

University EFL Alumni's Opinion on Register in Football

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ABSTRACT

The existence of football has paved the way for this study to find the football registers types. This linguistic part explains the language and its usage. The researcher implemented the theories of a register from Biber and Conrad (2009) and Biber and Finegan (1994). This investigation uses the interviews via WhatsApp to gather the data from 5 participants. The qualification of selecting them as participants are as follows. First, Their football knowledge is very good from the International one up to the national one. This is because some of them are big fans and sport journalists. Second, these people were alumni from one university located in Yogyakarta. That is why they can see from other opinions about terms in football because they are non-English-speaking speakers. After getting the information from the interview, the researcher analyzed it. The results showed 16 types as follows. These are actions, positions, places, championships, supporters types, clubs, tools, business in football, referee types, impacts of fouls, special matches, times, honorifics, name, impacts of fewer achievements, and formations. In actions, there are 15 samples. In positions, there are 32 examples. In places, there are 3 samples. In championship, there is 1 example. In supporter types, there are 3 samples. In clubs, there are 2 examples. In tools, there are 3 samples. In business in football, there are 3 examples. In referee types, there is 1 sample. In impacts of fouls, there are 2 examples. In special matches, there are 2 samples. In times, there are 3 examples. In honorifics, there are 5 samples. In name, there is 1 example. In impacts of fewer achievements, there are 2 examples. In formations, there are 3 samples. Thus, these registers happened in football.

Keywords: *football, register types, EFL*

INTRODUCTION

Based on Sir Alex Ferguson as cited in Redmond and Warren (2012, p. 5), “football today is a truly global phenomenon”. That is why football becomes one of the most well-known sports in the world. This game has 11 people to play. It also needs a rival of a team in order to make a goal. Usually, when the match is going on, all people want to see it whether they watch television or they come to the stadium directly. From all of these facts, there are a lot of football terms raise.

According to Biber and Conrad (2009), a register is the usage of language based on the condition. Biber and Finegan (1994) stated that this intertwines between “text” and “context”. Text can be a word or more than one word. Context is something surrounding the language, such as the situation, who speaks the words, whom the words are given to. Context: register of football shows as the sign of the match will be held. This is usually to inform the parties who involve in the football. That word is beneficial for football players, coaches, both of the teams, supporters, the committee of the football game, and sport journalists.

Sample from participant 1 said: “kick-off” (P1.1, 15 January 2021). It is a famous register for everybody who wants to watch or hold the match or get the news from it. The reason why this register emerges is that when the people know the schedule of football being held, they can prepare very well. Football players can be maximum of playing football. Coaches feel it as an important word because that register is as the beginning time to evaluate their teams’ playing results. For both of the teams, it can give information to know who their opponent is. Supporters have to know this term because all of the people can prepare themselves to support their favourite team to see both directly in the stadium and to get information indirectly from their houses. That phrase is also useful for the committee of football because they have to prepare the equipment, who will be the referee, and share information with the public. Sport journalist must understand this because they are the media for public to know the schedule of the match.

Previous studies on football registers are shown as follows. Richard (2008) tried to look for football language in television. Bowcher (2001) did a research dissertation about register of rugby in conversation from radios of Australia. Humpolik (2014) tried to investigate the expression of football register in radio, video game and television. Sullivan (2019) had the investigation for register based on male and female language during football competition. From the four investigations above, there is no register of football from perceptions in EFL context. This makes the researcher wants to seek the information. The researcher then has an objective of the study: to look for the types of football registers in alumni of University EFL students’ opinions.

Football has been already explored in many books. Cardona (1950) wrote about the techniques of protection for football, attacking the opponent team and preparation for both of the teams. These are a must for the teams to make them great. Rippon (1981) had written about the history of one English football team called Arsenal team. This club had been told in detail about when it was built until the width of the football field. Caughron (1950) and Such (1950) were about the variations of formations in football. Those player arrangements are important

for the teams both for attacking and defending. In Goldblatt and Acton (2020), there are more details for the information about various types of it, players' positions, protection and attacking plans, necessary personal abilities, examples of countries which love football much and football winnings events. That book is written well because the writers make some deeper information for football. Besides those writers' opinions above, Murray (2010) adds that the first history of football, players' tools, who make a judgment of the game from the beginning to the end, the jobs of the coach and the manager, and the well-known football teams. The reason why this writer wrote is because it can document well everything about football.

The groups of supporting football teams are also discussed in other books. Glynn (2018) mentioned that they are divided into 2 parties. The first one is "hooligan" and the next part is "casual" (Glynn, 2018). Kossakowski (2021) stated the same. It can be concluded that both of them are faithful supporters because wherever their team is for the league, they follow them. Kossakowski (2021) added that the third party is "ultras". Among those types of supporters, there are differences. First, the group that only brings fireworks is ultras because usually they want to make colourful in the surrounding situation when their football club wins. Second, the group who only wears the sport shoes during the game is casual because it is based on the name of the type which shows informal accessories. Additionally, they have positive impacts. Three of them are called as twelfth players because the supporters' arrival can be a great motivation for the team. They are patient in the queue for buying a ticket because it is for improving the team's economy. As busy as they are at work, they can support the team either by coming to the stadium or by watching television. Their faith has already been approved.

The social life of football is also explained in a book. This is about the economy related to football. Morrow (2003) already discussed the supply of money in a football team. As we know, a club of football needs a lot of money to build the best performance. Usually, the main income is from selling the tickets to the supporters. That is why they can be alive because the people who want to see them must be disciplined to buy the tickets.

METHOD

According to Tracy (2013), an interview is one of the solutions for the people who want to look for "hidden" and "unseen" information. In this study, the researcher can uncover the fact of football register based on alumni of university EFL students' perspectives. The criteria for choosing the participants were as follows. First, they know a lot about football either nationally or internationally. The reason that if they are huge fans of football teams or they are

sport journalists, it makes the researcher easier to dig the data. Second, they are alumni of one university in Yogyakarta. It is for knowing the different points of view about football.

The setting is explained in this part. The tele-interview was done on January 15th, 2021. The researcher asked 5 participants about the registers of football that they only knew via social media called WhatsApp. They are pseudonyms (P1, P2, P3, P4 and P5). After data is collected, the data analysis is done by classifying them based on the theories above.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on Biber and Conrad (2009) and Biber and Finegan (1994), a register is part of sociolinguistics that needs a language and the conditions around it. This is because people who use it have to know who the interlocutor is and when the sentence is stated.

The Types of Football Registers

The researcher found the types of football registers from the opinions of participants.

Actions

In line with Goldblatt and Acton (2020), there is a necessary ability that must be had by a footballer.

Context: the term football happens in the final part after having the ball.

An example of P1's idea is "shoot" (P1.2, 15 January 2021). This activity will be done by a football player when she or he has a chance after keeping the ball. This condition will be persuaded by his or her team's friends or the coach or the supporters by saying: shoot the ball!. If the position of the ball can pass the goalkeeper and it is inside the crossbar, the team will get 1 score. On the other hand, if the ball is outside the crossbar, they do not get any score.

Goldblatt and Acton (2020) assert that to be a winner in the match of football, a club has to have an attacking plan.

Context: a football team has a strategy to score. This happens in certain places.

Sample from P1 showed "kick and rush" (P1.3, 15 January 2021). This verb revealed that a team's strategy to attack quickly. It is made in the area of the rival's crossbar. That action includes the long passes to make a goal. The teams who usually take this plan are the clubs in the UK because it is their characteristic.

Based on Cardona (1950), to be a better team in a league, a football club must have a skill to attack.

Context: when the player's rival team does a violation, the referee will give the gift to another club. These are because of an opponent's handball or other violations which happen outside the six-yard box.

An example from P2 showed "free kick" (P2.4, 15 January 2021). This register is known as the good chance to make a goal. This is because the player can make his or her team to be a winner in that match.

Goldblatt and Acton (2020) said that a player of football has to know about important skills.

Context: when an opposing team's player kicks the ball nearby the corner of the area where the goalkeeper is, the referee will give a corner kick.

Sample of P2 revealed "corner kick" (P2.5, 15 January 2021). This happens as an opportunity to make a goal. This goal can happen directly or indirectly by passing his friends first.

According to Cardona (1950), a footballer needs to understand how to protect the ball.

P2's answer was "foul" (P2.6, 15 January 2021). The register is used to minimize the ball possession of the opponent club. In addition, this can also minimize the big score of the rival team. It can be simple and serious. The examples are as follows. In simple foul, it can be like handball unintentionally. If it is a serious foul, an intentional handball will be made.

Based on Murray (2010), to protect the area of defense, the team needs knowledge to overcome.

Context: when a player is usually actively searching the ball to score, the opponent has to be clever to defend this movement.

P2 said about "offside" (P2.7, 15 January 2021) as the solution to stop the player from bringing the ball. It is because that player has decided a skilled player. That is why offside trap is made by positioning all of the players in the defending area must be far away from that place. It only remains the attacking players and they are offside.

In Goldblatt and Acton's view (2020), the plan of protecting the ball is something important to every player of football.

Context: when an opponent's player brings the ball, the defender is not ready to protect their area of defending.

The action of "gol bunuh diri" (own goal) (P2.8, 15 January 2021) can happen based on P2's response. The reason is he or she panics about how to make the ball away from the

area penalty so the ball enters in his team's net. On this occasion, a player must be calm if this person experiences it. The calmness of kicking the ball away makes no own goal.

In football, there are obligatory skills to have. These are parts of individual's ability learned in the preparation before the D-day of the real match (Cardona, 1950).

Context: when the team has already trained their players, each person can be able to do these actions.

P2, P3 and P5 have different thoughts. They are "passing" (P2.9, 15 January 2021), "juggling" (P2.10, 15 January 2021), "counter attack" (P2.11, 15 January 2021), "dribbling" (P2.12, 15 January 2021), "diving" (P2.13, 15 January 2021), "header" (P3.14, 15 January 2021), "catenaccio" (P5.15, 15 January 2021) and "ball possession" (P2.16, 16 January 2021). Among 8 answers, only diving is not trained in the preparation because it is forbidden to do. If the player does that, the referee can give it a yellow card as a simple foul. Except diving, those are trained by the teams to get the score maximally. Hopefully, the team's performance also gets better in the real league after the coach gives them some basic techniques.

Positions

Goldblatt and Acton (2020) said that a football team consists of 11 players. These people have different positions and duties.

Context: a club of football can win at the end of the match if they are able to do 2 things together. First, that team can protect their defending area from the opponent's attack. Second, they can make as many as goals to the rival's net by attacking them.

Here are the statements from P1 and P4.

"goalkeeper" (P1.17, 15 January 2021)

"center back" (P1.18, 15 January 2021)

"wing back" (P1.19, 15 January 2021)

"defensive midfielder" (P1.20, 15 January 2021)

"central midfielder" (P1.21, 15 January 2021)

"second striker" (P1.22, 15 January 2021)

"winger" (P1.23, 15 January 2021)

"striker" (P1.24, 15 January 2021)

"playmaker" (P4.25, 15 January 2021)

"trequartista" (P4.26, 15 January 2021)

"false nine" (P4.27, 15 January 2021)

- “half-back” (P4.28, 15 January 2021)
- “ball-playing defender” (P4.29, 15 January 2021)
- “sweeper” (P4.30, 15 January 2021)
- “sweeper keeper” (P4.31, 15 January 2021)
- “box-to-box midfielder” (P4.32, 15 January 2021)
- “pivot” (P4.33, 15 January 2021)
- “goal getter” (P4.34, 15 January 2021)
- “poacher” (P4.35, 15 January 2021)
- “bomber” (P4.36, 15 January 2021)
- “target man” (P4.37, 15 January 2021)
- “libero” (P4.38, 15 January 2021)
- “inverted winger” (P4.39, 15 January 2021)
- “classic number 10” (P4.40, 15 January 2021)
- “No-nonsense center back” (P4.41, 15 January 2021)
- “volante” (P4.42, 15 January 2021)
- “mezalla” (P4.43, 15 January 2021)
- “water carrier midfielder” (P4.44, 15 January 2021)
- “inside forward” (P4.45, 15 January 2021)
- “inverted full-back” (P4.46, 15 January 2021)
- “shadow striker” (P4.47, 15 January 2021)
- “hook midfielder” (P4.48, 15 January 2021)

Generally, from those registers, it can be said that a club can be the winner if they know how to keep their area from rival's attack by maximizing the roles of goalkeeper, center back, halfback, midfielders, sweeper, libero, wingers, and full-backs. Additionally, when this team wants to attack the opposing area, it only maximizes the positions of the playmaker, wingers, midfielders, strikers and trequartista. To make balance performance of the team, both defending and attacking are done at the same time in football. They have to see the opportunity for each moment of these. The team can start an attack from the center or both sides.

Places

A footballer will see many locations in the stadium. Based on Cardona (1950), to make a real match spectacular, all people playing football will have some training first done by their team. That is why each person is hoped to know the functions of these places found in the data.

In addition, all supporters who are huge fans of their teams will sit down from the right corner to the left corner. This study is also supported by Glynn (2018) and Kossakowski (2021) which showed that supporters are the parts of football.

Context: a referee can show the place for a corner kick for the team if the rival team's player kicks the ball nearby the net. The situation can also show where the supporters are.

P1's reply was "corner" (P1.49, 15 January 2021). This term shows a player takes a corner kick after the referee knows that the ball is kicked by the opponent's player next to the goalkeeper. It usually happens a goal whether it is a direct goal from a corner kick or it is an indirect goal from the second person who gets the ball from the corner kick. The data also explains that this place is usually fulfilled by the supporters. Usually, supporters will sit down from the left corner to the right corner behind the net. The reason is because they want to see the detailed process of the goal. Furthermore, they want to see their goalkeeper's performance in close distance.

As stated by Goldblatt and Acton (2020), the team often holds the preparation to make them better to perform. This activity usually uses this place to kick the ball accurately.

Context: the place shows where the goalkeeper is and where an opponent's player goal happens.

P1 stated, "crossbar" (P1.50, 15 January 2021). This area is the goalkeeper's must territory. It is because a team is considered as a winner or loser in the match if they can do a clean sheet or not. That is why this person is the final defense for the team of football.

As said by Murray (2010), a football team consists of a coach, vice coach and players. They need a place to wait and sit down.

Context: in the stadium, at least, there are 2 places both for the host team and the rival's team on the right side and the left side.

P1 answered about "dugout" (P1.51, 15 January 2021). This location is built for the coaches and the players to sit down. The committee of the stadium wants them to enjoy the whole time of the match.

Championships

As quoted in Goldblatt and Acton (2020), on the football fields, there are football sport competitions.

Context: when the team is ready to do competition higher, it is said that the skill is okay for all players' positions.

P3's statement showed "final club World Cup" (P3.52, 15 January 2021) as the example of the championship. The reasons why they join this are getting the gift, making them more famous, making them better in their skill, making their country proud of and making the finance of the team better.

Supporters Types

Glynn (2018) and Kossakowski (2021) view that a football club needs thousands of supports from the people both directly and indirectly. It means that the more people pay attention to that team, the more spirited the team will be.

P1, P5 and P3 have different arguments.

"hooligans" (P1.53, 15 January 2021)

"ultras" (P5.54, 15 January 2021)

"fans" (P3.55, 15 January 2021)

Number 1 and number 2 are supporters who really love their teams. The reason is that every match, they sometimes do choreography made by thousands of people, turn on the fireworks when the team wins and wave their club's flags. It looks beautiful in the stadium. Type 3 is usually a group of people who are general supporters. They consist of many people without bringing and using certain identities.

Clubs

To join the match of football, the group of people has a club's name. Rippon (1981) supported this study. He made a special book about the history of one football team in UK called Arsenal.

Context: each party who wants to be the member of football league has different names.

P3 stated 2 clubs differently. These consist of "Liverpool" (P3.56, 15 January 2021) and "Sao Paulo" (P3.57, 15 January 2021). Despite its difference in the names, both of them have similarities. They are 11 people playing it and they also have a coach to train the players to be a better team.

Tools

To play a football competition, Murray (2010) stated that the people are needed to use some equipments. These are employed in order to make the match run nicely without any disturbances.

Context: The results of interviews showed about P1's and P2's idea. They have different opinion.

“Jersey” (P1.58, 15 January 2021) is used by the players of football. It functions to know who the person is. Usually, in this cloth, there are the names of player in each t-shirt, the names of club and the number what the player uses. In addition, the sponsors of the clubs are also put in the t-shirt in front side and the back side.

“Kartu merah” (red card) (P2.59, 15 January 2021) and “kartu kuning” (yellow card) (P2.60, 15 January 2021) are a must for the referee to bring. Those cards have the meaning. Applying the red card happens if the player does an intentional foul or the serious foul or after the first yellow card. Example of the first one is somebody intends to hurt the other player by kicking the player's foot dangerously. The second card is given to the player if that person intends to touch the ball directly although the player is not a goalkeeper.

“match ball” (P1.61, 15 January 2021) is the ball being used in the whole match. Usually, this ball is more than one. It makes the competition easy to do.

Business in Football

According to Morrow (2003), a football team also decides the economic life inside. This is done to make the club still exists to join every match. In addition, the duty of the team that is paying the wage for all parties involved has been being done from the start of competition until the end.

Context: one participant had terms to show finance field in football. Those have different meanings for each other.

P3 answered three registers below.

The registers “buy-back clause player” (P3.62, 15 January 2021), “major share holder” (P3.63, 15 January 2021), “minor share holder” (P3.64, 15 January 2021) indicate different situations. The first term means if the team who already sold the team to another party can buy this back. The second and third response showed that the majority who owns good economy can have both conditions.

Referee Types

Murray (2010) stated that in playing football, it needs people to judge whether there is a foul or not and whether the ball is goal or not.

Context: One of the types for referee has a duty to monitor the game from the right side and left side.

P1 mentioned this statement. "linesman" (P1.65, 15 January 2021) is needed in a football match because this job is important. Usually, there are 2 linesmen who work there. They focus on what happen to the players' fouls, process of goal and the players' position for offside and onside.

Impacts of Fouls

As said by Murray (2010), the referee is assigned to this job to correct the whole process of the match. She or he can decide what type of foul it is.

Context: a referee brings 2 important tools to show the players' fouls.

The register "kartu kuning" (yellow card) (P2.60, 15 January 2021) is given by the referee when a football player does diving (for example). That person is considered to have a simple foul. On the other hand, if a player does a serious foul (for example: pushing another player until the body falls down and get injured seriously), "kartu merah" (red card) (P2.59, 15 January 2021) is appropriate to give. Usually, this person is asked to leave the football field after getting a red card.

Special Matches

Goldblatt and Acton (2020) said that a committee of football sometimes holds a certain football. It is held to attract more audiences to see.

Context: this term is usually used to refer two teams playing.

P3 stated "derby Milano" (P3.66, 15 January 2021) and "derby d'Italia (P3.67, 15 January 2021). Those registers show different meanings. The first English phrase is a match of AC Milan and Inter Milan. The second one is a game involving the performance of Juventus and Inter Milan. Each term happens because each pair of the teams is in the same location.

Times

Murray (2010) said that a referee is someone who can judge the laws of the match. One of them is about the duration.

Context: one participant mentioned 3 different types of time.

According to P2, there are "half time" (P2.68, 15 January 2021), "full time" (P2.69, 15 January 2021) and "extra time" (P2.70, 15 January 2021). The first terms referred to the first

45 minutes from the whole 90 minutes. The second register showed 45 minutes for the playing duration later. The last answer indicated about couple of minutes.

Honorifics

The findings show about address forms happening in the football field below. Goldblatt and Acton (2020) supported this study that football skills must be owned by football players.

Context: three participants gave different opinions about honorifics related to football terms.

“The Reds” (P3.71, 15 January 2021) means to the football club of Liverpool. The term of “fantatista” (P4.72, 15 January 2021) is for someone playing football who is expected to be better player than others. “GOAT” (P3.73, 15 January 2021) has the meaning that it is abbreviated from **G**reatest **o**f **A**ll **T**ime because she or he is the most skilled football player. The next term “overrated” (P3.74, 15 January 2021) revealed about supporters’ expectation to one player who has standard skill. This word “scudetto” (P5.75, 15 January 2021) told about a team who is the winner in the league.

Name

Murray (2010) highlighted that a competition of football can involve famous clubs. In that team, usually, there are many players who are familiar.

Context: one participant showed one name for the position of striker.

P3 mentioned “Steven Gerrad” (P3.76, 15 January 2021). This player usually has a job in football to make the score because he has ability to do it. That person joins in Liverpool football team.

Impacts of Less Achievements

Goldblatt and Acton’s (2020) opinion showed that a great skilled team can join popular football event. In the process of that, there are terms happening.

Context: in the whole competition, a team can experience a decline performance.

P2 and P3 said differently. “Agregat” (aggregate) (P2.77, 15 January 2021) means the total scores when two teams meet more than 1 match. If one of them loses, it means another teams will take their rank. That is why “relegation” (P3.78, 15 January 2021) can happen. This term is used to explain that teams in the bottom rank can have lower teams groups.

Formations

Many researches have supported this study. Cardona (1950), Caughron (1950), Goldblatt and Acton (2020), Murray (2010), Richard (2008), Such (1950) agreed about the strategies used by the teams of football.

Context: P3 stated certain arrangements for the players variously.

A coach usually understands well when to attack an opponent team and when to defend the team's area. Below are the answer by P3. The formations examples can be "4-3-3" (P3.79, 15 January 2021), "3-5-2" (P3.80, 15 January 2021) and "4-3-2-1" (P3.81, 15 January 2021).

CONCLUSION

There are 16 types of football registers based on the results of this study. Generally, they are divided into registers types related to the players, places, events, supporters, the teams, economy life and referee and the usage of strategies.

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