand, Maldives, Timor Leste

Irawaty Wardany, The Jakarta Post, Jakarta | Sports | Fri, August 22 2014, 10:17 AM

Indonesia can look forward to some tough matches during the soccer competition at the Asian Games in Incheon, South Korea, which begin in September.

The soccer draw, which was held on Thursday at the Harbor Park Hotel, Incheon, saw Indonesia placed into Group E together with Thailand, the Maldives and Timor Leste.

“Every opponent is tough. We are already familiar with the other teams because we have played them several times,” Soccer Association of Indonesia (PSSI) chairman Djohar Arifin told The Jakarta Post in a phone interview.

Djohar said he hoped Indonesia’s young players would not suffer any lack of confidence.

“I hope the Indonesian team will advance to the knockout phase, at the very least,” he said.

Host country South Korea was drawn in Group A with Malaysia, Saudi Arabia and Laos, while defending champion Japan was placed in group D with Kuwait, Iraq and Nepal. Four-time winner Iran will kick off its campaign in group H with Vietnam and Kyrgyzstan.

The Asian Games, which takes place every fours years, is slated to run from Sept. 19 through Oct. 4. However, the soccer competition is scheduled to start on Sept. 14, four days ahead of the opening ceremony. The age limit for the teams is 23, with three players over that age also allowed.

Indonesia’s soccer team is part of the country’s 188-strong delegation to the Games, where it is due to participate in 23 out of the total 36 events.

With only a slim chance of advancing beyond the first knockout stage, Djohar said the Asian Games was just a stepping stone in the team’s long-term program of developing a new generation of players for the senior team.
“This tournament will allow them to gain experience as they face opponents at the regional level,” Djohar said.

Wei Jizhong, honorary life vice president of the Olympic Council of Asia (OCA), said as reported by Reuters that the Games were a chance for the region to impress the world.

“With nearly 10,000 athletes and 5,000 officials, the Asian Games is nearly on the same scale as the Olympic Games,” he said.

**Soccer draw**

**Group A:** South Korea, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Laos  
**Group B:** Uzbekistan, Hong Kong, Bangladesh, Afghanistan  
**Group C:** Oman, Palestine, Singapore, Tajikistan  
**Group D:** Japan, Kuwait, Iraq, Nepal  
**Group E:** Thailand, Maldives, Timor Leste, Indonesia  
**Group F:** North Korea, China, Pakistan  
**Group G:** UAE, India, Jordan  
**Group H:** Iran, Vietnam, Kyrgyzstan

Soccer Friday: Liverpool targets Asian fan base as Benteke adds glamor

Jason dasey | Sports | Fri, July 24 2015, 7:41 AM

Four years have passed since Liverpool’s last visit to Malaysia, but, in soccer terms, it seems like an eternity.

Kenny Dalglish’s 2011 side featured the likes of Andy Carroll, Charlie Adam and Alberto Aquilani. Just one player from the squad of 23 who saw game time in 2011’s 6-3 victory at the Bukit Jalil National Stadium — fullback Jon Flanagan — is still with the club.

The 2015 Reds, who arrived in Kuala Lumpur this week ahead of Friday’s game against the Malaysia XI, are very much a team in transition. At Wednesday’s media conference at the serene Saujana Resort, manager Brendan Rodgers seemed to be asked more questions about players not on the tour than those who actually made it.

How would new signing Christian Benteke improve the squad? What about the future of the absent Mario Balotelli in the wake of his Twitter comments about the departed Raheem Sterling? With Steven Gerrard now with LA Galaxy, how would Jordan Henderson fare as captain?

“I’m only interested in talking about players I currently have,” an exasperated Rodgers said, just a few hours before Benteke’s £32.5 million (US$50 million) move from Aston Villa was finalized back in the UK.

The big Belgian will add firepower up-front, plus a much-needed touch of glamour, to a squad lacking the superstars of years past. As much as Henderson and new signing James Milner — who sat alongside his manager and captain at the media conference — are seasoned England internationals, they are not players to set the pulses racing of local fans.

Indeed, former stars like Ian Rush, Robbie Fowler, Luis Garcia, Didi Hamann and John Barnes are creating more buzz in Malaysia than most of the current squad. The five legends are in Southeast Asia to support the tour, or to work on commercial events on the sidelines of the official schedule.
“You can’t live in the past [...] you’ve got to move on,” Rush, a Liverpool ambassador, told ESPN FC at a promotion for Liverpool sponsor Subway.

“From my era with Bob Paisley to the 2005 Champions League winning team that Didi and Luis appeared in — that’s over now. There are a lot of new players over the past season or two. Players come and go, but Liverpool is more about the tradition, the fans and the family atmosphere at the club.”

Since their penalty shoot-out victory over AC Milan a decade ago, the Reds have lifted just one trophy — the 2012 League Cup — won on penalties against Cardiff City, under Dalglish. They finished an unsatisfactory sixth in last season’s Premier League, but a summer spending spree has fans hoping for a serious title charge.

With the acquisition of Benteke, Rodgers has now overseen three of the four most expensive signings in Liverpool history — attacking midfielder Robert Firmino at £29 million from Hoffenheim and Adam Lallana at £25 million from Southampton are the others. Only £35 million man, Andy Carroll, the striker who scored just six league goals in 44 appearances before moving to West Ham United in 2013, was costlier than the current trio.

Liverpool has brushed aside three teams so far on their undefeated Asian and Australian tour, scoring eight goals and conceding just one.

A composite side comprised of locals and imports, the Malaysia XI, aren’t expected to pose a serious threat. They’ll be missing much of their best talent including former Australia defender Robbie Cornthwaite, one of three players that local club Selangor have refused to release for the game.

In the last major match played at the Bukit Jalil National Stadium, Dollah Salleh’s Malaysians were crushed 6-0 by Palestine in an AFC World Cup qualifier on June 16. A similar thrashing isn’t beyond the realm of possibility as members of the Reds’ bloated squad try to impress their manager.

Even so, former Liverpool captain Steve McMahon, who works as technical adviser for Frenz United academy at nearby Janda Baik, says the pressure won’t ease up on Rodgers.

“Pre-season results mean nothing [...] we saw that with Newcastle United last season who were looking really good in the summer and ended up having to fight relegation,” McMahon said.
“Liverpool has appeared to have changed the way they play on tour, with more of a pressing game. But if they don’t start the season well, Rodgers could be in trouble.”

There is still a holiday feel in Malaysia, with the notorious Klang Valley traffic lighter than usual for the visitors from England. Many local families are still on vacation as they continue Idul Fitri celebrations.

Tour organizer, Pro Events, say that ticket sales are picking up, with fans able to watch both the Thursday evening training session and Friday’s game for the one price. A crowd of around 70,000 — which is 15,000 fewer than in 2011 — is expected to click through the turnstiles.

Just a couple of hours before Thursday’s training session, defender Mamadou Sakho and winger Jordon Ibe were at the Paradigm Mall, near the team hotel, doing a sponsored meet-and-greet with the public. But if they hadn’t been dressed in their Liverpool colors, Sakho and Ibe probably could have walked around the shopping center without being recognized.

One thing that the 2011 and 2015 Liverpool matches in Malaysia have in common is the absence of the iconic Stevie G. Four years ago, he skipped the Asian tour to work on his fitness at the club’s Melwood training base after groin surgery.

The previous Kuala Lumpur game saw the long forgotten David Ngog and Maxi Rodriguez score two goals apiece as the Reds saw off a spirited Malaysian side.

As much as getting on the scoresheet at Bukit Jalil on Friday night will bring confidence to Liverpool’s recent arrivals, history has proven that success on pre-season tours is certainly no guarantee of longevity.
No case for the defense as Reds’ struggles continue

Toby Davis

Liverpool’s Alberto Moreno dith-ered, Newcastle United’s Ayoze Perez scored and the Mersey-siders’ difficulties were laid bare in a few seconds of sloppy defending by a player recruited with the flirted proceeds of Luis Suarez’s departure.

This was the narrative that echoed around the Liverpool forums and message boards within seconds of the full-time whistle in Saturday’s 1-0 defeat at St James’ Park as the Anfield club’s fans began to debate - where it had all gone wrong.

For Liverpool boss Brendan Rodgers, a fourth loss in 10 league games this season, could be explained away as little more than a moment of defensive madness.

“We were punished for a mistake and that is what cost us the game,” he told BT Sport.

There are some supporters, however, who are beginning to point the finger at a manager feted for last season’s title charge but now firmly under the microscope.

While the more generous fans see Rodgers being hamstrung by an un-timely injury to striker Daniel Sturridge, others point to a defense that still struggles with the basics and a host of new recruits that have failed to hit the ground running.

Following Suarez’s departure to Barcelona, Liverpool splashed out £130 million (US$207.94 million) on nine new signings, including Divock Origi who returned to Lille for a sea-son on loan, to fill out a squad that looked thin in the previous campaign when Liverpool were runners-up.

None of the arrivals have been a resounding success, some have failed to shine at all while others have punctuated intermittent bright moments with game-changing errors and catastrophic blunders.

Liverpool’s defense remains a concern with two clean sheets in 15 games in all competitions this season.

Croatia’s Dejan Lovren and Spaniard Moreno, at a combined cost of £37 million, were added to a back-line that shipped 50 league goals last season.

Yet Moreno’s mistakes cost Liv...
Hazard doubles up with Footballer of Year honor

Mike Collett
REUTERS/LONDON

Eden Hazard was named England's Footballer of the Year on Tuesday after his consistently outstanding performances throughout the season helped Chelsea win the Premier League title.

Tottenham Hotspur striker Harry Kane was second in the voting by members of the English Football Writers Association with Hazard's Chelsea club mate and captain John Terry third.

The 24-year-old Belgian international midfielder adds the award to the Professional Footballers Association (PFA) honor he collected last month and becomes the first player from his country to claim the accolade since it was launched in 1948.

Only two other Chelsea players have won England's most prestigious and soccer's oldest individual honor -- Gianfranco Zola in 1997 and Frank Lampard in 2005.

Kane, who has scored 30 goals in his first full season for Spurs and was awarded his first England cap, was named the PFA's Young Player of the Year last month, while defensive rock Terry has played every minute of every Premier League game to date.

FWA chairman Andy Dunn told Reuters: "The list of truly world class players on the Football Writers' Association roll of honour is a long one and Eden Hazard is a worthy addition."

"A creator, a goalscorer and the hardest of workers, he has been a constant source of threat for the champions."

He has started all 36 Premier League matches Chelsea have played so far and, considering the particularly close attention he receives from opponents, that is a feat in itself.

"His electrifying, attacking talent has made him the first Belgian to win the Footballer of the Year award."

"He is a brilliant successor to Luis Suarez and we just hope he stays in the Premier League for a lot longer than Luis did after collecting the trophy."

Uruguayan striker Suarez, who won the award after scoring 31 goals for Liverpool last season, joined Spanish giant Barcelona before the start of this campaign.

Hazard collected 53 percent of the vote making him a comfortable winner, while he and Terry's Chelsea teammates Cesc Fabregas, Branislav Ivanovic and goalkeeper Thibaut Courtois also featured in the top 10.

Four other players received votes Alexis Sanchez of Arsenal, David De Gea of Manchester United, Sergio Aguero of Manchester City and Estaban Cambiasso of Leicester City.

England's Footballer of the Year Winners (Last 10 years)

2006 Thierry Henry (Arsenal)
2007 Cristiano Ronaldo (Man United)
2008 Cristiano Ronaldo (Man United)
2009 Steven Gerrard (Liverpool)
2010 Wayne Rooney (Man United)
2011 Scott Parker (West Ham United)
2012 Robin van Persie (Arsenal)
2013 Gareth Bale (Tottenham)
2014 Luis Suarez (Liverpool)
2015 Eden Hazard (Chelsea)
SPORTS

FRIDAY March 20, 2015

MESSI-INSPIRED BARCELONA outclasses lackluster Manchester City

Reuters

Local Messi-inspired Barcelona outclassed Manchester City as they recorded a 4-0 win on Wednesday that sent the Spanish giants into the Champions League quarter-finals 4-0 on aggregate.

Only a magnificent performance by goalkeeper Joe Hart saved City from a heavy defeat and Sergio Aguero’s late penalty made it look a good night for the English champions.

"I expected the City as they played. It was a game with a lot of chances where we could have finished it off a lot earlier,” Barca coach Luis Enrique told reporters.

"We got what we wanted which was to go through in the next round and I am happy with the display. We played well and this is a big boost for us at this stage of the season.”

Messi has been in blistering form and he delighted the home fans in a packed Nou Camp by relentlessly teasing the City players with his party tricks.

Holding the advantage from the first leg, Barca could afford to sit back and let the Premier League side on the break.

City struggled badly in defence against Barca’s pace and movement and the breakthrough came after 21 minutes when Messi found Rakitic, who calmly finished the ball past Hart. Barca hit the woodwork through Neymar and Luis Suarez, and then Mark Andre-Svenn scored Sergi Aguero’s weak penalty in a victory that enabled the Spanish side to reach the quarter-finals for a second consecutive year.

It was the second straight season that City have been knocked out at this stage and meant there was no English representative in the quarter-finals of Europe’s elite competition.

City boss depended on having a tight defence, but under five minutes back Vincent Kompany gifted the hosts a golden chance after five minutes when Dani Alves’ wide ball and lay-up Navas whose shot came back off the post.

Messi had a shot from a tight angle saved by Hart and the hamstring forward line were on the receiving end of some wild challenges as City tried to keep them at bay. Barca increased their advantage

hold on the tie when Messi found Rakitic in space to score and Suarez ran through on goal but was denied by Hart.

The hosts continued to create chances in the second half with Neymar making an excellent opportunity with just the keeper to beat after 79 minutes.

Barca were guilty of sitting on the ball and could have been punished had City been more clinical.

Sergi Busquets was adjudged to have fouled Aguero with 12 minutes to play but at this stage the Argentine’s team were too far ahead and prevented City’s late hope of launching comeback.

In Dortmund, Carlos Tevez scored twice and set up another goal as Borussia Dortmund crushed Barcelona 5-0 to reach the quarter-finals for only the second time since 2006 with a 5-1 aggregate victory.

Tevez forward drilled in from distance after three minutes and set up Aubameyang for the second goal 20 minutes from time.

Toure added his second late on with the Germans well in.

"We were too harmless," Dortmund coach Juergen Klopp said. "If you don’t shoot on goal, you can’t score and we can’t have the ball, because it’s totally well with us, you could see with the final Tevez scored."
Gulf nations want ‘AUSTRALIA OUT OF ASIA’

By Nick Hulevnen

A sia’s soccer chief has admitted there is groundswell of opinion in the west of the continent that Australia’s membership of the confederation has not worked out and they should be kicked out.

Australia will play South Korea for the Asian Cup on Saturday after what is widely regarded as a successful hosting of the tournament, the second time they have reached the final in three attempts since switching from Oceania in 2006.

Asian Football Confederation (AFC) president Shaikh Salman bin Hamad Al-Khalifa, in an interview with United Arab Emirates newspaper Al-Ittihad, said there was a desire by Gulf Arab federations to review Australia’s membership.

“We are not seeing the same success across West Asian federations,” he told the paper on Wednesday.

“But I also know that the Arabs are not the only ones that are not convinced with the value of Australia staying within the Asian football family.”

Critics of Australia’s move to Asia, a switch aimed at securing more competitive football and an easier route to the World Cup finals, say the benefits have been all one way.

The Socceroos have reached the last two World Cup finals through Asian qualifying, while the Arabian Gulf, which had one team in soccer’s showpiece event from 1990 to 2006, was not represented in South Africa or Brazil.

Australia has four automatic qualifying spots for the World Cup with a fifth country getting a slot through the Asian confederation.

Al-Khalifa, who took over the AFC in 2013, said no restrictions had been put in place to review Australia’s membership when it was agreed in 2008.

“The decision to include Australia was taken many years ago, before I became head of the AFC,” he added.

“There are several Asian federations that see that it is necessary for Australia to leave the AFC, and for the AFC to cut all ties with Australia, but we can’t just make a decision on opinions.

“Any decision about Australia’s membership will have to come from the general assembly.”

Al-Khalifa released a statement on Friday saying Australia had earned its place in Asia by “working diligently” and contributing to the development of the confederation at all levels.

“The effort includes development work among AFC member associations, administration through the various AFC committees and economic benefits through the commercialisation of AFC’s broadcast rights in Australia,” it read.

“The AFC Asian Cup Australia 2015 has been a wonderful showcase for Asian football.”

“Australia is a full member of AFC like any other and the relationship with its fellow member associations can only grow stronger in the years ahead.”

Australia coach Ange Postecoglou was reluctant to comment on the report but said he had experienced nothing but mutual respect and admiration from other countries in Asia.

“Speaking at his pre-final news conference, Postecoglou said the whole of Asian football should be united in working towards one goal— their nations winning the biggest prize of all.”

“From our perspective, our goal is to continually, hopefully, raise standards in this region,” he told reporters.

“The goal collectively should be for an Asian country to win the World Cup. We’ve got to break it up. It’s a 4-yearly cycle.

‘And that’s only going to happen if there’s real mutual respect amongst all the countries here.’”
United advances as Cambridge hopes enc

Flying high: Manchester United forward Ruud van Nistelrooy celebrates after scoring a goal against Cambridge United during the FA Cup fourth round match at Cambridge's home ground, on January 23, 2005. Manchester United won 3-1.

Manchester United reached the FA Cup fifth round and avoided any further embarrassment against stubborn fourth-tier side Cambridge United with a 3-0 victory at Old Trafford on Tuesday. It did little to ease the Blues' relegation worries, however, after a 0-0 draw at Cambridge, which was promoted from theminor leagues last season. United even made his appearance tell with goals from Ruud van Nistelrooy and James Wilson, although it was largely a serviceable display.

The Blues were on the back foot from the first minute when Cambridge striker Van Nistelrooy hit the post, and finally got the ball out of the way with a superb header at the back post. United's wing-back, who beat up Tottenham Hotspur, who beat up Blackburn 3-1 away in their fourth round replay.

Second-half Fulham, from an earlier victory Premier League winner Nottm. after taking a two-goal lead, but was eventually beaten 2-1 after missing three chances in the last half-hour at Craven Cottage.

Cambridge, the lowest ranked team to reach the fourth round, were already big winners having guaranteed themselves a bumper package of about £2 million ($3.1 million) from gate receipts and TV money — a huge windfall for a team at their level.

The Cambridge chairman said their victory was a 'great day for Cambridge United' after taking a two-goal lead, but was eventually beaten 2-1 after missing three chances in the last half-hour at Craven Cottage.

United's opponents, however, were the men who had built the net behind the Cambridge's most famous victory, over the Blues in the 1972 FA Cup final. They had scored in the first half, but were stunned down the pitch.

They had a great chance to win when one minute the Blues raced on a goal, with their full-back, but his strike was saved by the foot and Cambridge's response was quick.

United midfielder Marcouel Sambouka headed in an early Manchester United goal, with a drop-kick from Tom Huddlestone, who poked home from the left after 25 minutes. But United were quickly back in the game, with a superb header from Robson van der Vaart just past the hour mark.

Van Nistelrooy, who was on the scoresheet in the 1972 FA Cup final, was on the scoresheet again in the 1972 FA Cup final.
What would happen if Western powers boycotted World Cup?

Ronald Blum
ASSOCIATED PRESS/New York

What would happen if Sepp Blatter hosts a World Cup and most of Europe, several South American powers and the United States don’t show up? Blatter was voted to a fifth term as FIFA president on Friday, but the governing bodies of soccer’s wealthiest nations, the world’s best clubs, the strongest economies and the most lucrative television audiences are in countries that want Blatter out.

If FIFA’s $3.9 billion in revenue from 2013-14 included $3.83 billion from last year’s World Cup in Brazil — of which 2.43 billion was generated by television rights sales, 1.58 billion from marketing agreements and $537 million in tickets.

The majority of FIFA’s money comes from deals in Europe and the United States, where governments — rather than Russia — are paying for reform.

Visa has threatened to “reassess our sponsorship” if changes are not made. The Coca-Cola Co. expressed concern, saying the controversy “tarnished the mission and ideals” of the World Cup.

They do have tremendous leverage, but it remains to be seen whether the Financial Crimes unit and the U.S. Department of Justice have a criminal case to build against Blatter or not.

The Solomon Islands are going to have a spot! But Germany, nah, not so much.” Gans said. “Sepp Blatter can get 14 votes from the Trinidad and Tobago of the world, these island nations whose FIFA representative is one of the wealthiest persons on the island in part because he’s the FIFA representative. And he’ll be able to hold onto power as long as he wants in part because of the voting process.”

If Blatter could be headed toward an internal fight, much as college sports in the United States went through last year when the NCGA — the body that oversees competition — agreed to give its five biggest conferences greater autonomy.

“FIFA World Cup” is marketed, but if UEFA boycotts the tournament or breaks away from FIFA, and it is backed by the United States and South America’s top powers, the World Cup would be about as interesting as the African Cup of Nations or the Asian Cup.

Blatter downplayed the possibility.

“They need FIFA and UEFA needs UEFA,” he said Saturday.

But would television networks and sponsors pay all that money for an audience to watch 97th-ranked Malawi play No. 99 Qatar? What if UEFA told European clubs — which have the best players from around the world — to ignore FIFA’s regulations and refuse to release players to national teams for World Cup qualifiers?

“This isn’t ever by any means,” English Soccer Association chairman Greg Dyke said.
RAYO NEXT IN FIRING LINE FOR FREE-SCORING MADRID

Five of the best: Real Madrid's Cristiano Ronaldo celebrates his fifth goal against Granada during a Spanish La Liga soccer match at the Santiago Bernabeu Stadium in Madrid on Sunday. Ronaldo scored five as Madrid won 9-1.

Manchester United striker is confident of sealing a surprise against their city rivals.

"With the enthusiasm we have in the team and how we are playing at the moment, we think we can beat Madrid," he said. Rayo's main threat will be a well-known one to Madrid fans as former Real youth product Alberto Moreno's La Liga goals have made him the highest scoring Spaniard in the division. Barcelona maintained their struggle at the top of the table.

However, the Catalans will be confident of a more comfortable evening at home tougglesome Almorais on Wednesday. The Andaluscians sacked Juan Ignacio Martinez at the weekend after a 2-1 defeat to Levante left them in the relegation zone with Miguel Rivera set to take temporary charge.