

# English Register Used in Soccer Column of “Top Skor” Newspaper

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## Abstract

*The objectives of mini research done the writer are to describe the linguistic forms of the register used in soccer column of “Top Skor” newspaper and to describe the meaning of register used in soccer column of “Top Skor” newspaper. The writer uses descriptive qualitative in conducting this research. This is due to the fact that the purpose of this research is describing the facts or phenomena systematically and accurately. In this research, the data are taken from ‘Top Skor’ column. The data of the research are sentences containing the register words and phrases used in soccer column’s language in ‘Top Skor’ newspaper. In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation method. The ways are searching and collecting the newspapers. The writer analyzes the data by classifying the data which can be categories as the register, analyzing the data by identifying the linguistic form of the words and phrases, analyzing the context of situation of the data, identifying the differences between lexical and contextual meaning, drawing conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis. The writer found 46 data of word (42 nouns, 2 verbs and 2 adjectives). The percentage is around 64% of the total findings (60% noun, 2.7% verb and 2.7% adjective). The writer finds the high frequency data of register meaning are in contextual meaning. The analysis based on the content of word shows that 55 contextual meaning that covers 78.6% of the total findings. There are 15 lexical meaning that covers 21.4% of the total findings.*

**Keywords:** register, newspaper

## 1. Introduction

Sociolinguistics is a study of language which is associated with social conditions as Wardhaugh (2010) states that sociolinguistics concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. The statement above has the meaning that language and social are very close each other. That is why English as one of the International language varies on individual, regional, national and global levels. The variation will result some differences in the language used and one of them is register.

Register is variety of language based on the speaker. It means that language which is

used based on what is being done and the nature of its activities. In certain group or community, the people who live in there usually use the language that is different from others. Halliday and Hasan (1985) says that exploring “differences between texts” and “relating these to the contexts of culture and situation in which they seem to work” can only be achieved if we can move systematically between context and text. Halliday added that the immediate social environment in terms of context of situation. This construct comprises three crucial variables: field, tenor, and mode. The field refers to the social action occurring, tenor to the interactive roles of participants, and mode to the channel of communication – whether spoken or written.

Newspaper as one of written communication tools also uses register to attract their readers by providing them with more variety in their fields of discussion. Even now, when there are many people who are more interested in television and internet, but newspaper still has the special priority in the heart of its big fans. One of them is soccer column where news about soccer is shared.

Soccer is the game which is liked by every person in this world wide not only male but also female loves this game so much. This game is also enjoyed by all ages, old, young, including children. This column always posts the updated news about soccer, such as score updates, news of last match, and news of the player or the specific club. There are many new words created in the column daily, but not all people can understand the meanings.

For that reason, the writer tries to analyze the use of register that is usually used in the soccer column of sport newspaper. The writer uses newspaper, especially soccer column, in order to make easier to get the information needed. Furthermore, the writer found there are many registers used in the column such as; goals, keeper, free kick, white lion, back, wing and so on.

In this research, the writer analyzes English register used in soccer column of “Top Skor” newspaper. Based on that, the problem is formulated as follow: (1) What are the linguistic forms of the register used in soccer column of “Top Skor” newspaper? and (2) What is the meaning of the register used in soccer column of “Top Skor” newspaper?

## 2. Theoretical Review

Language as a mean of communication will vary according to individual, regional, national and global levels. The differences that they have are affected by how a language is spoken within a country that can be regional (geographical), ethnic (national and racial), and social (class, age, gender, socioeconomic status and education). These all factors connect to one another. They can be seen in every language variety’s pronunciation, vocabulary, grammatical constructions and syntax.

The variety language will increase not only depend on the language used by speakers, but also the difference of social interaction as Hudson (1980) in Isaac (2014) states that “the defining characteristic of each variety is the relevant relation to society – in other words, by whom, and when, [or for what] the items concerned are used.” Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015) also states that there is variation across speakers, that is, reflections of different ways that people speak in different regions or social groups, but also variation within the speech of a single speaker. The similar statement also stated by Hudson in Wardaugh (2010) also defines a variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution because what makes one variety of language different from another is the linguistic item.

No one speaks the same way all the time in a society. People constantly exploit variation within the languages they speak for a wide variety of purposes. As stated by Zwicky & Zwicky (1982) our point of departure is the familiar assumption of stylistics that a

particular variety of language involves a set of choices, or selection, from the means of expression available at all levels of structure in a language each of choice defines an association between linguistics features and the circumstances in which this choice is made.

Hudson defines a variety of language as “a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution” (1980). This definition, as he notes, merges the ‘specific forms’ like English and French with their ‘manifestations’ thus giving them equal status. This obvious ‘merger’ is no doubt responsible for his claim that varieties do not exist after all since there are no clear ways to delimit them. The similar statement also stated by Hudson in Wardaugh (2010: 25) also defines a variety of language as a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution because what makes one variety of language different from another is the linguistic item.

Romaine on her part regards varieties “as a clustering of features” (2000). According to her, variety and dialect are interchangeable. She characterizes dialect as “a subordinate variety of a language”. Otherwise, Ballard looks at variety from a perspective of ‘form’ in her categorization of English “as a specific language” (2001:8). English in her opinion is “specific” when we compared it to the French or the German. But, as she observes, studying English only as a specific form of language is not holistic since it (English) “can take different forms” or varieties.

Register is common term in sociolinguistic. Many linguists have different

opinions about the definition of register but generally, they have similar in meaning. Traditionally, register is a variety of a language used for a particular purpose or in a particular setting. According to Ballard (2001: 181) register is the collective term for various situational and functional aspects of a text. Halliday (2007) in Lukin et.all (2011:190) also notes that it was Reid (1956) who first used the term ‘register’ to capture the notion of ‘text variety’. From the statement we know that register refers to the terms used in different situation and functions. In other words, register is the sum of a text’s subject matter, its purpose, its mode (essentially, spoken or written), its genre (the type of text it is) and the relationship that exists between its participants (namely, the writer or speaker and the audience). These factors all work together to influence the choices language users make when constructing discourse.

Yule (2006:211) in Isaac (2014:64) considers register as ...a conventional way of using language that is appropriate in a specific context, which may be identified as situational (e.g. in church), occupational (e.g. among lawyers) or topical (e.g. talking about language). Isaac (2014:64) also adds that ... register is generally and sometimes strictly evaluated in terms of vocabulary. He also added that Yule (2006) in Isaac (2014) identifies jargon– “a special technical vocabulary ...associated with specific area of work or interest” – as one of the defining features of a register. From the statements above, we know that register is language used

in specific context in terms of different situation, occupation or specific area of work and topic. Similarly, Holmes (2001:246) also states that register is the specific vocabulary associated with different occupational. The term register describes the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such group. The term of register is closely described occupational group.

Romaine (2000) explains register as language according to use. In her words, register gives a clue about what we are doing. The concept of register is typically concerned with variations in language conditioned by uses rather than users. Romaine's view centers on the functional aspect of language use meaning that this regard is a 'functional' variety of language since the emphasis is not on the users (their background in terms of region or social status) but on the 'use' for example like; literature, journalism, military, agriculture, economy, shipping, trade, education, scientific and so on.

Crystal and Davy (1980) characterize register as "province" which according to them is the identification of "an utterance with those variables in an extra-linguistic context defined with reference to the kind of occupational or professional activity being engaged in." Register in their view is restricted to occupation or profession, a role which usually gives away the occupational identity of the language user from the predominant linguistic items being employed. Their opinion is very close to Romaine's opinion, although they have

the specific term of 'occupation or profession'. Wardhaugh (2010) has the similar opinion that registers are sets of language items associated with discrete occupational or social groups. Hudson (1996) in Wardhaugh (2010) adds that 'your dialect shows who (or what) you *are*, whilst your register shows what you are *doing*.' (*Jargon* is an alternative term that is sometimes used for this kind of language, but usually pejoratively.) Surgeons, airline pilots, bank managers, sales clerks, jazz fans, and pimps employ different registers. Bauman (2000) in Wardhaugh (2015) also has the same opinion that register generally denotes specific ways of speaking associated with particular professions or social groups; and genre is understood as a set of co-occurring language features associated with particular frames.

Lee (2001) in Meyer (2009) states that *register* is defined by "lexicon-grammatical and discourse-semantic patterns associated with situations (i.e. linguistic patterns)". Furthermore, Agha (2006) in Wardhaugh (2015) describes a register as 'a linguistic *repertoire* that is associated, culture-internally, with particular social practices and with persons who engage in such practices' (italics in original). Biber and Conrad (2003) distinguish work on registers from other analyses of discourse, saying that they focus on the situational parameters defining the communicative situation. From the two statements delivered by Lee and Agha, register defines as linguistic pattern that are associated with situation, although Biber and Conrad talks

about the same term ‘situation’, but they propose the term ‘situational parameter’.

Halliday in Hudson (1980) holds that register is determined by what is taking place, who is taking part, and what part the language is playing. Thus, he classifies register into field, tenor and mode. Field is the activity associated with the language used or the subject matter. Tenor is the specific role of the participants as well as their relationship and mode is the symbolic organization of the situation or “the means by which communication takes place notably, by speech or writing.” Baker (1994) who states register as a variety of language that a language user considers appropriate to a specific situation defines register variation as follows:

(a) Field of Discourse

Field of discourse is an abstract term of what is going on. It is relevant to speaker’s choice of linguistic items. The different choice of linguistic are made by different speakers that depend on what kind of action that the immediate action of speaking they see themselves as participant.

(b) Tenor of Discourse

Tenor is simply the relationship between people talking part in the discourse or the relationship between sender and receiver. The people use language varies depending on such interpersonal relationship. Getting the tenor of discourse right in translation can be quite difficult. It depends on whether one sees are certain level of formality right from the perspective of the source culture of the target culture. The level of

informality would be in appropriate in most other culture. A translator has to choose between changing the tenor to suit the expectations of the target reader and transferring the informal tenor to give a flavor of the type of relationship.

(c) Mode of Discourse

Mode is an abstract term for the role that the language is playing (lecture, essay, speech, instruction) and it’s medium of transmission (spoken, written).

The register has function to make easy communication between the members on certain groups and to make communication becomes more effective and efficient as Ferguson (1994) states that, ‘People participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in these situations.’ Ferguson adds that its ‘special terms for recurrent objects and events, and formulaic sequences or “routines,” seem to facilitate speedy communication; other features apparently serve to mark the register, establish feelings of rapport, and serve other purposes similar to the accommodation that influences dialect formation.

Whereas, Yule in Isaac (2014) classifies the function of register into five points, they are (1) Frozen – an extremely formal, printed, unchanging language such as biblical quotations, (2) Formal – a one-way participation which usually involves no interruptions. It also involves the use of technical vocabulary or jargon. “Fuzzy

semantics” or exact definitions are important. Strangers usually introduce themselves in this context, (3) Consultative – a two-way participation in which background information is provided. A prior knowledge is not usually assumed. “Back-channel behavior” such as “uh huh”, “I see” etc. is common and interruptions are allowed, (4) Casual – a colloquial style used among friends and acquaintances. Provision of background information is not necessary and ellipsis (contractions) and slang are common. Interruptions are also a common feature of the casual style, (5) Intimate – an extremely informal and non-public communication style in which intonation says more than words or grammar.

Communication can be defined in terms of written and spoken forms. Newspaper, according to Martin (2003) is type on a large sheet of paper that could be, and often was, folded to facilitate carrying or storing, as one of the written and printed text is one of means for people to deliver the news happen their surroundings as stated by Raymond (1996) in Conboy (2010) that news was supposed to be consumed not only because it enabled social exchange, or facilitated rational behavior, but as an end in itself. Stephens (1988) in Martin (2003) adds that news-seeking behavior among human beings crosses all cultural boundaries because it is a behavior hardwired into us. News, he also says, provides social awareness and security. From the statements we may conclude that newspaper is one of means for people not only to exchange the news so that people from different location may receive

different news they wanted to know but also to facilitate the rational behavior for social awareness and security.

Newspapers which are printed, not handwritten, published regularly, at frequent intervals always focus on current event that may also result the cultural exchange among people from different kinds of places as stated by Martin (2003) though researchers may have wondered at that expression, and what it might mean to various cultures and societies, most scholars agree that as a species we are curious about the world around us and that we ask ourselves for evidence of the new or different or unexpected every chance we get. Conboy (2010) also states this enhances the relevance to this account of contemporary analysts’ views of language as a ‘social semiotic’ Halliday (1978) in Conboy (2010) since the communicative form of printed news told the audience not only about the state of the world in provisional form but also about their status as recipients of this news.

The development of newspaper has created a new form of newspaper which only provides the needs of specific readers too as Conboy (2010) states that the wide range of generic variety within these experiments confirms that the newspaper continued with a diversity of content and appeal in order to retain its readers. Allen and Groth in Martin (2003) add that a true newspaper must be periodic, mechanically reproduced, and available to all who pay for it. In addition, the content must be varied, general, timely, and organized.

In fulfilling the needs of the readers, newspaper usually uses the specific words that only recognized by the specific readers like Matthew Arnold in Conboy (2010) we have had opportunities of observing a new journalism which a clever and energetic man has lately invented. It has much to recommend it; it is full of ability, novelty, variety, sensation, sympathy, generous instincts; it's one great fault is that it is feather-brained. There are many any good examples in written or printed language, for instance newspaper headlines and recipes- will qualify as clear cases of registers. In using the specific words of register, most of the newspaper's publishers think that it will take the eyes of the specific readers.

The twentieth century is the era for most newspapers to compete in taking the attention as many readers as possible. For that reason, they try to change the sense into more commercial like tabloid newspaper as stated by Conboy (2010: 113) Not only have broadsheet newspapers been driven for commercial reasons to adopt a 'compact' format but the emphasis and style of the language of these newspapers have been orientated more towards the news values of the tabloids as these newspapers all try to emphasize their congruence with popular culture in an era of unprecedented competition in the media.

### **3. Method**

The writer uses qualitative content analysis in conducting this research. This is due to the fact that the purpose of this research

is describing the facts or phenomena systematically and accurately. According to Mickey and Gass (2005:162) the term qualitative research can be taken to refer to research that is based on descriptive data that does not make (regular) use of statistical procedures. The researcher takes qualitative research because this research is to identify the linguistic form that is used in soccer column language and to describe the meaning of register word that is used in soccer column in 'Top Skor' newspaper.

In this research, the data are taken from 'Top Skor' column. The data of the research are sentences containing the register words and phrases used in soccer column's language in 'Top Skor' newspaper. The writer uses the soccer column in 'Top Skor' newspaper because in this era many people like sport newspaper especially soccer and it makes easier for the writer to get information. This research takes the data from 'Top Skor' newspaper starting from 1<sup>st</sup> until 7<sup>th</sup> of April 2017. According to Griffiee (2012) In general, a data collection instrument (DCI) can be defined as the means, either physical or nonphysical, by which data is produced. More specifically, a DCI can be defined as the means (physical or nonphysical) of producing quantitative or qualitative data to be analyzed and interpreted.

In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation method. The ways of collecting are following: the writer searches and collects the newspapers starting from 1<sup>st</sup> until 7<sup>th</sup> of April, the writer then read all of the soccer

column, after that try to find some word and phrases that belong to register of soccer page, writing the registering to find words, phrases and coding the data. For example: 01/SP/W/Ph means 01 is number of data, SP is Soccer Page, W is Word or Ph is Phrase, and then interpreting.

The writer analyzes the data with the following step: classifying the data which can be categories as the register, analyzing the data by identifying the linguistic form of the words and phrases, analyzing the context of situation of the data, identifying the differences between lexical and contextual meaning, drawing conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis.

#### 4. Result

The English register used in soccer column of ‘Top Skor’ Newspaper based on the linguistics form of register can be classified into two forms, they are words and phrase. The writer finds 70 data containing 46 data of word and 24 data of phrase. The discussion and finding linguistics form of register used in the soccer column is described in the form of the table as follows.

**Table 1.** The List of Register Findings

No	Linguistic Form	Register	Date					Data	Percentage
	Words		1 - 2	3	4	5	6		
1	Noun	The Gunners	v	v	-	v	v	-	
2		The Boro	-	v	-	-	-	-	
3		The Blues	v	v	v	v	-	v	
4		The	v	v	-	-	v	-	

		Baggies									
5		The Cherries	-	-	-	v	-	-			
6		The Citizens	v	v	v	v	-	v			
7		The Toffees	v	v	-	-	v	-			
8		The Eagles	v	v	-	v	-	v			
9		The Foxes	v	v	v	-	v	-			
10		The yellow Submarine	v	-	-	-	-	v			
11		The Reds	v	v	-	v	-	v			
12		The Hornets	v	-	v	-	v	-			
13		The Red devils	-	-	v	-	v	v			
14		The Swans	-	v	-	v	v	-			
15		The Lilywhite	-	-	-	-	-	v			
16		The Theatre of Dreams	-	-	v	-	-	-			
17		The Special one	v	-	-	-	v	-			
18		The Saints	v	-	-	-	-	v			
19		The Black cats	-	-	-	-	v	-			
20		The Potters	-	v	-	-	v	v			
21		The Clarets	v	-	v	-	v	-			
22		The Tigers	-	-	-	v	-	v			
23		The Big man	-	-	-	-	v	-			
24		The Lucky One	-	-	-	-	v	-			
25		The Hammers	-	-	-	-	-	v			
26		Striker	-	-	-	v	v	v			
27		Leg	v	-	-	-	v	v			
28		Derby	-	-	-	-	v	v			
29		Skill	-	-	-	-	v	-			
30		Winger	v	-	-	v	-	v			
31		Ankle	-	-	-	v	-	-			
32		Fan	-	-	-	-	v	-			
33		Quattrick	-	v	-	-	-	-			
34		Hatrick	-	v	v	v	v	v			
35		Hamstring	-	-	v	-	v	v			
36		Breaker	-	-	v	-	-	-			
37		Protagonist	-	-	v	-	-	-			
38		Gesture	-	-	-	v	-	-			
39		Supporter	-	-	-	-	v	-			
40		Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	v			
41		Starter	-	-	-	-	-	v			
42		Stakeholder	-	v	-	-	-	-	4 2	60 %	
43	Verb	Tackling	-	v	-	v	v	-			
44		Assist	v	v	-	v	v	v	2	2.7 %	
45	Adjective	Off side	-	v	-	-	-	-			
46		doublet	-	-	-	-	-	v	2	2.7 %	
47	Compound	Play maker	v	v	v	-	-	v			
48		Starting Eleven	v	-	-	-	-	-			
49		Set piece	v	-	-	-	-	-			
50		Marquee Player	-	v	-	-	-	-			
51		Rule of Game	-	v	-	-	-	-			
52		Kick off	-	v	-	-	-	-			
53		Head to head	-	-	v	-	v	-			



54		Back pass	-	-	v	-	-	-		
55		Runner up	-	-	-	v	-	-		
56		Knock out	-	-	-	v	-	-		
57		Come back	-	-	-	v	-	-		
58		Injury time	-	-	-	-	v	v		
59		Hand ball	-	-	-	-	v	-		
60		Foot work	-	-	-	-	v	-		
61		Match of day	-	-	-	-	v	-		
62		Play off	v	-	-	-	-	v	16	23%
63	Phrase (Noun Phrase)	Back retriever	-	-	-	-	v	-		
64		Free styler	-	-	-	-	v	-		
65		High fire	-	-	-	-	v	-		
66		Top scorer	-	-	-	-	v	-		
67		Feeling good	-	-	v	-	-	-		
68		Right wing	-	-	-	v	-	-		
69		Clean sheet	-	v	-	-	-	v		
70		Wide Midfielder	v	-	-	-	-	-	8	11.4%
		Total							70	100%

Based on the data above, the writer finds 70 registers during the analysis done to soccer column of “Top Skor” newspaper starting from 1 until 7 April 2017. The high frequency data of linguistic form are found in word. The writer found 46 data of word (42 nouns, 2 verbs and 2 adjectives). The percentage is around 64% of the total findings (60% noun, 2.7% verb and 2.7% adjective). The findings also discover 24 data of compound words (16 compounds and 8 Noun phrase). The percentage of compound words around 34.4% of the total (23% compound and 11.4% noun phrase). Word is more frequently appear in soccer column, because new vocabulary formed by combining the words using article “the”. For example are the gunners, the blues, the reds, etc.

The meaning of register is analyzed with lexical and contextual meaning. The writer finds them in Soccer Page of Social Media

Facebook. The research finding is described in the form of table as follows:

**Table 2.** The List of Register According to Lexical and Contextual Meaning

No	Register	Meaning	Type of meaning	
			Lexical	Contextual
1	The Gunners	The football team from England named Arsenal		v
2	The Boro	The football team from England named M'Brough		v
3	The Blues	The football team from England named Chelsea		v
4	The Baggies	The football team frm England named West Brom albion		v
5	The Cherries	The football team from England named Bournemouth		v
6	The Citizens	The football team from England named Manchester city		v
7	The Toffees	The football team from England named Everton		v
8	The Eagles	The football team from England name Crystal Palace		v
9	The Foxes	The football team from England named Leicester City		v
10	The Yellow Submarine	The football team from Spain named Villarreal		v
11	The Reds	The football team from England named Manchester United		v
12	The Hornets	The football team from England named Watford FC		v
13	The Red devils	The football team from England named Manchester United		v
14	The Swans	The football team from England named Swansea City		v
15	The Lilywhite	The football team from England named Tottenham Hotspur		v
16	The Theatre of Dreams	Old Trafford stadium		v
17	The Special one	Jose Morinho		v
18	The Saints	The football team from France named Paris Saint German		v
19	The Black cats	The football team from England named Sunderland		v
20	The	The football team		v

	Potters	from England named Stoke city		
21	The Clarets	The football team from England named Burnley		V
22	The Tigers	The football team from England named Hull City		V
23	The Big man	Zlatan Ibrahimovic		V
24	The Lucky One	The player whose name is Craig Shakespeare		V
25	The Hammers	The football team from England named Westhampton		V
26	Striker	Player who attacks the defend area of opponent and scores the goal		V
27	Leg	Round of the game, it consists of two legs; first leg and second leg		V
28	Derby	A match between two clubs which come from same city		V
29	Skill	The ability to do something	V	
30	Winger	Attacking player who plays towards the side of the pitch		V
31	Ankle	Join connecting the foot with the leg	V	
32	Fan	Enthusiastic admirer or supporter towards a team	V	
33	Quattrick	An action of scoring three goals in a single match		V
34	Hatrick	An action of scoring three goals in a single match		V
35	Hamstring	Any of the five tendons at the back of human knee	V	
37	Breaker	The player who can break the match	V	
38	Protagonist	The opponent team	V	
39	Gesture	The movement of the body	V	
40	Supporter	The people who support fully to the win of the team	V	
41	Transfer	The system to move a player from one to another team		V
42	Starter	A person who gives the signal for a game to start		V
43	Stakeholder	People who are responsible for the match	V	
44	Tackling	Act of tackling in football match	V	
45	Off side	In a position where the ball may not be legally played between the ball and the opponents goal		V
	Assist	Pass of the ball to other player who will score		

		the goal		
46	doublet	Either of a pair of similar things		V
47	Play maker	A player who is in a control to the football match	V	
48	Starting Eleven	Eleven starting match		V
49	Set piece	The un-resulted ball	V	
50	Marquee Player	Foreign player		V
51	Rule of Game	The rule to role the game	V	
52	Kick off	Beginning of game match that marked by whistle sound of referee		V
53	Head to head	The condition of ready to play the match using each tactic		V
54	Back pass	The ball that passes at the back of the field		V
55	Runner up	Person or team finishing second in competition	V	
56	Knock out	Competition in which the loser of each successive round is dominated		V
57	Come back	Return to a former (successful) position	V	
58	Injury time	Time added on by the referee at the end of a match		V
59	Hand ball	Any of the games in which players throw a ball to each other hit it		V
60	Foot work	Manner of moving or using the feet in sports		V
61	Match of day	The day when the team can win the game	V	
62	Play off	Match between two players or teams that are level to decide the winner		V
63	Back Retriever	Player who often retrieve the game		
64	Free styler	A player who does free style football	V	
65	High fire	In the high of doing the match		V
66	Top scorer	A player who gets big amounts of goals		V
67	Feeling good	The feeling in good condition	V	
68	Right wing	The player who is the right side of a field		V
69	Clean sheet	Ball redemption of a goalkeeper in a single match		V
70	Wide Mid fielder	A player who has function as game balancer in one club		V
	Total		15	55

From the table above, the writer found the high frequency data of register meaning in contextual meaning. The data consist of 55

contextual meaning and it covers 78.6% of the total findings. The data shows that there are 15 lexical meaning and it covers 21.4% of the total findings. The contextual meaning is more frequently appear because there are a lot of new vocabulary is created in soccer column. Most of them are the nickname for the special team or person, the rest will be about the special terms used in the soccer world. Furthermore, it requires a broader understanding about the meaning. The meaning will be lost the appropriate meaning if we just consult only from dictionary.

In contrary, the writer also finds the meaning based on the context situation. It consists of field, mode, and tenor. Field is the social setting and purpose of the interaction. The social setting of the register happened in soccer column. It happens when the match need specific word to represent the real situation such as; injury time, clean sheet, high fire, starting eleven, etc. It has purpose to fulfill the meaning of each term about soccer based on linguistic form in order to attract the reader to understand the hidden meaning. Moreover, the use of English register in soccer column is an appropriate strategy to attract more Indonesian readers.

## 5. Conclusion

The data analysis done by the writer has shown that there are more findings English register related to the linguistic form of words and phrases. The writer found 46 data of words. The percentage is around 64% of the total findings (60% noun, 2.7% verb and 2.7%

adjective). The findings also discover 24 data of compound words. The percentage of compound words around 34.4% of the total (23% compound and 11.4% noun phrase). The writer finds the high frequency data of linguistic form are in word, especially noun. Noun more frequently appears in soccer column because new vocabulary in soccer column formed by combining word using article 'the' such as; the reds, the swans, etc.

The writer finds the high frequency data of register meaning are in contextual meaning. The analysis based on the content of word shows that 55 contextual meaning that covers 78.6% of the total findings. There are 15 lexical meaning that covers 21.4% of the total findings. The contextual meaning is more frequently appear because there are new vocabularies created in soccer column; especially the nickname for the special team or person, the rest will be about the special terms used in the soccer world.

The usage of English register in Indonesian newspaper will be beneficial for both readers and the entrepreneur since there are more readers who develop a new horizon of new English vocabulary as well as the economical beneficial for the subjects related to sport world.

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