

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents research context, research focus, research objective, significance of research, definition of key term, the previous of research, and review of related literature. Each of them will be discussed separately in following section.

A. Research Context

Language is a unique human inheritance that plays a very important role in human life, such as thinking, communicating ideas, and negotiating with others.¹ So we can know language is very important for our daily activity every day. Language shows the similarities in their principle. The similarity of language can be identified structurally in the level of linguistic aspects, such as in the phonemes, morpheme, phrase, clause, and sentence.²

Morphology is the study of word structure.³In morphology, we are going to learn the details of the structure of the words, affixes, and analysis. While understanding of the smallest is part of morpheme, words, and meaning of their own. The morpheme is divided into two parts, free morpheme, and bound morpheme. ⁴Talking about a word in morphology, in some cases or situations, the word can be analyzed base on the

¹Sanggam Siahaan, *Issues In Linguistics* (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2008). 1.

²Ibid.

³Francis Katamba, *Morphology* (London: Macmillan Press LTD, 1993). 19.

⁴Ibid.

morphological process. It can be analyzed base on the type of words, kinds of morphemes, and word formation process (derivation, inflection, compounding, reduplication, multiple processes, multiple affixations, acronyms, blending, clipping, back formation, conversion, and acronym).⁵

Football is a favorite sport in the world. It is because almost all people like football, namely young people, old people, men, women, and others. This game become asset to learn education of body, sport and healthy because this game contains many skills that very useful to increase speed, energy, strength, ability, accuracy, and balance. Besides, football contains the positive value to develop an attitude and good character.⁶ So, we know that football here besides makes us healthy, also can develop our attitude and good character, for example, can inure our discipline in training to our activity outside and also make our body in healthy by practice it diligently. Besides, football also is a source of income for everyone.

According to Dr. Jonathan Kuntaraf and Dr. Kathleen L. Kuntaraf, football is a sport that very popular and also good for physical fitness if we do hardly.⁷ In football, some many techniques or skills use by footballers to increase the ability like passing, dribbling, crossing, shooting, juggling, and others. Player of football always practices these skills to reach the ability to play football better. According to Fitriyah, sport is especially able to motivate boys who do not interest in learning

⁵Ibid.

⁶Sudrajat Wiraharja dan Syarifuddin, *Pendidkan Jasmani, Olahraga, Dan Kesehatan* (Jakarta: Kementerian Pendidkan dan Kebudayaan, 2016). 2.

⁷Dr. Jonathan Kuntaraf dan Dr Kathleen L. Kuntaraf, *Olahraga Sumber Kesehatan* (Bandung: Indonesia Publishing House, 2009). 188.

languages. You can know more here about the relationship between language learning with physical activity.⁸So, we know that we can learn language from physical activity like football, volleyball, badminton, and the others sports.

There are many football terms in the football games that can be analyzed base on the morphological process. For example, in football term, there are words *substitution*, *passing*, and *attacker*. The word *substitution* consists of two morphemes, it formed from the morpheme *substitute* and *ion*, the morpheme *substitute* is free morpheme and *ion* is bound morpheme. A free morpheme is morpheme which can occur/stand alone, and bound morpheme is defined conversely, it is mean that cannot stand alone but which are typically attached to another form.⁹ Then the word *passing* consists of two morphemes, it formed from the morpheme *pass* and *ing*, the morpheme *pass* is free morpheme and *ing* is bound morpheme. The last is word *attacker* consists of two morphemes, it formed from the morpheme *attack* and *er*, the morpheme *attack* is free morpheme and *er* is bound morpheme.

In this research, the researcher choosed football terms because it contains of the football term that can be analyzed base on the morpheme and word-formation. Besides, it also develops our knowledge about morphology especially about morpheme and word-formation process and also adds some vocabularies.

⁸Fitriyah, "The Analysis of Morpheme and Word Formation Process of Volleyball Term in Volleyball Game" (STAIN Pamekasan, 2013). 1.

⁹Mulyadi, *Introduction to Linguistic* (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan Press, 2009). 46.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher interest to describe and analyze the Morpheme and Word Formation Process of Football Terms in Football Game.

B. Research Focus

John W. Creswell states that the research problem is a general educational issue, concern, or controversy, addressed in research that narrows the topic.¹⁰ Donald Ary also said that also states research problem is a question about the relationship between variables.¹¹It means that the research problem is the question that narrowed the topic and variable.

Based on the research context above, the researcher formulates the question as below:

1. What are the football terms in football game?
2. How are the morpheme and word formation process of football terms in football game?

¹⁰ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research* (United State: Pearson Education, 2012). 59.

¹¹Donald Ary, *Introduction to Research in Education* (New York: Richard and Winston, 1979). 54.

C. Research Objective

The research objective is the same as the purpose of research or the goal of research and how to find the problem solving of research. According to Creswell research objective is a statement of intent for the study that declare specific goals that the investigators plan to achieve in a study.¹²It mean that research objective is the goal of research and find the problem solving of the research.

Based on the problem of study above, the objective of the research objective are:

1. To know what are the football terms in football game
2. To analyze the morpheme and the word formation process of football terms in football game.

D. Significance of Research

The significance of this research explains the use of the importance research.¹³ And also the significance of study here explains the advantages of research. In this research, there are two kinds of research that provide in this research. The first is a theoretical significance, and the second is a practical significance.

¹²John W. Creswell, *Educational Research*. 111.

¹³Tim Penulis, *Pedoman Penulisan Karya Ilmiah* (Pamekasan: STAIN Pamekasan Press, 2015). 19.

1. Theoretical Significance

The important thing in theoretical significance is to invite the reader to know the term of football that use in football game based on the morphological process and to also make the collages student, especially of English Department to know the theory of morphological process deeply.

2. Practical Significance

This research is expected to give some benefits to some elements as below:

a. For Readers

It is improving the readers about the use of the morphological process especially on football term in football game. The reader can know what are the football terms that use in a football games by English and how to analyze morpheme and word formation process in a word, not only know the theory.

b. For The State Islamic Institute of Madura

This study will be contributing to the library of State Islamic Institute of Madura that can be references and discussion materials for the collages student.

E. Definition of Key Terms

In the definition of key terms explain the terms that are used in order to avoid the ambiguity. The term that related to the essential concept of this research.¹⁴To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation between the researcher and the reader. The definition of key terms is a very important point to make it be clear in this study. So that the researcher should explain more about the terms that were used in this study. The definition in this studies are:

- a. Morphology is the study of the structure of words
- b. Morpheme is a word that has meaning
- c. Word Formation process is process of forming or creating new word
- d. Football game is a game that very popular in the world
- e. Football terms is terms that used in the football game by English

F. The Previous of Research

In the previous study, there are three researchers that have already researched about morpheme. The first that had been researched by Fitriyah with the title is “*The Analysis of Morpheme and Word Formation Process of Volleyball Term in Volleyball Game*”.¹⁵ She analyzed the morpheme and word formation process of volleyball terms in the volleyball game. This researcher is focused on the morpheme and word formation in volleyball term. The second that had been researched by Tohiroh with the

¹⁴John W. Creswell, *Educational Research*. 199.

¹⁵Fitriyah, “The Analysis of Morpheme and Word Formation Process of Volleyball Term in Volleyball Game.” 4.

title “*The Analysis of Morphemes on Rudyard Kipling’s Poem*”.¹⁶She only focused on the morpheme on Rudyard Kipling’s poem. The last had been researched by Adriana with the title “*A study of Word Formation on The Taylor Swift’s Song Lyric*”.¹⁷She is focused on the word formation on Taylor swift song lyrics. In this research have similarity with Fitriyah, Tohiroh, and Andriana research because this research tries analyze the morpheme and word formation process, but in this research focus on football term in football game. In this research, the football term that will be analyzed about morpheme and word formation according to the theory of George Yule.

G. Review of Related Literature

A literature review is a written summary of journal articles, books, and other documents that describes the past and current states of information on the topic of your research study.¹⁸ In this case, the researcher will conduct the review of related literature state to research focus.

a. Morphology

There are some definitions of morphology from linguists. In this following section the linguist’s definition of morphology.

¹⁶Tohiroh, “The Analysis of Morphemes on Rudyard Kipling’s Poem” (STAIN Pamekasan, 2017). 3.

¹⁷Andriana, “The Analysis of Word Formation of Taylor Swift’s Song Lyric” (STAIN Pamekasan, 2016). 3.

¹⁸John W. Creswell, *Educational Research*. 80.

1. Definition of morphology

Morphology is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure or the forms of words, primarily through the use of morpheme construct.¹⁹ Morphology here is the branch of linguistics that studies the structure of words structured and how they are put together from the smaller part. Andrew Carstairs state that the area of grammar concerned with the structure of the words and with relationships between words involving the morpheme that compose them is technically called morphology. It means that the study of the structure of words is morphology.

Morphology is the study of word structure.²⁰The morphology studies the forming of words. Forming words can be formed by using free morpheme and bound morpheme. For example are *unhappy*, *unlucky*, and *unsatisfied*. The *un*-in each of these words has the same meaning, loosely, that of not, *un* -is not a word which stands by itself but still others word.

Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words and forms a core part of linguistics this time.²¹Morphology have internal structure namely in a word, its consists of two or more morphemes. For example header, the header is head + suffix er to form a verb.

¹⁹Mulyadi, *Introduction to Linguistic*. 46.

²⁰Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. 19.

²¹Martin Haspelmath and Andrea D. Sims, *Understanding Morphology* (London: Hodder Education, 2010). 1.

Morphology is the study of word formation, creating how the new words are coined in the languages of the world, and how the forms of words are varied depending on how they are use in sentences. As a native speaker of your language of how to forms new words, and every day you recognize and understand new words that you have never heard before.²²

Morphology is one of materials taught in the institute (higher education), it explain the word formed. Words play a pivotal component of mental grammar in linguistic knowledge. It can create and deliver the message to the receiver and listener creatively with various unique words.²³

From these definitions of morphology, all of them almost similar that morphology is the study structure of words, the word its self is about the elements that formed the word.

2. Part of Morphology

There are some terms in morphology, these are includes:

a) Words

Word can be divided into two categories, close and open.²⁴The closed categories are the function words: pronoun like *you* and *her*; conjunction like *and*, *if*, and *because*; determiners like *a*-and *the*-; and *a few others*. The open words

²²Rochelle Lieber, *Cambridge Introductions to Language and Linguistics (Introducing Morphology)* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009). 2.

²³Wahab S Alim, "Intriguing Games to Enhance Students' Understanding of the Morphology Materials," *Edukasi: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Pengajaran* 7, no. 2 (2020): 159–169.

²⁴Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. 19.

are the major lexical categories. It can be a noun (N), verb (V), an adjective (Adj), and an adverb (Adv).

Word is the surface of letters that occur between black space. But someone else is bound to show that words do not have to write for us to know that they are words. Word is something small that's mean something, the points which it becomes necessary to define a specialized linguistic term.²⁵

b) Morpheme

Morpheme are the morphological building blocks of words, are defined as the minimal linguistic units with a lexical or grammatical meaning.²⁶The morpheme is the smallest language unit owned the meaning itself.²⁷For instance, the noun *reader* consist of two morphemes, *read* and *-er*. The verbal morpheme *read* is called a free or lexical morpheme, because it can occur as a word by itself, whereas *-er* is an affix (hence a bound morpheme that cannot function as a word on its own). So the morphemes are the smallest or the minimal unit of a word. It can be lexical (free morpheme) and grammatical (bound morpheme).

Free morpheme is also known as a root, stem, and base. A root is the irreducible core of a word, with absolutely nothing else attached to it.²⁸ For example, *walk* is a root and it appears

²⁵Lieber, *Cambridge Introductions to Language and Linguistics (Introducing Morphology)*. 3.

²⁶Geert Booij, "The Grammar of Words, 2nd Edition" (2205): 8.

²⁷Lieber, *Cambridge Introductions to Language and Linguistics (Introducing Morphology)*. 3.

²⁸Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. 41.

in the set of word forms that instantiate the lexeme *walk* such as *walk*, *walks*, *walking*, and *walked*.²⁹

The stem is that part of a word that is existence before any inflectional affixes. For example, are *cats* and *walkers*.³⁰ So, the word before inflectional affixes is a stem.

A base is any unit whatsoever to which affixes of any kind can be added. It can be into inflectional and derivational affixes. Based are called stem only in the context of inflectional morphology. For example, is *faithful*.³¹ The base is the semantic core of word goal prefixes and suffixes attached. For example, *wipe* is the base of an *unwipe*. Frequently, the base is a free morpheme, as it is in these two cases.³²

c) Allomorph

Allomorph is the variant forms of a given morpheme.³³ So the variant of a morpheme is allomorph. The variants like *free*, *bound*, *content*, *function*, *morpheme*, etc. Allomorphs are phonologically distinct variants of the same morpheme. What we mean phonologically distinct has a similar sound but not identical sound.³⁴ For example are the word *play*, *plays*, *playing*, and *played*. *-s*, *-ing*, and *-ed* are allomorphs.

²⁹Ibid., 45.

³⁰Ibid.

³¹Ibid.

³²Lieber, *Cambridge Introductions to Language and Linguistics (Introducing Morphology)*. 33.

³³Abd. Ghafur, *Madurese and English Morphology* (Surabaya: Pena Salsabila, 2013). 31.

³⁴Lieber, *Cambridge Introductions to Language and Linguistics (Introducing Morphology)*. 158.

d) Derivational

Derivational is morphemes are added to forms to create separate words: *-er* is a derivational suffix whose addition turns a verb into a noun, usually meaning the person or thing that performs the action denoted by the verb.³⁵ For example *work+er* creates a *worker* whose meaning is “someone who works”.

e) Inflectional

Inflectional are one type of grammatical morpheme, a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship.³⁶For example, the *-s* on the noun *girls* (*girl + s*) the noun as plural inflection is the function word and does not have new meaning. It is only a grammatical aspect .it means that inflectional is never creating a new word, but only a different form of the same word. So, Inflectional is different from derivational. Derivational change the meaning and build a new word, but inflectional just indicates function words.

³⁵Ibid., 29-30.

³⁶Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics* (USA: Cambridge University Press, 2009). 153.

b. The Theory of Morphological Process

In this research, the researcher only uses one theory of the morphological process, namely according to the theory of George Yule.

The morphological process is the analysis of how to identify the morphemes that make up words. It relates to the analysis structure of the word because the combining of the morphemes formed words.

1. Definition of morpheme

George Yule states that a morpheme is a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function.³⁷ It means that morpheme cannot divide into the smallest meaning, it has the same suitable meaning in different environment.

2. Type of morpheme

According to position, there are two types of morphemes. There are free morpheme and bound morpheme.

a) Free morpheme

Free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone by itself as single word. Examples are *open* and *tour*.³⁸ It means that a free morpheme is a morpheme that can stand alone and separate from another morpheme. Free morpheme still has meaning although does not connect with other morpheme. For

³⁷George Yule, *The Study of Language* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2006). 63.

³⁸Ibid.

example, the word *open*, it still has meaning although just stands alone without another morpheme.

Free morpheme is morphemes that are also words recalled free morpheme since they can stand alone.³⁹ Morphemes here are also words which it can stand alone without other word and of course it's still have meaning.

b) Bound morpheme

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that cannot normally stands alone, but which are typically attached to another form.⁴⁰ Bound morpheme it must be attached to a free morpheme.⁴¹ Examples are *-er*, *-ist*, and *-ed*. It means that bound morpheme is morpheme cannot stand alone and separate with another morpheme still need free morpheme to have meaning. For example is the word of *reader*.

Bound morpheme is a morpheme that must be attached to another element.⁴² For example, the morpheme *-s*, on other hand is bound morpheme. Bound morpheme here is morpheme that can stand alone without another word. So it still another morpheme by attaching to another element.

³⁹Stefanie Jannedy, *Language File* (Columbus: Ohio University Press, 1994). 134.

⁴⁰Ibid.

⁴¹Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics*. 152.

⁴²William O'Grady and John Archibald, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis* (Kanada: Pearson Education, 2015). 102.

3. Word-Formation Process

According to George Yule, there are thirteen types of word formation process.

a) Etymology

Etymology is the study of the origin and history of word.⁴³ A term which, like many of your technical words comes to us through Latin, but it has origin in Greek (*etymon* ‘original form’ + *logia* ‘study of’), and is not to be confused with *entomology*, also from Greek (*encommon* ‘insect’).

b) Coinage

Coinage is one of the least common processes of word formation in English that is the invention of totally new terms.⁴⁴ The most typical sources are invented trade names for commercial product that become general terms (without initial capital letters) for any version of the product. Older examples are: *aspirin*, *nylon*, *vaseline*, and *zipper*. More recent examples are: *kleenex*, *teflon*, *tylenol*, and *xerox*.

c) Borrowing

Borrowing is the taking over of words from another language.⁴⁵ Throughout its history, the English language adopted a vast number of loan-words from another language including alcohol (Arabic), boss (Dutch), piano (Italia). Another language, of course borrow terms from English as

⁴³George Yule, *The Study of Language*. 63.

⁴⁴Ibid., 53.

⁴⁵Ibid., 54.

used in Japan *Esesuupaamaaketto* (English: supermarket and *Rajio* (radio).

d) **Compounding**

Compounding is a joining of two separate words to produce as single as *wallpaper* (wall and paper) and *textbook* (text and book).⁴⁶Compounds are words formed by combining roots, and smaller category of the phrasal words.⁴⁷This combining of two separate forms to produce a single new term is also present in the process called blending.

Compounding is the process that forms new words not from bound affixes from two or more independent words.⁴⁸Compounds are words that are composed of two or more bases, stems, or roots.⁴⁹It means that compounding is a process of creating new words, the word does not creat from the bound morpheme, but it creating based on the free morpheme. An example of compoundings are *girlfriend*, *textbook*, and *air conditioner*.

⁴⁶Ibid.

⁴⁷Andrew Carstairs-Mccarthy, "An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure," *Linguistics* (2002): 160.

⁴⁸Ibid., 144.

⁴⁹Lieber, *Cambridge Introductions to Language and Linguistics (Introducing Morphology)*. 43.

e) **Blending**

Blending is the combination of two separate forms to produce single new terms.⁵⁰ It is typically accomplished by taking only the beginning of one word and joining it to the end of the other words. Blending are words that are created from part of two already existing lexical items.⁵¹ For example, is a *motel* from *motor* and *hotel*. In some part of the USA, there is a product that is used as gasoline, but it is made from alcohol, so the blended word for referring to this product is *gasohol*. Another example is like *smoke* and *fog* that become *smog*.

f) **Clipping**

Clipping is when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form, often in casual speech.⁵² Clipping is a process that created a new word by shortening a polysyllabic word.⁵³ For examples are *prof* (professor), *ad* (advertisement) and *fan* (fanatic). So we know that clipping here is the process of word formation that creates by shortening polysyllabic words.

g) **Backformation**

Backformation is very specialized type of education process known as backformation.⁵⁴ Typically a word of one type (usually a noun) is reduced to form another word of a

⁵⁰George Yule, *The Study of Language*. 55.

⁵¹Ibid.

⁵²William O'Grady and John Archibald, *Contemporary Linguistic Analysis*. 124.

⁵³Ibid., 123.

⁵⁴George Yule, *The Study of Language*. 56.

different type (usually a verb). Examples of words created by this process are: *edit* (from editor), *donate* (from donation), *opt* (option), *emote* (from emotion), and *enthuse* (from enthusiasm).

h) Conversion

Conversion is a change in the function of word as for example, when a noun comes to be used as a verb (without any reduction).⁵⁵ Conversion can be defined as the derivation of a new word without any overt marking.⁵⁶ Conversion is words formed without modifying the form of input word that serves as the base.⁵⁷ This head can be a noun or verb. So conversion here is the word without affixation. It just stands alone.

Other labels for this very common process are category change and functional shift. Several nouns are such as *paper*, *bottle*, and *vocation*.

i) Acronym

Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.⁵⁸ The acronym is words are formed from the first letter of a name.⁵⁹ These acronyms often consist of capital letters. For example are UEFA, FIFA, PSSI, UNESCO, etc.

⁵⁵Ibid.

⁵⁶Ingo Plag, *Word-Formation in English* (Cambridge University Press, 2002). 134.

⁵⁷Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. 54.

⁵⁸George Yule, *The Study of Language*. 57.

⁵⁹*Oxford Learner's Pocket* (Oxford: University Press, 2008). 4.

j) Derivation

Derivation is the most common word formation process to be found in the production of new common words.⁶⁰ Derivation is formed new words either by changing the meaning of the base to which they are attached and word class that a base belongs to, examples are *kind* and *unkind* (both are adjectives but with opposite meaning) and the addition of *-ly* to the adjective *kind* produce the adverb *kindly*. As a rule, it is possible to derive an adverb by adding the suffix *-ly* to an adjectival base.⁶¹ It is accomplished by means of a large number of small “bits” of the English Language which are not usually given separate listings in dictionaries. These small “bits” are called affixes and a few examples are the elements *un-*, *mis-*, *pre-*, *-ful*, *-less*, *-ish*, *-ism*, and *-ness*.

k) Inflectional

Inflectional are one type of grammatical morpheme, a morpheme that indicates some kind of grammatical relationship.⁶² For example, the *-s* on the noun *girls* (*girl* + *s*) the noun as plural inflection is the function word and does not have new meaning. It is only a grammatical aspect .it means that inflectional is never creating a new word, but only a different form of the same word. So, Inflectional is different

⁶⁰George Yule, *The Study of Language*. 57.

⁶¹Francis Katamba, *Morphology*. 47.

⁶²Charles F. Meyer, *Introducing English Linguistics* (USA: Cambridge University Press, 2009). 153.

from derivational. Derivational change the meaning and build a new word, but inflectional just indicates function words.

l) Prefixes and Suffixes

Prefixes and suffixes are in the preceding group of words. The prefix of English can be classified semantically into the following groups.⁶³ We can know that some affixes have to be added to the beginning of a word (example is *un-*).⁶⁴ The other affixes are added to the word (example *-ish*) and are called by suffixes.

m) Infixes

Infixes are the third type of affix, not normally to be found in English but fairly common in some other languages.⁶⁵ So infixes are found between free and bound morpheme. For example, is mother in law.

n) Multiple Processes

Multiple processes are word information in isolation to trace the operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word.⁶⁶ For example the term of *deli* seems to have become a common American English expression

⁶³Plag, *Word-Formation in English*. 124.

⁶⁴George Yule, *The Study of Language*. 58.

⁶⁵Ibid.

⁶⁶Ibid.

via a process of first “borrowing” *delicatessen* (from Germany) and the “clipping” that borrowed form.

c. Football Terms

Football is played on a large rectangular shapes grass field by two teams.⁶⁷ There are eleven players in every team, in a football match, the two teams will play for ninety minutes in normal time. Football is command among the different backgrounds and generations, a bridge that connects economic, political, cultural, and religious. Famous by the name “football” almost all over the world, is a national sport in almost all countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, and South America. This sport is the only type of football game played at the olimpiad.

Millions of people prefer watching the World Cup, International Football matches rather than watching the Super Bowl and the World Series. Without a doubt, football is a famous game.⁶⁸ Football here is a game that very popular in the world, moreover every four years there is a competition exactly FIFA World Cup. Besides that many other competition like Premier League, UEFA Champions League, ASIAN Cup, and others.

Millions of people like a football game, some of them be a player of football, be supporters of the team football, manager of football and others. Talking about supporters, many supporters watching football matches every the pride of team are playing, some of them watch in the stadium, television, or watch in live streaming. In the modern era,

⁶⁷Tutorials Point (I) Pvt. Ltd., “About the Tutorial Copyright & Disclaimer,” *Tutorials Point* (2017): 1–13, <https://store.tutorialspoint.com>.

⁶⁸Joseph A. Luxbacher, *Sepak Bola* (Jakarta: PT. Rajagrafindo Persada, 2011). 1.

football not only is a sport, but has become a source of income for people in the world, especially successful entrepreneurs. Most of them be a club owner. The successful owners usually buys stock from the owner before to further develop the team/club that they buy so that be a big team/club and get achievements or champions.

Term is a word or phrase used to describe a thing or to express a concept, especially in particular kind of language or branch of study.⁶⁹ So the term is a word that used for thing in particular king of language and branch of study. For example the term in the medical field, sports field, and internet field.

The term is a word or group of world designing something, especially in a particular field, as an atom in physics, quietism in theology, adze in carpentry, or district leader in politics. The term is any word or group of a word considered as a member of a construction or utterance.⁷⁰It means that the term is word in the particular fields and different in other field. For example, the terms are the word atom in physics but in biology, the word is different.

While Andrew states that word is the basic unit of language.⁷¹Besides, Andrew also explains that words have two characteristics. The first, they have meaning that is unpredictable and so must be listed in dictionaries, and the second characteristic is they

⁶⁹“Define Word,” accessed March 13, 2020, [http://www.google.com/search?q=definition of term&ie=utf-8&oe=utf8&t&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official&client=firefox-a&source=hp&channel=np](http://www.google.com/search?q=definition+of+term&ie=utf-8&oe=utf8&t&rls=org.mozilla:en-US:official&client=firefox-a&source=hp&channel=np).

⁷⁰“Dictionary.Com,” accessed March 13, 2020, <https://www.dictionary.com/browse/term>.

⁷¹Carstairs-Mccarthy, “An Introduction to English Morphology: Words and Their Structure.”

are the building blocks for words and phrases.⁷² It means that, a word is basic in language. The language has formed from word.

Football terms are words that are used in the football games, many terms that include in the football terms. Football term is a word or phrase use to describe or to express a concept of the football game. For example are the word *striker*, *goalkeeper*, *defender*, *midfielder*, *jump header*,⁷³etc. Besides, there are some football terms used at the football games, some of these are important rules that every football player should be aware of. Namely are words *offside*, *free kick*, *extra time*, *fouls*, *corner kick*, *penalty*, *yellow card*, and others. The terms in football field is different from another field, sometimes, it can be similar to other sport. In other sport, there are similar words with football terms.

⁷²Ibid. 12.

⁷³“Istilah Permainan Sepak Bola Dalam Bahasa Inggris Dan Artinya,” accessed October 7, 2020, <https://www.ilmubahasainggris.com.istilah-permainan-sepak-bola-dalam-bahasa-inggris-dan-artinya>.