

## Appendix 1

### Football Terms

## 2. Football – participating countries

Soccer has its roots in China; however, Africa, Middle-east, Europe, and Americas play this game with utmost love. People from these regions love the sport and follow their national teams and favorite clubs.

Japan, South Korea, and Indonesia are the other countries with national teams that have represented in international events. Indonesia is first Asian country to have qualified for World Cup. However, India has made a mark in Asian tournaments and is yet to qualify for an international tournament.

The **Asian Football Confederation (AFC)** is the governing body of 47 member associations. It was formed in 1954 and headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Some of these are intercontinental countries like Russia, Turkey, Azerbaijan, and Israel. Australia had joined AFC in 2006 before being a member of Oceania Football Federation.

There are as many as five governing bodies that manage football outside Asia. All the independent football bodies of various countries are associated with these five federations. Here is the list of various associations and member countries associated with them:

**Confederation Africaine de Football (CAF)** – Governing body for the participating countries which are Algeria, Cameroon, Ghana, Cote d'Ivoire and Nigeria.

**The Confederation of North, Central America and Caribbean Association Football (CONCACAF)** – Governing body for North America, Central America and the Caribbean along with Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana.

**CONMEBOL-** The South American Football Confederation is the governing body of association for football in South America and the countries associated are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, and Uruguay.

**Union of European Football Associations (UEFA)** – It is the governing body for football associations in whole of Europe. It is a commemorate of 54 nations and some of those are Croatia, England, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Belgium, Bosnia, and Herzegovina.

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This chapter explains all the popular terms used at play. Some of these are important rules that every football player should be aware of. People following the game closely will find this chapter interesting.

**Advantage Rule:** This rule is applied when there is no need to stop the play when a foul is noticed by the referee.

**Aggregate Score:** This is the average score scored by the teams that play in the club competitions. These clubs usually conduct games on the knockout basis. The teams will be paired to play each other twice, one on the home ground of both the teams. The score is then decided by adding the scores in both the matches.

**Attacker:** The term referred to a striker and someone who is close to the goal post of the opposing team.

**Ball in and out of play:** The ball to be passed out of the play must be found outside the sideline or the goal line. It can be played even if it is on the side line. The game continues as long as the ball is in the play.

**Bicycle kick:** This is a style or a volley where the player kicks the ball over his head while doing a somersault. The player has both his feet off the ground and kicks the ball simultaneously while doing a somersault.

**Booter:** A term used in the game which means to kick the ball. To boot means to kick the ball very hard, long and high.

**Clear:** This is used whenever a situation or chance to score a goal arises in the game. The player should immediately clear the ball or kick the ball away from the goal mouth so that a goal can be stopped. Sometimes they even pass the ball or start an attack and other times they just boot the ball out of the play.

**Captain:** A player who is chosen to lead a team in the match and to decide the toss before the match.

**Chip:** A high and a long shot hit so that the ball passes over the goalkeeper's head directly into the goal.

**Dead Ball:** When the players are stopped and the ball is not moving this is called Dead Ball. Such a situation arises when there is a chance for free kicks and penalty kicks.

**Extra time:** This is an additional time of play, whenever there is a tie and is played in two halves of 15 minutes to decide the winner.

**Foul:** A term used to describe the breach of the laws of Football by a player and this can be punishable by a free kick or penalty.

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**Goalkeeper:** The main aim of a goalkeeper is to stop the opposing team from scoring a goal. The goalkeeper is restricted to the rectangular penalty area which is 18 yards away from the goal and he is the only player in the game who is allowed to use his hands to stop the ball.

**Defenders:** The defenders are positioned in front of the goalkeeper and their aim is to stop the opposing team from entering into their goal area.

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**Outside fullback:** They play on the left and right flanks and see that the ball doesn't pass over them. They rarely move from their positions.

**Central Defenders:** They are positioned in the center of the field and are supposed to cover the leading goal scorer of the opposition's team.

**Midfielders:** They are the link between the defenders and attackers. They need to be fit and physically very strong than other players on the field as they are the players who run maximum time of the game all around the field. Their responsibility is to enter the opposing team's area and see that they defend them when the opposing team retains the ball.

**Forwards:** Their main aim is to score goals or to create an easy situation for their teammates to score a goal.

**Center Forward:** The most tactful, dangerous and strong player of the game. They are also called strikers. Strikers are basically the leading goal scorers in the game.

**Learn to defend the goal:** The player uses skills to try and get the ball away from the opponent player. The player needs to be focused and should quickly tackle the ball based on the moves of the other player. In some situations, opponent players could trick but the player should constantly keep an eye on the ball and player movements. This way a player can defend the opponent from scoring a goal.

**Learn to head the ball:** A player uses his forehead to guide the ball in the desired direction and passes it to his teammate. Heading the ball is frequent when scoring a goal after a corner kick.

**Learn to juggle:** Juggling is not an easy task, but it's important for a player to learn how to juggle when required. This helps to control the ball when it's coming in the air as the ball won't be on the ground every time.

**Learn to use the non-dominant foot:** It's very important for a player to learn how to use his non-dominant foot since this can be an advantage for the opposing team if not mastered. Playing with only the dominant foot is playing handicapped. Hence to learn how to use your non-dominant foot is very important.

**Learn to be spontaneous and keep your originality:** This is the key to master the game. Having an own style of play is a great asset. One should learn to be either tricky, fast, powerful or defensive.

## Football – Rules & Regulations

Let's also understand the **rules of the game** that are to be followed while playing the game. Listed here are some of the major rules and regulations of the game.

**Offside** offence is one of the most important rule to follow in Football. It is basically designed so that the players do not cherry pick or bunch a lot of time near the opponent's goal. A player can be said to be in an offside position when he is in the opponent's half and also behind the last defender.

**Throw-in** comes into the game when the ball is either kicked or travels completely outside the field. The chance of throw-in is given to the team which didn't last touch it. Throw-in can be done from the place where the ball is outside the field. Throw-in means to catch the ball with both the hands behind the head and throw it inside the field.

**The yellow card rules:** The yellow card is issued to the players by the referee when a player commits a mistake. The referee shows the player yellow warning him of his first mistake. If a player is shown the yellow card twice then he should leave the game permanently. Reason for the referee to show the yellow card:

- a) The players who play the game disregarding the rules of the game.
- b) Playing dangerously which means hurting the head of the opponent's team members.
- c) Shooting the ball at any player intentionally.

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The biggest and the most famous international tournament of Football is **The World Cup** which is organized by **FIFA**. This competition takes place once in every four years. There are approximately 190 to 200 national teams competing to qualify in this tournament. The final which is conducted once in every four years involves 32 teams of different nations competing one another for over 4 week's period.



The next FIFA World Cup will be the 21<sup>st</sup> World Cup and it is scheduled to take place in Russia from June-July, 2018.

## Tournaments

After the World Cup, other most famous and prestigious tournaments are the continental championships which are organized by the confederations of these continents. They are:

1. European Championship (UEFA)
2. The Copa America (CONMEBOL)

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3. African Cup of Nations (CAF)
4. The Asian Cup (AFC)
5. The CONCACAF Gold Cup
6. The OFC Nations Cup (OFC)

II. SHOOTING (Menembak Bola)

1. Peralatan :  
5 buah bola nomor 4 atau 5, kapur/plester/tape, gawang 5 a-side ukuran 4 m x 2 m, peluit, stop watch.
2. Pelaksanaan :
  - a. Beberapa bola diletakkan pada posisi siap ditendang ( titik pinalti ).
  - b. Pemain berlari menuju bola dari berbagai arah untuk menendang ke gawang tanpa kiper.
  - c. Pemain harus pada posisi di garis yang telah ditentukan sebelum menendang dan kembali lagi ke garis tersebut sebelum menendang bola yang lain.
3. Penilaian :  
Setiap bola yang masuk dihitung 10 angka.
4. Lihat gambar area shooting/menendang.

**Table 1.2** Codes used by Rahnama et al. (2002a) for analysing playing actions

Code	Definitions
1	Dribbling the ball
2	Goal catch
3	Goal punch
4	Goal throw
5	Heading the ball
6	Jumping to head
7	Kicking the ball
8	Making a tackle
9	Making a charge
10	Passing the ball
11	Receiving the ball
12	Receiving a tackle
13	Receiving a charge
14	Shot on goal
15	Set kick
16	Throw-in

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## Throwing, heading, punching, catching, receiving, trapping

### Acceleration, $g$ , and forces

The subjects of this chapter are all concerned with acceleration or deceleration of the ball. In order to give some intuitive feel for the accelerations and forces involved the accelerations will be expressed in terms of the acceleration due to gravity, which is written as  $g$ , and forces will be described by the force of an equivalent weight. Because most British people think of speeds in terms of miles per hour and weight in terms of pounds these units will be used. In scientific work the basic units are the metre, kilogram and second and in the final, theoretical, chapter we shall change to these units.

Objects falling freely under gravity have an acceleration of 22 miles per hour per second (9.8 metres per second per second), so in each second the vertical velocity increases by 22 miles per hour. Thus an acceleration of 220 miles per hour per second is  $10g$ .

Forces will be given in pounds. For example a force of 140 pounds is equal to the gravitational force of 140 pounds weight (10 stone). The gravitational force on an object produces an acceleration  $g$  and, correspondingly, an acceleration,  $g$ , of the object requires a force equal to its weight. Similarly, to accelerate an object by  $10g$ , for example, requires a force equal to 10 times its weight.

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- 1.1. Ideal bounce
- 1.2. Inelastic bounce
- 1.3. Angular momentum
- 1.4. Bounce at an angle
- 1.5. Bounce with ball sliding
- 1.6. Bounce with ball rolling
- 1.7. Condition for rolling
- 1.8. Angle of rebound
- 1.9. Rebound from the crossbar
- 2.1. The kick
- 3.1. The throw
- 3.2. The catch
- 4.1. Flight of the ball
- 4.2. Flight with drag
- 4.3. Effect of a wind
- 4.4. Effect of a side wind
- 4.5. The Magnus effect
- 4.6. Producing targeted flight with spin
- 5.1. Probability of scoring
- 6.1. Probability of scoring  $n$  goals in time  $t$
- 6.2. Probability of the score  $(n, m)$
- 6.3. Probability of scoring first in time  $t$
- 6.4. Random motion
- 6.5. Intercepting a pass
- 7.1. Spread in league points.

## Appendix 2

### Surat Penyusunan Skripsi



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#### **TUGAS PENYUSUNAN SKRIPSI**

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Dosen Pembimbing : Wahab Syakhirul Alim, M. Pd  
Prodi : TBI  
Judul Penelitian : The Analysis of Morpheme and Word Formation Process of Football Term in Football Game  
Nomor Kontak : 082337837927  
Tugas : 1. Kepada yang bersangkutan untuk segera meminta bimbingan pada dosen,  
2. Kepada dosen pembimbing berwenang untuk melaksanakan bimbingan dalam a). Penyusunan Proposal, b). Seminar Proposal, c). Proses penelitian lapangan, d). Penyusunan laporan Skripsi.

Surat tugas ini berlaku sejak dikeluarkan hingga pelaporan Skripsi sempurna, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pamekasan, 11 Maret 2020



**H. Atiqullah**  
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NB : Surat tugas ini diserahkan kepada Admin Fakultas Tarbiyah dan ybs.

Appendix 3

Kartu Bimbingan Skripsi

**B. Blangko Isian Untuk Bimbingan Penyusunan Skripsi**

No.	Hari / Tgl.	Materi Bimbingan	Paraf
1	13/01 2021	Introduction	f.
2	20/01 2021	- Review Introduction - Review Related literature	f.
3.	27/01 2021	- Review Related literature - Result of Research - Discussion	f.
4	17/02 2021	- Review Result of Research - Discussion	f.
5.	18/02 2021	Acc	f.

## Appendix 4

### Surat Keterangan Plagiasi



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SURAT KETERANGAN BEBAS PLAGIASI  
No:B-487/In.38/FT.3/PP.00.9/02/2021

Ketua Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris menerangkan *bahwa* karya ilmiah berikut:

Judul : The Analysis of Morpheme and Word Formation Process of Football  
Term in Football Game  
Penulis : Ahmadi  
NIM/NIP/NIDN : 20170701031011  
Prodi : Tadris Bahasa Inggris

Setelah dilakukan deteksi plagiasi pada tanggal 19 Februari 2021, maka ditemukan tingkat plagiasinya sebesar 14%, sehingga dinyatakan *Layak* untuk dipergunakan untuk mengikuti ujian skripsi.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pamekasan, 19 Februari 2021  
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