

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

The writer put all the findings in the appendix and analysed the most significant ones as the representative of all of the similar data. The writer classified the data based on the three characteristics of the register that has been generalised in the earlier chapter. The writer analysed the data using transformational grammar.

4.1. Syntactic reduction

There are several forms of syntactic reduction that are used by the football commentators. They reduce the subject noun, main **verb**, and **the** auxiliary **“be”**. The complete findings can be seen in the appendix. From the findings, the data of syntactic reduction can be classified into more specific forms. The data can be classified into syntactic reduction form that reduces the subject noun, main verb, and auxiliary **“be”**.

4.1.1. Reduction of subject noun

Table 1. Subject noun reduction

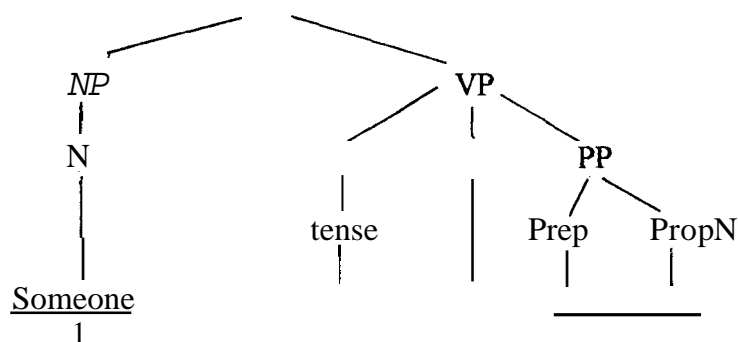
No	Sentence	Types of Reduction		
		Subject Noun/Pron	Verb	Be
57	Pass to Sartor	✓		
65	Breaks to Montella	✓		
66	Comes to Candela	✓		
100	Give the ball to Emerson	✓		
101	Send Batistuta away	✓		
157	Come off Cafu there	✓		

✓ means the sentence is reduced in the “marked” part

The data in table 1 shows that the form of each sentence is missing a subject noun. In a daily conversation, this reduction may well cause the sentence to become obscured, for an example: “John kicks the ball”. If the sentence is missing a subject noun, then, it becomes “kicks the ball”. The sentence becomes unfocused. However, in football commentaries, the reduction of subject noun does not obscure the meaning of the sentence. The reduction process can be traced using a transformational grammar as seen in the examples below:

Example 1:

“Pass to Sartor”...(57)



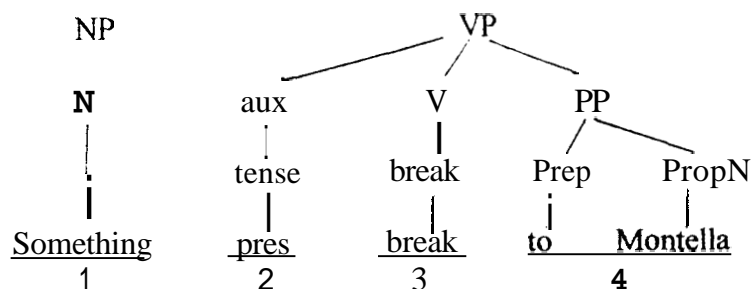
Transformation:

SD: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

SC: ϕ - 2 - 3 - 4

Example 2:

“Breaks to Montella”....(65)



Transformation:

SD: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

SC: ϕ - 2 - 3 - 4

From the examples, it can be seen that the noun as subject is being reduced (the ~~part~~ marked 1 is eliminated). The reason why football commentators reduce the subject noun is that the subject noun is already mentioned in the previous sentence. The previous sentence of example 1 is “This is still Fuser”, and the previous sentence of example 2 is “Falsini doesn’t manage to control **it**”. Although there is a short pause between the previous sentence and the reduced sentence, the picture shows that the one that is being talked about is the same, for example 1, the missing subject is the object of the previous sentence, that is Fuser. In example 2, the missing subject is “it” which refers to “the ball”.

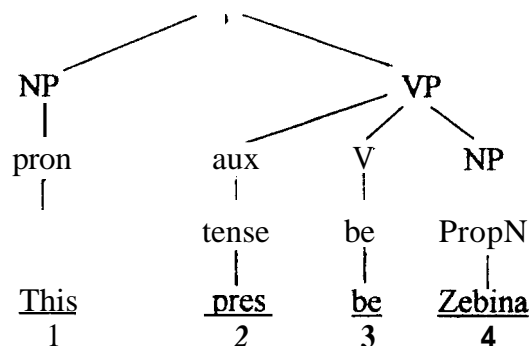
The form of reduction of subject noun is often followed by the reduction of verb “be”, but it can also followed by the reduction of auxiliary “be”. The reduction of subject noun that is followed by the reduction of verb “be” occurs in two common forms, those are, the form ~~of~~ one-word-sentence of proper noun and adjective phrase form.

Table 2. Proper noun form

No	Sentence	Types of Reduction		
		Subject Noun/Pron	Main Verb	Aux. “be”
10	Zebina	✓	✓	
11	Emerson	✓	✓	
22	Sensini	✓	J	
23	Milosevic	J	✓	
34	Candela	✓	✓	
36	Thuram	✓	✓	
39	Tomassi	✓	J	
42	Almeyda	✓	✓	
43	Tomassi again	✓	✓	
46	Fabio Canavaro	✓	J	
48	Totti	✓	✓	
50	Parma again	J	J	
72	Batistuta	J	✓	

Table 2 shows that one of the forms of syntactic reduction is the reduction of subject noun/pronoun and the main verb. Each sentence in table 2 is in the form of “one word sentence” or in the form of “~~proper~~ noun”. If the form is traced using transformational grammar, the proper noun has certain meaning.

For an example: “Zebina”...(10)



Transformation:

SD:1 - 2 - 3 - 4

SC: ϕ - ϕ - ϕ - 4

Transformation:

SD:1 - 2 - 3 - 4

SC: ϕ - ϕ - ϕ - 4

From the example, it can be seen that the words being reduced are the words “it is”. The reduction **is** similar to the previous **part**, that is the reduction of parts marked 1, 2, and 3. The subject pronoun that is eliminated is considered not necessary. Therefore, the speaker simply eliminates it because it will not affect the meaning, since the meaning can be seen through the picture on TV.

4.1.2 Reduction of main verb

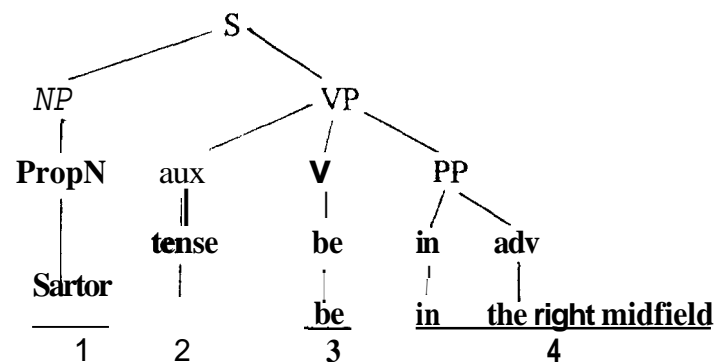
Table 4. Reduction of verb “be”

No	Sentence	Types of Reduction		
		Subject Noun/Pron	Main Verb	Aux. “be”
4	Parma with Buffon in goal		✓	
5	Cannavaro in defense alongside his younger brother		✓	
6	Sartor in the right midfield		✓	
14	Antonioli in goal for Roma		✓	
15	Samuel and Zago in defense		✓	
30	This one for Batigol		✓	
69	Totti on the run		✓	
78	That one Candela		✓	
82	Di Vaio offside there		✓	
86	Cafu himself up on his feet now		✓	
91	Thuram, little bit of difficulty there		✓	
98	Montella just away from it		✓	
103	Parma, under a great pressure here		✓	
104	Di Vaio, off side again		✓	
108	Thuram not happy with the way Zago tackling:him there		✓	
130	Nobody at front		✓	
131	Parma now about to make a substitution		✓	
164	Delvechio on for Batistuta		✓	
165	Nakata on for Montella		✓	

The form reduction of verb “be” occurs because football commentators must describe so quickly that they only mentions name and the position of the player, in syntactic terms it is called proper noun and adverbs. The complete form of analysis can be seen in the examples below:

Example 1 :

“Sartor in the right midfield”....(6)



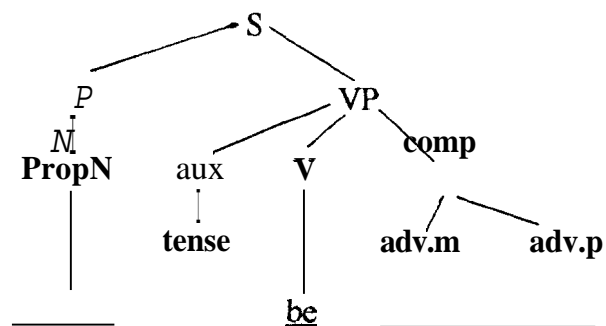
Transformation:

SD:1-2-3-4

SC:1 - ϕ - ϕ - 4

Example 2:

“Di Vaio offside there”.....(82)



Transformation:

S D : 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

SC:1 - ϕ - ϕ - 4

It can be seen from the analysis that the forms are actually missing a verb “be”, the parts marked **2** and 3, although it is only used to describe the position of a player. Football commentators use this form **of** syntactic reduction because of some reasons. First is because they have to **speak** at the precise time to the action happening in the game. Therefore, they eliminate the verb “be” because they believe that it will not affect the meaning, and **as** a matter of fact it does. They sometimes replace the “be” verb with a pause, **so** that it gives them time to think about what **is** going to be said next.

The other **form** of reduction **of** verb **is** the reduction of the main verb. If this form occurs in a daily conversation, the sentence formed will be meaningless, for an example: “I eat an apple”. If the verb “eat” **is** eliminated, it becomes “I an apple”. However, it does not happen in the sentence of football commentators.

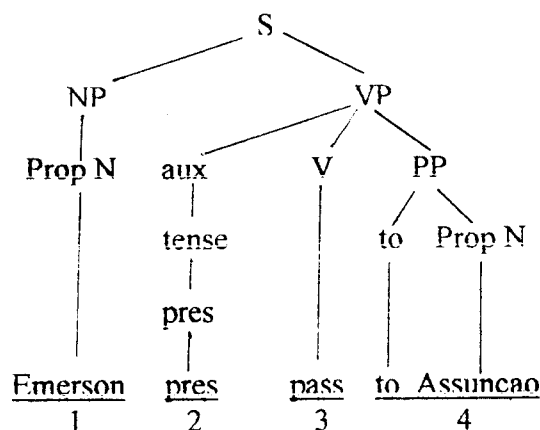
Table 5. Reduction of main verb

No	Sentence	Types of Reduction		
		Subject Noun/Pron	Main Verb	Aux. “be”
12	Emerson to Assuncao		✓	
13	Zago back to Emerson		✓	
19	Zago now into Tomassi		✓	
24	Milosevic to Falsini		✓	
33	Sartor to Milosevic		✓	
40	Milosevic to Sensini		✓	
64	Sensini for Falsini		✓	
74	Emerson wide for Totti		✓	
80	Sartor to Sensini		✓	

✓ means the sentence is reduced in the “marked” part

The sentences are absolutely meaningless for the people who do not share the same knowledge with the **speaker**. However, it will be understood **by** the viewer of a football match because the viewers are expected to share the same

knowledge with the speaker and because of the support of the picture, for an example: “Emerson to Assuncao”.....(12)



Transformation:

SD: 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

SC: 1 - ϕ - ϕ - 4

Football commentators use this form of sentence because they have to speak very quickly to describe the game to the audience. Therefore, everytime a player passes the ball to his teammate, the commentator only needs to say “(name) to (name)”, and eliminates the main verb or the parts marked 2 and 3.

4.1.3. Reduction of auxiliary “be”

The other form of syntactic reduction occurs in football commentaries is the reduction of auxiliary “be”. Football commentators tend to reduce the auxiliary “be” that is used in the form of progressive tense and passive form. Table 6 and table 7 below will show the reduction of auxiliary “be” in progressive form and in passive form:

Table 6. Reduction of auxiliary "be" in progressive form

No	Sentence	Types of Reduction		
		Subject Noun/Pron	Verb	Be
1	Totti taking this freekick			✓
3	Almeyda playing wide there			✓
8	The referee playing the advantage			✓
9	Falsini trying to do that			✓
16	Totti playing behind Batistuta			✓
17	Fuser playing deeper than we expected			✓
21	Almeyda playing nice ball there			✓
29	Sensini playing non-defense			✓
37	Milosevic pushing Zago			✓
45	Parma playing well this season			✓
62	The younger Cannavaro getting away			✓
67	Totti, the Roma captain, sending Roma on the way			✓
71	Roma taking the time			✓
84	Cafu going forward			✓
88	Sensini battling with Tomassi			✓
106	Tomassi going forward			✓
107	Candela trying to stop Thuram			✓
113	Montela scoring his thirteenth goal of the season			✓
119	Parma looking very fragile in defense			✓
120	Milosevic playing a good game here until the end			✓
126	Buffon well positioned to catch the ball			✓
127	Batistuta today playing his 271 game in serie A			✓
129	Savo Milosevic still doing well			✓
132	Amoroso coming on			✓
135	Di Vaio doing well			✓
144	Roma busy celebrating the third goal			✓
151	Mangone coming on for Zebina			✓
155	Montella waiting for a help			✓
166	Totti playing alongside Delvechio			✓
167	Roma official trying to get the Roma fans off the pitch			✓
171	Roma fans enjoying the celebration			✓

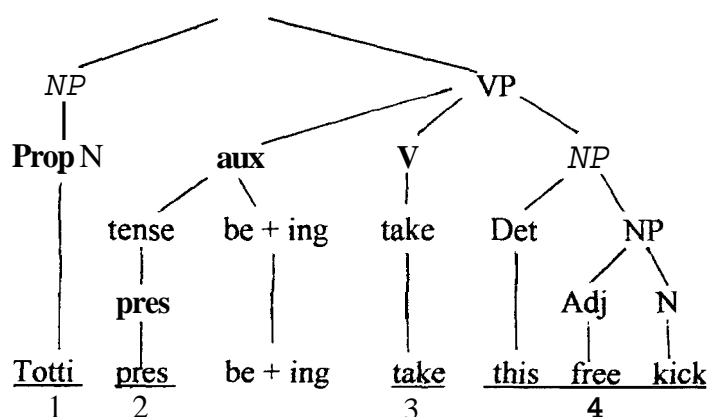
✓ means the sentence is reduced in the "marked" part

No	Sentence	Types of Reduction		
		Subject Noun/Pron	Verb	Be
2	Totti stopped there by Almeyda		-	✓
18	Milosevic stopped by Zago			✓
38	Free given to Roma			✓
59	Sensini fouled there by Emerson			✓
77	Yellow card shown to Almeyda			✓
87	Montella hacked by Di Vaio			✓
109	Di Vaio stopped by Cafu			✓
110	Parma caught on the counter attack following up a free kick			✓
116	Sensini stopped there by Zebina			✓
126	Buffon well positioned to catch the ball			✓
128	Sensini fouled by Tomassi			✓
137	Totti chased there by Sensini			✓
147	Quarter of an hour gone in the second half			✓
154	Milosevic stopped there by Zago			✓
163	Batigol determined to get a goal			✓

Table 6 and 7 show some of the form of the reduction of auxiliary "be"

The complete form of the analysis can be seen from the examples below:

"Totti taking this free kick"(1)

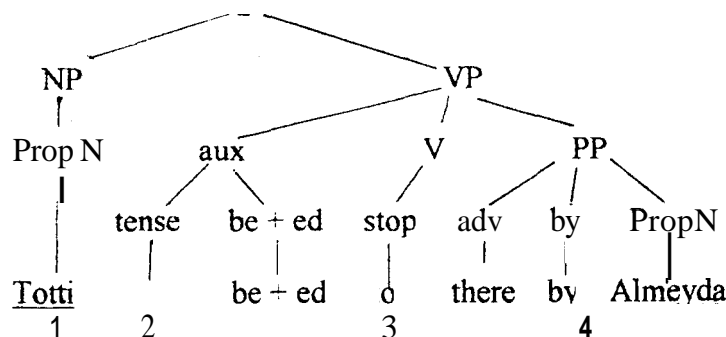


Transformation:

SD: 1 - 2 - be+ing- 3 - 4

SC: 1 - 2 - ϕ + ing - 3 - 4

“Totti stopped there by Almeyda”....(2)



Transformation:

SD:1 - 2 - **b e + e d** - 3 - 4

SC:1 - 2 - ϕ + ed - 3 - 4

This form is rather different than the others. This form only eliminate the auxiliary **be** that is inserted to form progressive form and passive form. It can be clearly seen from the **analysis** the reasons why football commentators use the form of reduction. However, in the transcription in appendix 1, in the sentence in which this syntactic reduction form **occurs** after a short **pause** from the subject. It seems ~~that~~ the speaker wanted **to** state one word sentence that is the fom of **proper** noun, but **then** the **speaker** changed **his mind** and wanted to add more information that may be able to add the drama or **make** the *game* become **more** interesting **to** the viewers. It ~~seems~~ that there is no different explanations or reasons for the use of both **forms**, passive **and** progressive.

4.2 Syntactic inversion

There are two forms of syntactic inversion that are used by football commentators. The **first** form is the syntactic inversion which is followed by

reduction, and the second form is syntactic inversion that is not followed by reduction.

Table 8. Syntactic inversion

No.	Sentence	Inverted from
1	Here's Falsini	Falsini is here
2	Stopped there by Almeyda	Almeyda stops (someone) there
3	Well read though by Zebina	Zebina reads (it) well though
4	Won back by Candela	Candela wins (it) back
5	Here's Candela	Candela is here
6	Picked by Samuel	Samuel picks (the ball)
7	Saved by Buffon	Buffon saves (it)
8	Beautifully shuck by Totti	Tom strucks (the ball) beautifully
9	Here comes his cross	His cross comes
10	Picked up by Cafu	Cafu picks (it) up
11	Free kick's taken by Batistuta	Batistuta takes the free kick
12	Taken down by Tomassi	Tomassi takes (someone) down
13	It's picked up by Paolo Cannavaro	Paolo Cannavaro picks it up
14	He is taken down there by Almeyda	Almeyda takes him down
15	Montella hacked by Di Vaio	Di Vaio hacked Montella
16	Neat play by Fuser into the path of Sartor	Fuser plays neatly into the path of Sartor
17	Fouled by Samuel	Samuel fouls (someone)
18	Di Vaio taken down there by Zebina	Zebina takes down Di Vaio
19	Here comes that cross	That cross comes here
20	He's stopped by Emerson	Emerson stops him
21	Di Vaio stopped by Cafu	Cafu stops Di Vaio
22	His shot was saved by Buffon	Buffon saves his shot
23	Sensini stopped there by Zebina	Zebina stops Sensini there
24	Stopped there by Zebina	Zebina stops (someone)
25	Sensini Fouled by Tomassi	Tomassi fouls Sensini
26	Picked up though by Thuram	Thuram picks (it) up though
27	Picked up by Totti	Totti picks (it) up
28	Totti chased there by Sensini	Sensini chases Totti
29	Picked up though by Fuser	Fuser picks (it) up though
30	He's stopped there again by Cafu	Cafu stops him again there
31	Picked up by Samuel	Samuel picks (it) up
32	Here comes a cross	A cross comes here
33	The goal scored by Montella	Montella scores the goal
34	Picked up though by Boghossian	Boghossian picks (it) up
35	Parma knocked out by the Dutch champion	The Dutch champion knocks out Parma

36	Pressed on the rough by Zago	Zago presses (someone) on the rough
37	Milosevic stopped there by Zago	Zago stops Milosevic there
38	Man warming up here's Aldair	Aldair is the man warming up here
39	Back there pretending to be a defender, Tomassi	Tomassi is back there pretending to be a defender
40	Stopped there by Mangone	Mangone stops (someone) there

The word within the brackets is eliminated

The data in table 8 shows that the football commentators use the form of syntactic inversion to make passive sentences. In addition, the form of syntactic inversion used by the football commentators is sometimes followed by the reduction of the subject of the sentence.

4.2.1 Syntactic inversion with the reduction of subject

Table 9. Syntactic inversion with subject reduction

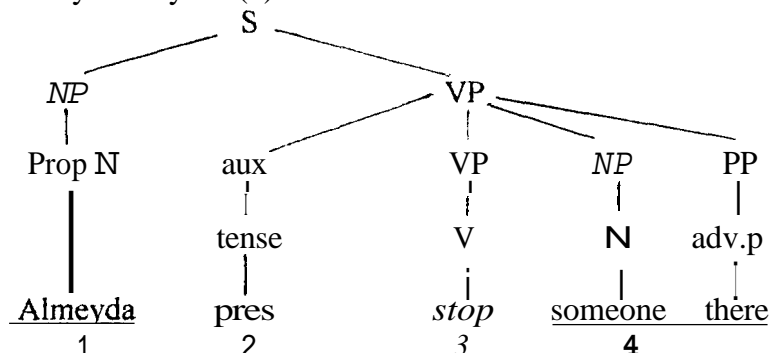
No.	Sentence	Inverted from
2	Stopped there by Almeyda	Almeyda stops (someone) there
3	Well read though by Zebina	Zebina reads (it) well though
4	Won back by Candela	Candela wins (it) back
6	Picked by Samuel	Samuel picks (the ball)
7	Saved by Buffon	Buffon saves (it)
8	Beautifully struck by Totti	Totti strucks (the ball) beautifully
10	Picked up by Cafu	Cafu picks (it) up
12	Taken down by Tomassi	Tomassi takes (someone) down
17	Fouled by Samuel	Samuel fouls (someone)
24	Stopped there by Zebina	Zebina stops (someone)
26	Picked up though by Thuram	Thuram picks (it) up though
27	Picked up by Totti	Totti picks (it) up
29	Picked up though by Fuser	Fuser picks (it) up though
31	Picked up by Samuel	Samuel picks (it) up
34	Picked up though by Boghossian	Boghossian picks (it) up
36	Pressed on the rough by Zago	Zago presses (someone) on the rough
40	Stopped there by Mangone	Mangone stops (someone) there

The word within the brackets is eliminated

The data in table 9 shows that the form of each sentence after it is being inverted is missing a subject. In daily conversation, the form of syntactic inversion with the reduction **of** subject will make the sentence become ambiguous. **In** football commentaries, those sentences **will** not form any ambiguous meaning. It can be seen in the examples **below**:

Example 1:

“Stopped there by Almeyda”.(2)



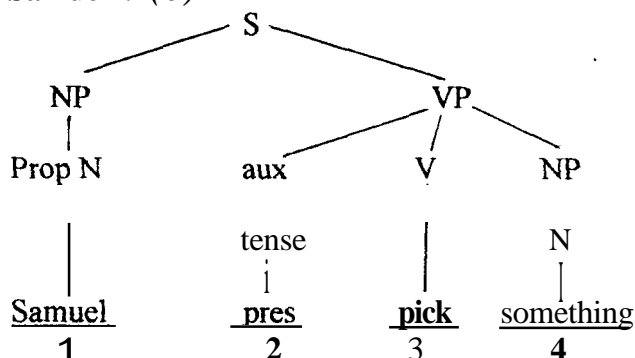
Transformation:

S D : 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

SC: ϕ - 2 - be+ed - 3 - I

Example 2:

“Picked by **Samuel**”...(6)



Transformation:

S D : 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

SC: ϕ - 2 - be+ed - 3 - 1

From the analysis, it **can** be seen that the **forms of** syntactic inversion occur are **mostly in the form** ϕ - 2 - be+ed - 3 - 1, **which** means that the **subject is**

placed at the end of the sentence. While the **part** that is being reduced is the part marked by number 4 or the subject of the transformed sentence. The reason why football commentators reduce the object is because the missing part is already mentioned in the previous sentence. The previous sentence of example 1 is “Tomassi got Cafu away in front of him”. It means that Tomassi is the one who is controlling the ball before Almeyda stops him. The previous sentence of example 2 is “It’s a bad ball by Cannavaro”. It means that Cannavaro is loosing the ball and the ball is picked up by Samuel.

4.2.2. Syntactic inversion without reduction

Table 10. Syntactic inversion without reduction

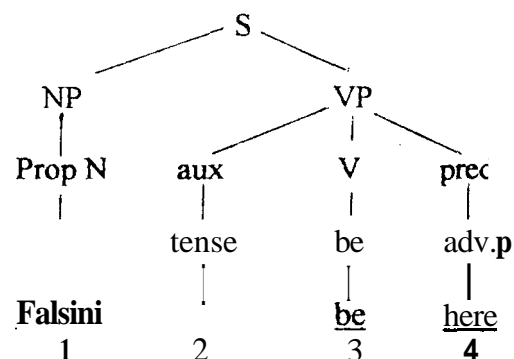
No.	Sentence	Inverted from
1	Here’s Falsini	Falsini is here
5	Here’s Candela	Candela is here
9	Here comes his cross	His cross comes
13	It’s picked up by Paolo Cannavaro	Paolo Cannavaro picks it up
14	He is taken down there by Almeyda	Almeyda takes him down
15	Montella’s hacked by Di Vaio	Di Vaio hacked Montella
16	Neat play by Fuser into the path of Sartor	Fuser plays neatly into the path of Sartor
18	Di Vaio’s taken down there by Zebina	Zebina takes down Di Vaio
19	Here comes that cross	That cross comes here
20	He’s stopped by Emerson	Emerson stops him
21	Di Vaio’s stopped by Cafu	Cafu stops Di Vaio
22	His shot was saved by Buffon	Buffon saves his shot
23	Sensini’s stopped there by Zebina	Zebina stops Sensini there
25	Sensini’s fouled by Tomassi	Tomassi fouls Sensini
28	Totti’s chased there by Sensini	Sensini chases Totti
30	He’s stopped there again by Cafu	Cafu stops him again there
32	Here comes a cross	A cross comes here
33	The goal’s scored by Montella	Montella scores the goal
35	Parma knocked out by the Dutch	The Dutch champion knocks out

37	champion Milosevic's stopped there by Zago	Pama Zago stops Milosevic there
38	Man warming up here's Aldair	Aldair is the man warming up here
39	Back there pretending to be a defender, Tomassi	Tomassi is back there pretending to be a defender

From table 10, it can be seen that the **form** of syntactic inversion is in complete sentence. The form of syntactic inversion can be seen from the examples of analysis below:

Example 1:

“Here’s Falsini“....(1)



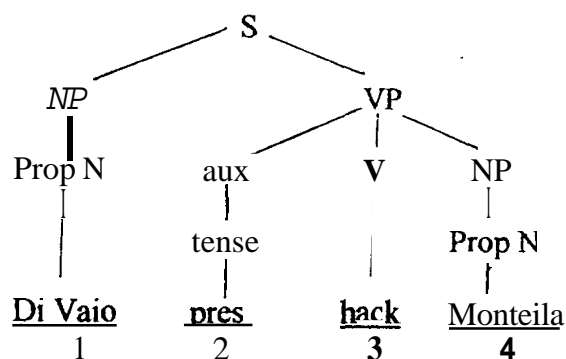
Transformation:

SD:1 - 2 - 3 - 4

SC:4 - 2 - 3 - 1

Example 2:

“Montella’s hacked by Di Vaio”...(15)



Transformation:

S D : 1 - 2 - 3 - 4

SC: 4-2-be + ed -3-1

From the analysis, it can be seen that the form of syntactic inversion is the same as the inversion that involve reduction, that is $4 - 2 = \text{be+ed} = 3 - 1$, which means that the subject is placed at the end of the sentence. Except for example 1, where there is no “be+ed” form added in the sentence. It is because the sentence is an intransitive form that is inverted.

The reason why football commentators use syntactic inversion is that football commentators are expected to describe what happens in the game and what is seen in the picture accurately. Football commentators have to mention names and actions at once. Moreover, it is not easy for them to mention the name accurately because they cannot see very clearly who is dribbling the ball or kicking the ball. This expectation makes them use the syntactic inversion. It is because by using syntactic inversion, they will be able to identify the name of the players more accurately since they will have more time to identify the players.

4.3. Heavy noun modification

The form of **heavy** noun modification will be shown in the table 11 below:

Table 11. Heavy noun modification

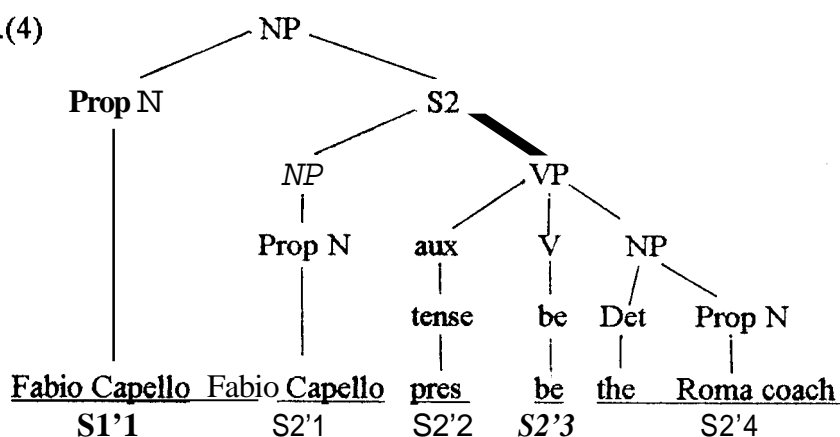
No.	Noun Phrase	Proposed Noun
1	Cannavaro, Paolo Cannavaro, 19 years old younger brother of Fabio	Paolo Cannavaro
2	The two Argentines, Almeyda and Sensini	Almeyda and Sensini
3	Totti, the Roma Captain	Totti
4	Fabio Capello, the Roma coach	Fabio Capello
5	Paolo Cannavaro, 19 years old of age, number 28 on his back	Paolo Cannavaro
6	Di Vaio, Former Lazio player	Di Vaio
7	Their keyplayers, Conceicao, Boghossian, Lamouchi	Their keyplayers
8	Batistuta, one of the architect of the successful Roma season	Batistuta

9	A second chance, a second chance in the match for Roma	A second chance
10	Fabio Cannavaro, the older Cannavaro getting away	Fabio Cannavaro
11	Totti, who hit it the first time on the run	Totti
12	Totti, who was born in Roma working class area	Totti
13	Totti, good thinking, Roma captain without any doubt, one of the most talented player in Italian football	Totti
14	Totti's goal, neat combination between Montella and Totti	Totti's goal
15	Di Vaio , something like alone Ranger up front here for Parma	Di Vaio
16	A milosevic header, it's not the best header from Milosevic career	Milosevic's header
17	The title, the championship	The title
18	Totti, the Roma captain, enjoying celebration of that one	Totti
19	His goal again, the goal that has set Roma on the way	Totti's goal
20	Paolo Cannavaro, the younger brother of Fabio	Paolo Cannavaro
21	Batistuta, the man has scored 171 goals	Batistuta
22	Three coach since January, Alberto Malesani, Ariggo Sacchi, and the man that is on the bench now Renzo Uliveri	Three coach
23	Walter Samuel, 23 years old great talented player	Walter Samuel
24	Totti, the creative man at front	Totti
25	Alain Boghossian with he was in the injury list, he is put down in the substitution, surprisingly in name of the subs amongs the subs	Alain Boghossian
26	Parma goalkeeper, Buffon	B e o n
27	Remote intention, which I don't think they have	Remote intention
28	Di Vaio , Di Vaio doing well	Di Vaio
29	Alain Boghossian, 32 years of age, the frenchman, a man who had a busy time with Napoli, Sampdoria and Parma	Alain Boghossian
30	Boghossian, number fourteen	Boghossian
31	The younger Cannavaro, Paolo	Paolo
32	Samuel, the Argentine defender	Samuel
33	The assistant, linesman	The linesman
34	Zebina, he's the first who received a standing applause	Zebina
35	Mangone, the man who's just come on	Mangone
36	Tomassi, one of the important central	Tomassi

	midfielder for the Roma side	
37	His cross in , and that's not a good cross	His cross
38	Roma Japanese midfielder, Hidetoshi Nakata	Hidetoshi Nakata
39	Batigol, Batistuta	Batistuta
40	Roma, who had two goals	Roma
41	The Roma fans, they've been waiting for a long time for this one	The Roma fans
42	Di Vaio, he's gonna spoiled the Roma celebration	Di Vaio

Football commentators are supposed to make the game becomes more interesting. Therefore, the form heavy noun modification is also used in the commentaries. There are some reasons why football commentators use heavy noun modification form. First, it is used to give extra information to the viewers, so that the viewers can understand who the person that is being talking about. The second reason is to make the game becomes more interesting and lively. The third reason is because they have more time to spend while the game is getting into a boring or a monotonous game. Surely, it is the commentators who have to make it become more attractive.

Table 11 shows that the noun phrases are the modification of a single noun. The form of heavy noun modification can be traced using the analysis of transformational **grammar**. The examples below will show the analysis and the proposed meaning of the modification. Example 1: "Fabio Capello, the Roma coach"....(4)



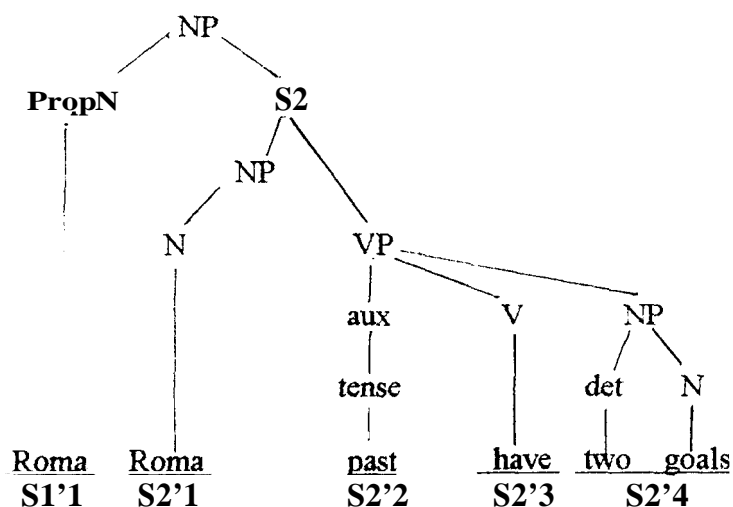
Transformation:

SD: **S1'1 – S2'1 – S2'2 – S2'3 – S2'4**

SC: **S1'1 - ϕ - S2'2 – S2'3 – S2'4**

Example 2:

“Roma, who had two goals”.... (40)



Transformation:

SD: **S1'1 – S2'1 – S2'2 – S2'3 – S2'4**

SC: **S1'1 - who – S2'2 – S2'3 – S2'4**

From the examples, it can be seen that the noun phases formed are generated from a single noun. It is modified so that it can add more information about certain subject. The form “Fabio Capello, the Roma coach” and the form “Roma, who had two goals” have a similarity. That is, both are modified to add information to the Subject.

The difference between the two examples are example 1 has the repeated form reduced, while example 2 has the repeated form substituted with the word “who”.

4.4. Findings

This research discussed the characteristics of the register of football commentators. The writer found some interesting characteristics of the register of football commentators that are different from other fields of register.

The first characteristic that is dominant in the register of football commentators is the syntactic reduction. There are over 171 sentences that occur in the form of syntactic reduction. The data of syntactic reduction can be classified into three main parts, those are the reduction of the subject noun, main verb, and auxiliary “be”. The reduction of subject noun itself can be divided into three parts, namely, the reduction of subject noun **only**, subject noun and verb, and subject noun and auxiliary-..There...*SG* **several** reasons- why football commentators perform syntactic reduction. First, football commentators are trying to describe the game as complete as possible, therefore, they eliminate “unnecessary forms”, or the forms that can be eliminated without obscuring the meaning. The second reason is that football commentators are trying to avoid using too many repetitious forms. It is due to the fact that in football commentaries, most of the verbs are the same, therefore, football commentators only mention names and certain actions only. The third reason is because football commentators believe that the viewers have already shared the same knowledge about the vocabulary and that the viewers can follow what they say by watching the game on the TV screen.

The second characteristic is the use of heavy noun modification. From the data collected, there are over forty two noun phrases which are heavily modified. There are several reasons why football commentators use heavy noun

modification form. First, football commentators are trying to give extra information to the viewers, so that the viewers can understand who the person, the team, or what the action, that is being taking about. The second reason is football commentators are trying to make the game becomes more interesting and lively. Football commentators believe that by modifying the noun by adding more information can attract the viewers' attention. so that the viewers will stay focus on the game. The third reason is because they have more time to spend while the game is getting into a boring or a monotonous game. It is the commentators who have to make it become more attractive.

The third characteristic is the occurrence of syntactic inversion in the register of football commentators. From the data collected, there are more than forty forms of syntactic inversion used by football commentators. The syntactic inversion **form** can be classified into two parts namely, the syntactic inversion with reduction, and the syntactic inversion without reduction. Football commentators use syntactic inversion because they are expected to describe the actions in the football game accurately. It is not easy for them to mention the name of the players accurately because they cannot see very clearly each player's face. By using syntactic inversion, they will be able to identify the name of the players more accurately since they will have more time to identify the players through the number, position, or the player's appearance,