



The interjection found in FIFA world cup

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ABSTRACT

This research has purpose to find out the interjections , clarify their meanings and describe their functions. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative study . In this research, it is described the meaning and the function of interjections used by the Commentator of FIFA World Cup 2014 match at group D The researcher conclude that there were 22 interjections that found in FIFA World Cup match commentator at group D, they were och, oh, wow, what, welcome, good evening, see you next time and etc. Those interjections are used to express some emotions like pity, surprise, sorrow, pain, wonder, greeting and farewell

Key Word : Interjections, Fifa World Cup

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui interjeksi, memperjelas maknanya dan mendeskripsikan fungsinya. Metode penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Dalam penelitian ini dideskripsikan pengertian dan fungsi interjeksi yang digunakan oleh komentator pertandingan Piala Dunia FIFA 2014 di grup D. Peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa ada 22 interjeksi yang ditemukan pada komentator pertandingan Piala Dunia FIFA di grup D, yaitu ok , oh, wow, apa, selamat datang, selamat malam, sampai jumpa di lain waktu dan lain-lain. Kata seru itu digunakan untuk mengekspresikan beberapa emosi seperti kasihan, kejutan, kesedihan, rasa sakit, heran, salam dan perpisahan.

Kata Kunci : Interjeksi, Fifa World Cup

INTRODUCTION

Human passes a day through communicating with others by using language. Language is foremost a means of communication, and communication almost always takes place within some sort of social context (Julie S. Amberg and Deborah J. Vause). Human beings

spend a large part of their life by making conversation. It can said that every society's activities need language for communication, which is called conversation. However, in conversation, sometimes people use utterances that gramatically have no connection with the previous or those followed sentences. They use it to express their feeling or performing a

certain sense which is called interjection.

An interjection is a part of speech which has no grammatical connection to the sentence and used to express strong feeling or sudden emotion. They are included in a sentence, filled pauses such as *uh*, *er*, *em* are also considered interjections. It is important to note an interjection is sometimes followed by an exclamation mark (!) or comma (,) when it is written. Interjections are often placed at the beginning of a sentence, to express a sentiment such as surprise, disgust, joy, excitement or enthusiasm. Crystal (2008, p. 249) concurs 'an interjection is a term used in the traditional classification of parts of speech, referring to a class of words which are unproductive, do not enter into syntactic relationships with other classes, and whose function is purely emotive, e.g. Yuk!,

into syntactic relationships with other classes, and whose function is purely emotive, e.g. Yuk!, Strewth!, Blast!, Tut tut!.

In addition, the use of interjections is important, because they are have powerful in give more feeling to our words, so the hearer can catch speaker's utterance easily. In our daily life, we often find the use of interjection which is unconnected with any structure or grammar in language. For example " *Ouch*, that hurt !". In this sentence, the word *ouch* is only additional word to express the speakers's emotion that feeling pain and has no connection with any

structure or grammar in language. However, the hearer can understand with the use of interjection and the speaker does not need give explanation about it.

Z. Jovanovic (2004) , The term interjection, as it stated in the Oxford English Dictionary, was from Latin **interjicere (-jacere)** with the meaning *to throw or cast between*, from **inter** *between* + **jacere** *to throw*. Ameka (1992), Interjections- those little word, or 'non-words', which can constitute utterances by themselves – are another word class found in all language.

Historically, interjections have been regarded as marginal to language. Latin grammarians described them as non-words, independent of syntax, signifying only feelings or states of mind. Nineteenth-century linguists regarded them as paralinguistic, even non-linguistic phenomena. Benfey (in Wharton,2003:175), They believed that "between interjection and word there is a chasm wide enough to allow us to say that interjection is the negation of language". Muller (in Wharton,2003:175), "language begins where interjections end"

Accordingly, interjections have been regarded as the words or phrases that have expressive functions or, in other words, are mostly used to express the speaker's feelings or emotions. There are also other words or word combinations which are regarded as interjections since they have an expressive function; these

words originally belong to the category of nouns or adjectives. Whatever their meanings outside the interjectional use are, as interjections, such words express the immediate feelings of the speaker.

Many of interjections used in spoken language than written, such as in football Commentator, talk show or Film. In this research the researcher chooses to analyze interjections in FIFA World Cup 2014 match Commentator, because many of people know and watch FIFA world Cup Match, evidenced at last FIFA World Cup 2010, has been recorded totally from 64 matches played by 32 countries, was broadcast live in almost every country, more than 3.2 billion people, or about 46.4 percent of the world's population, watched live for at least one minute. The data taken by (<http://www.goal.com/id-ID/news/1572/data-statistik>). FIFA World Cup is an international association football competition contested by the senior men's national teams of the members of *Fédération Internationale de Football Association* (FIFA), the sport's global governing body. The championship has been awarded every four years since the inaugural tournament in 1930, except in 1942 and 1946 when it was not held because of the Second World War. (*wikipedia*).

Therefore, the researcher conducted an analysis of interjections in FIFA World Cup Match Commentators. The interjection analysis will be deal with Group D of

FIFA World Cup, because it's group contains countries with a strong tradition in football world cup such as Uruguay, Gosta Rica, England, and Italy. Evidenced by Uruguay won the world cup twice, Kosta Rica is a strong team CONCACAF zone, England won the world cup once and Italy won the world cup four times. The researcher thoughts it's interested to analyze Strong Group .The analysis focused to find out the interjections in this match, clarify their meanings and describe their functions.

METHOD

The method of this research is descriptive qualitative study because there are no calculations in analyzing the data. As stated by Maxwell, (1996:17) that qualitative research, its focus on specific situations or people, and its emphasis on words rather than number. In this research, it is described the meaning and the function of interjections used by the Commentator of FIFA World Cup 2014 match at group D.

For the data procedure, the researcher collected the data by herself using the following steps: The researcher took the record of the match in FIFA World Cup 2014 especially when members at group D are plays., The researcher take the script of commentary from www.goal.com for ease in analyzing the data. The researcher watched the match while seeking interjections therein. The researcher marked interjections that found in the match. The data collected.. After getting the

data, the researcher will analyze the data by using the following steps: The researcher classifies the data based on the research problem. The researcher clarifies meanings of interjections that found in script of commentary. The researcher describes the function of interjections based on Ameka's theory. The researcher makes conclusion based on the result of data analysis.

2. Express surprise : found at data 2,4, 6, 7, 8, 17
3. Express sorrow : found at data 5
4. Express pain : found at data 9
5. Express wonder : found at data 12 and 14
6. Express greeting : found in data 19, 20
7. Express farewell : found at data 21, 22

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

RESULT

Seeking interjection in FIFA World cup 2014 match Commentator has been conducted through selecting the utterances that contain interjections from six match at group D, they are Uruguay vs Costa Rica, England vs Italy, Uruguay vs England, Italy vs Costa Rica, Italy vs Uruguay and Costa Rica vs England. The researcher found 22 interjections in FIFA World Cup at group D match.

The Distribution of Interjections

After analyze the interjections in FIFA world cup 2014 the researcher found seven meaning of interjections based on Jovanovic, they are : Express pity, express Surprise, express sorrow, express pain, express wonder, express greeting and the last express farewell. Here are the distribution of interjection in each meaning :

1. Express pity : found at data 1,3,10,11,13,15,16,18

The researcher also conducts Ameka's communicative functions to get the function of interjection. As for the function of interjection used by match Commentator in FIFA World Cup 2014. There are Expressive interjection divided into two : emotive and cognitive interjections, Conative interjection and the last Phatic interjection. Here are the distribution of function of interjections :

1. Emotive function : found at data 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, and 18
2. Cognitive function : found at data 5, 6, and 14
3. Phatic function : found at data 19,20,21, and 22

Discussion

The researcher analyzed the data by Jovanovic, in his paper grouping interjections according to their meaning, or rather, according to the predominant semantic feature that meaning is composed of.

After analyzed interjections in FIFA World Cup 2014 match Commentator, the researcher found seven meaning of interjections they are : Express pity, express Surprise, express sorrow, express pain, express wonder, express greeting and the last express farewell. Here the researcher clarify the meaning of interjections that found in FIFA World Cup 2014 at group D match.

Interjections in FIFA World Cup 2014 at group D that Express Pity

There are 8 meanings of interjections in Group D that Express Pity, but the researcher will clarify just two meaning of interjections, because they have same meaning.

Interjections *Och !* found in Uruguay Vs Costa Rica at minutes 26.17

Utterances : Campbell from long range, Och!

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses pity, because strikes from campbell almost goal but the shoot go wide from the target. The interjections och ! based on Ameka theory is a Primary Interjections.

Interjections *Och*, found in Costa Rica Vs England at minutes 51.59

Utterances : Lallana, och , just pull back behind both sturridge and lampard.

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses pity, because Lallana give a pass from right side, but the ball is too late, the ball is just behind sturridge and lampard. The interjections och, based on Ameka theory is a Primary Interjections.

Interjections in FIFA World Cup 2014 at group D that Express Surprised

There are 6 meanings of interjections in Group D that Express Surprised, but the researcher will clarify just two meaning of interjections, because they have same meaning.

Interjections *Wow !* found in England Vs Italy at minutes 90.04

Utterances : Five minutes, wow! That time will be surprise.

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses surprised , because official gives additional five minutes and it is a long additional time. The interjections Wow ! based on Ameka theory is a Primary Interjections.

Interjections *What !* found in Italy Vs Costa Rica at minutes 06.54

Utterances : What! Defending get that, they came off the head of Boges.

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses surprised, because the ball almost goal but his effort flies over the crossbar. The interjections what ! based on Ameka theory is a Primary Interjections.

Interjections in FIFA World Cup 2014 at group D that Express Wonder

There are 2 meanings of interjections in Group D that Express Wonder, here the researcher will clarify meaning of interjections.

Interjections Oh ! found in Italy Vs Uruguay at minutes 85.41

Utterances : Around the stadium is all like blue. Oh! Look at this!

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses wonder, because uruguayan supports show his full support with their blue attributes. The interjections Oh ! based on Ameka theory is a Primary Interjections.

Interjections Oh ! found in Costa Rica Vs England at minutes 22.47

Utterances : Oh ! it is really good free kick.

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses wonder,

because Borges free kick hits the ball after Foster tips the ball. The interjections Oh ! based on Ameka theory is a Primary Interjections.

Interjections in FIFA World Cup 2014 at group D that Express Sorrow

The researcher just found 1 meaning of interjections in Group D that Expresses Sorrow, here the researcher will clarify meaning of interjections.

Interjections Och ! found in England Vs Italy at minutes 86.41

Utterances : Ross Barkley is raise his hand and looking at Rooney and expressed such say, Och ! That was mine.

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses sorrow because Ross Barkley after running and give a pass to rooney, but rooney immediately shooting the ball. The interjections Och ! based on Ameka theory is a Primary Interjections.

Interjections in FIFA World Cup 2014 at group D that Express Pain

The researcher just found 1 meaning of interjections in Group D that Express Pain, here the researcher will clarify meaning of interjections.

Interjections Oh ! found in Italy Vs Costa Rica at minutes 19.24

Utterances : That was too bad,
oh !

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses pain, because the ball from Gonzalez hit Chiellini head. The interjections Oh ! based on Ameka theory is a Primary Interjections .

Interjections in FIFA World Cup 2014 at group D that Express Greeting

There are 2 meanings of interjections in Group D that Express Greeting, here the researcher will clarify meaning of interjections.

Interjections Welcome ! found in England Vs Italy match

Utterances : Welcome to the jungle.

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses greeting to the audience at home who watched the match . The interjections Welcome ! based on Ameka theory is a Secondary Interjections.

Interjections *Good Evening* found in Uruguay Vs Costa Rica match

Utterances : Good Evening everybody.

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses greeting to

the audience at home who watched the match. The interjections good evening ! based on Ameka theory is a Secondary Interjections .

Interjections in FIFA World Cup 2014 at group D that Express Farewell

There are 2 meanings of interjections in Group D that Express Farewell, here the researcher will clarify meaning of interjections.

Interjections *Good Night!* found in Italy Vs Uruguay match

Utterances : I hope that you enjoy the rest of the world cup, until next time, Good night.

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses farewell to the audience at home who watched the match. The interjections good night ! based on Ameka theory is a Secondary Interjections

Interjections *See you next time!* found in Uruguay Vs England match

Utterances : Thanks for joining us, see you next time !

In that utterances by seeing the context in the match the commentator expresses farewell to the audience at home who watched the match. The interjections See you next time! based on Ameka theory is a Secondary Interjections .

Functions of Interjections

The researcher analyzes the functions of interjections based on Ameka's theory. There are three functions of interjections, they are *the expressive interjections*, which are related to the emotions and feelings of the speaker as well as to a state of knowledge and thoughts; *conative interjections*, which are directed to a hearer to get his attention or to make the hearer respond or react; and *phatic Interjections* that are used for communicative purposes.

Expressive interjections

Expressive interjections may be characterised as the vocal gestures which are symptoms of the speaker's mental state. They may be subdivided into two groups: the emotive and the cognitive.

Emotive Interjections

The emotive ones are those that express the speaker's state with respect to the emotions and sensations they have at the time.

In utterances match commentator of FIFA World Cup 2014, the researcher frequently found interjections that have emotive functions such as at data 1,2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18, almost all interjections researcher found has emotive functions. Here some example emotive functions of interjections found in FIFA World Cup 2014 :

Interjections Och ! found in Uruguay Vs Costa Rica at minutes 26.17

Utterances : Campbell from long range, Och!

In that utterances the commentator express his emotions by saying *och!* To describe his pity because of strike from Campbell go wide from the target, so, the interjection *och !* in that utterances has emotive function because convey commentator's emotions at the time.

Interjections Wow ! found in Uruguay Vs England at minutes 04.22

Utterances : wow ! England corner, generic spot in Joe Hart they look.

In that utterances the commentator express his emotions by saying *wow!* To describe his surprise because Uruguayan got a good chance but the ball can be blocked by Joe Hart, so, the interjection *wow !* in that utterances has emotive function because convey commentator's emotions at the time.

Interjections What ! found in Italy Vs Costa Rica at minutes 06.54

Utterances : What! Defending get that, they came off the head of Boges.

In that utterances the commentator express his emotions

by saying *what!* To describe his surprise, because the ball almost goal but his effort flies over the crossbar, so, the interjection *what!* in that utterances has emotive function because convey commentator's emotions at the time.

Interjections Oh ! found in Uruguay Vs Costa Rica at minutes 63.15

Utterances : Oh! Miss at the back stanchion.

In that utterances the commentator express his emotions by saying *Oh!* To describe his surprise, because the ball by Campbell miss from the target and strikes the stanchion behind the goal, so, the interjection *oh!* in that utterances has emotive function because convey commentator's emotions at the time.

Cognitive Interjections

Cognitive interjections are those that pertain to the state of knowledge and thoughts at the time of utterance.

In utterances match commentator of FIFA World Cup 2014, the researcher found three interjections that have emotive functions such as at data 5, 6 and 14, Here examples of emotive functions of interjections found in FIFA World Cup 2014 :

Interjections *Och !* found in England Vs Italy at minutes 86.41

Utterances : Ross Barkley is raise his hand and looking at Rooney and expressed such say, Och ! That was mine.

In that utterances the commentator express his emotions by saying *och!* To describe his sorrow, because of Ross Barkley after running and give a pass to rooney, but rooney immediately shooting the ball and failed got score, so, the interjection *och !* in that utterances has cognitive function because convey commentator's thoughts at the time. The commentator thoughts that Ross Barkley felt dissapointed because Rooney shoot the ball to the target not at the time , actually Ross Barkley want Ronney passed the ball to him again.

Interjections *Wow !* found in England Vs Italy at minutes 90.04

Utterances : Five minutes, wow! That time will be surprise.

In that utterances the commentator express his emotions by saying *wow!* To describe his surprise because of because official gives additional five minutes and it is a long additional time, so, the interjection *wow !* in that utterances has emotive function because convey commentator's thoughts at the time. The commentator thoughts

during five minutes more time maybe would be team that got score to surpass the opponent.

Interjections *Oh !* found in Costa Rica Vs England at minutes 22.47

Utterances : Oh ! it is really good free kick

In that utterances the commentator express his emotions by saying *Oh!* To describe his wonder, because Borges free kick hits the ball after Foster tips the ball, so, the interjection *oh!* in that utterances has emotive function because convey commentator's thoughts at the time. The commentator thoughts that free kick from Gary Cahill is very good, because the ball can pass all player easily but the ball over the goal.

Conative Interjections

Conative interjections are those expressions which are directed at an auditor. They are either aimed at getting someone's attention or they demand an action or response from someone of a speaker's wants.

In utterances match commentator of FIFA World Cup 2014, the researcher didn't found interjections that have conative functions, because the commentator just tell to the audience at home who watch the match about what happened in the match without make

conversation each other. So conative functions can't happen if there is no directly contact between speaker and hearer.

Phatic Interjections

Phatic interjections are used in the establishment and maintenance of communicative contact. Included in this class are interjections used in the performance of various interactional routines. For example, there are interjections for greeting, farewelling and welcoming people.

In utterances match commentator of FIFA World Cup 2014, the researcher found four interjections that have emotive functions such as at data 19,20,21, and 22, Here are examples of phatic functions of interjections found in FIFA World Cup 2014 :

Interjections Welcome ! found in England Vs Italy match

Utterances : Welcome to the jungle..

In that utterances the commentator express greeting by saying *welcome!* to all the audiences at home who watched the match, so, the interjection *welcome!* in that utterances has phatic function because the commentators maintenance of communicative contact to the audience at home.

Interjections Good Evening found in Uruguay Vs Costa Rica match

Utterances : Good Evening everybody.

In that utterances the commentator express greeting by saying *Good Evening* to all the audiences at home who watched the match, so, the interjection *Good Evening* in that utterances has phatic function because the commentators maintenance of communicative contact to the audience at home.

4.2.2.3.3 Interjections *Good Night!* found in Italy Vs Uruguay match

Utterances : I hope that you enjoy the rest of the world cup, until next time, Good night.

In that utterances the commentator express farewell by saying *Good night* to all the audiences at home who watched the match, so, the interjection *Good night* in that utterances has phatic function because the commentators maintenance of communicative contact to the audience at home.

4.2.2.3.4 Interjections *See you next time!* found in Uruguay Vs England match

Utterances : Thanks for joining us, see you next time !

In that utterances the commentator express farewell by saying *See you next time!* to all the audiences at home who watched the match, so, the interjection *See you next time!* in that utterances has phatic function because the commentators maintenance of communicative contact to the audience at home.

Based on the data analyze above, the researcher concluded that the dominant meaning of interjections found are express pity there are 8 interjections and express surprised there are 6 interjections, because many action that happened in the match is about showing failure and sudden action. The dominant functions of interjections found in FIFA World Cup 2014 are expressive interjections, Because the commentator often state with respect to the expressive emotions they have at the time.

The description above showed that the most of interjection used are primary interjections, because used the short expression such as och, oh, wow, etc, And it is in line with Ameka theory (1992). Primary interjections are little word which in terms of their distribution can constitute an utterance by themselves and do not normally enter into construction with other word classes.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the finding and data discussion in previous chapter, the researcher conclude that there were 22 interjections that found in FIFA World Cup match commentator at group D, they were och, oh, wow, what, welcome, good evening, see you next time and etc. Those interjections are used to express some emotions like pity, surprise, sorrow, pain, wonder, greeting and farewell.

The dominant meaning of interjections found are express pity, there are 8 interjections and express surprised there are 6 interjections, because many action that happened in the match is about showing failure and sudden action . The dominant function of interjection found is expressive interjection because the commentator often state with respect to the expressive emotions they have at the time. It can be seen in the finding that the meaning was known after analyzing the interjection by using theory of Jovanovic (2004) and Ameka (1992).

The most of interjection used are primary interjections, because used short expression such as och, oh, wow, etc. And it is in line with Ameka theory (1992). Primary interjections are little word which in terms of their distribution can constitute an utterance by themselves and do not normally enter into construction with other word classes.

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