

ABSTRACT

Purwaningsih, Sri Y. (1999). *The Technical Terms, Format of Writing and Information Presented in Football News in 'The Jakarta Post'*. Yogyakarta: English language Education study Program, Sanata Dharma University.

The fact that a word has different meanings in different contexts has attracted the writer to study language in a certain context, in this case, football news. The study is intended to find out what technical terms mostly appear in written football news, the format of writing used and also the information presented in the news.

This study was conducted through series of library researches in which the documents were observed and then analyzed. Data were gathered from 'The Jakarta Post' and some books on football, journalism, linguistics and discourse analysis. In order to answer the questions in this study, some observations on the news were conducted. By observing the news, the technical terms which appeared most frequently and the format of writing used and also the information presented in the news could be decided.

The results of the study had indicated that 'goal', 'striker', 'penalty', 'midfielder' and soccer were the technical terms which appeared most frequently in football news (above thirty times from the 64 articles being studied). The football news writing format was influenced by the facts that the news was never read under ideal condition (the readers are not in a hurry and quiet surroundings) (Mott, 1965: 49). It was in the form in the straight news in which the newswriter directly told the story. Most football news used formal language although the informal one was still found especially in direct quotations taken from the interview. In this study, the structure of formal and informal language was not discussed. The writer just observed the language used. Sentences were arranged coherently. There were some ways that the newswriter used to make his writings coherent, namely, 'word repetition', 'synonym', 'superordinates and generals' and also opposite and 'related words'. As in other news, football news has similar news-structure. It started from the title (which contains headline; the main core of the news) and was followed by the lead (the summary of the content) and then the body (the whole story). Lead varied in terms of kinds (who, what, when, where, why and how), structure (subject, phrase, and clause), formula (lead with literary allusion and descriptive lead) and also length (long and short). The body consisted of points and the elaboration of the points. Because of the limitation of spaces, headlines were written briefly and strikingly. Headlines have three function, namely, advertising the story, summarizing the story and beautifying the newspaper page. In general football news consisted of the news about football matches, players and coaches, fans and management.

ABSTRAK

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Kenyataan bahwa suatu kata memiliki makna yang berbeda dalam konteks yang berbeda telah menarik perhatian pengarang untuk menyelidiki bahasa yang digunakan dalam konteks tertentu, yaitu naskah berita sepakbola. Penelitian ini dimaksudkan untuk mengetahui istilah-istilah sepakbola yang paling sering muncul dalam naskah berita, format penulisan yang digunakan dan juga informasi yang dikemukakan.

Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan sejumlah studi pustaka dimana naskah-naskah tersebut diamati dan kemudian dianalisa. Data dikumpulkan dari *'The Jakarta Post'* dan buku-buku mengenai sepakbola, jurnalistik dan analisis wacana. Hal pertama yang dilakukan oleh pengarang untuk menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan pada penelitian ini adalah observasi. Dengan mengamati naskah-naskah yang ada, istilah-istilah yang sering muncul dan format penulisan yang digunakan serta informasi yang dikemukakan dapat diketahui.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *'goal'*, *'striker'*, *'penalty'*, *'midfielder'*, dan *'soccer'* adalah istilah-istilah sepakbola yang paling sering muncul dalam naskah berita sepakbola (lebih dari 30 kali dari 64 naskah yang diamati). Format penulisan berita sepakbola dipengaruhi oleh kondisi yang sebenarnya tidak ideal untuk pembaca (Mott, 1965: 49). Berita tersebut dalam bentuk *'straight news'* dimana penulis menulis berita secara langsung. Sebagian besar berita sepakbola menggunakan bahasa formal meskipun bahasa informal juga masih ditemukan terutama dalam kutipan wawancara. Penelitian ini tidak membahas struktur bahasa formal dan informal yang digunakan dalam sepakbola. Kalimat-kalimat dalam berita sepakbola sebagian besar panjang dan disusun secara koheren. Cara-cara yang digunakan pengarang untuk membuat naskahnya menjadi koheren antara lain, *'pengulangan kata'*, *'sinonim'*, *'hiponim'*, dan *'lawan kata'*. Seperti dalam berita lain, struktur berita sepakbola adalah sebagai berikut. Berita diawali dengan judul (yang berisi *headline*; inti berita utama), disusul *lead* serta isi berita. *Lead* bervariasi menurut macam (siapa, apa, kapan, dimana, mengapa dan bagaimana), struktur (subyek, frase dan anak kalimat), formula (*lead*) dengan perumpamaan dan deskriptif) dan juga panjangnya (panjang atau pendek). Isi berita terdiri dari inti dan penjabarannya. Karena terbatasnya tempat, *headline* ditulis secara singkat dan menarik. *Headline* berfungsi sebagai penarik perhatian pembaca, ringkasan berita dan penghias halaman surat kabar. Dari pengamatan yang dilakukan, ditemukan bahwa berita sepakbola berisi informasi-informasi mengenai pertandingan sepakbola, pemain dan pelatih, penggemar, serta manajemen.