

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This study discusses the use of the football register in Internet. In order to get better understanding about football register, this study only discusses two problems, namely; the meaning and the kinds of football registers in the sentences which are found in Internet.

This research applies descriptive method to analyze the data. This method uses some steps; collecting, classifying, and analyzing the data. The total numbers of the football register found in Internet are 30 terms.

The result of the analysis shows that there are five kinds of football registers, namely *football registers referring to the governing body of football, the player position, the ball position, fouls and misconduct, and officiating.*

The football register referring to the governing bodies of football are of six terms. They are; *AFC, CAF, UEFA, OFC, CONCACAF and CONMEBOL* . The football register referring to the player position is of twelve terms. They are; *striker, midfielder, defensive midfielder, centre midfielder, attacking midfielder , winger, defender, wingback, centre back, sweeper/ libero, goalkeeper, and fullback.* The football register referring to the ball position is of five terms. They are; *kick-off, throw-in, goal kick, corner kick, and penalty kick.*

The football register referring to the fouls and misconduct is of three terms. They are; *red card, yellow card and offside.* While the football register referring to the officiating is classified into four terms. They are *referee, president, coach, and manager.*

Football is very popular sport in the world. The football register is commonly used in a certain context. But sometimes people can not understand well about the meaning of football register itself. Besides, the football terms as found in the analysis are also commonly used by its speaker when they make conversation about football among their group, although it is not in the formal meeting or formal discussion.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alwasilah, Chaedar A. 1985. *Sosiologi Bahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Chaika, Elaine. 1982. *Language: The Social Mirror* Rowley. Massachusetts: Newbury House Publishers. Inc.
- Crystal, David. 1994. *An Encyclopedic Dictionary of Language and Languages*. London. Penguin Books.
- Djajasudarma, T. Fatimah. 1993. *Metode Linguistik*. Bandung. PT. Eresco.
- Hadi, Sutrisno. 1986. *Metodologi Research*. Yogyakarta: Yayasan Penerbitan Fakultas Psikologi Universitas Gajah Mada.
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Football_\(soccer\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Football_(soccer))
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goal_\(sport\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Goal_(sport))
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Throw_in
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Strikers>
- [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defender_\(football\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Defender_(football))
- Hudson, R. A. 1982. *Sociolinguistics*. London: Cambridge University Press.
- Labov, William. 1972. *Sociolinguistic Patterns*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Leech, Geoffrey. 1974. *Semantics*. Harmondsworth: Penguin Books.
- Mc. Crimmon, James M. 1984. *Writing with a Purpose*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Moh, Nazir. 1998. *Metodologi Penelitian*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Nawawi H. Hadari. 1990. *Metode Penelitian Bidang Sosial*. Yogyakarta. Gajah Mada University Press.
- Singarimbun, Masri and Sofian Effendi. 1982. *Metode Penelitian Survei*. Jakarta: LP3ES.
- Trudgil, Peter. 1987. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society*. London: Penguin Books.

Vredenberg, J. 1978. *Dasar dan Teknik Research: Pengantar Metodologi Ilmiah*. Bandung: Penerbit Tarsito.

Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1998. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.