

The Use of Indonesian Terms in Sports

by Musamus Journal Of Physical Education And Sport

Submission date: 06-Dec-2023 06:10AM (UTC+0530)

Submission ID: 2249366128

File name: upi_edit_-_Copy.docx (103.18K)

Word count: 2356

Character count: 14904



The Use of Indonesian Terms in Sports

Analyst Adinda Nurwulan^{1*}, Pesty Nur Anissa², Zeina Rahmana Putri³, Rama
Zidane Alfitra⁴, Muhammad Fawwaz Nur Rizqy⁵, Mochamad Whilky Rizkylanfi⁶

^{1,2,3,4,5,6}Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia

*Corresponding Author: Analyst Adinda Nurwulan, e-mail: Adinda2816_upi.ed_u

Received: 19 November 2023, Accepted: 3 December 2023, Published: 31 October 2023

Abstract

Objectives. The objective of this study is to analyze the frequency of Indonesian sports-related vocabulary in contemporary sporting contexts. Sports terminology encompasses all the lexicons and phrases that delineate various aspects of athletic activities, such as techniques, regulations, and circumstances. These terminologies can either be borrowed from foreign languages like English or be indigenous to Indonesia. Some sports terminologies are generic and can be applied to multiple sports, while others are specific to particular events. In Indonesia, numerous sports-related terminologies are utilized, including athlete, division, goal, and pass. The study aims to determine the prevalence of these types of terminologies in the current sports world of Indonesia.

Materials and methods. In literary inquiry, researchers rely on written sources such as books, journals, and articles as their primary data. This approach is commonly used in qualitative research and eliminates the need for researchers to conduct direct observations or interviews to gather information. Essentially, instead of engaging with subjects directly or observing their actions, researchers analyze existing written material related to the topic at hand.

Results. "Using an Android-Based Sports Dictionary in Mastering Foreign Terms in the Field of Sports" written by Farid Helmi Setyawan, Puput Eka Bajuri, and published in pedagogia: educational journal in 2018. this study employed a research and Development (R&D) approach to investigate the effectiveness of an Android-based sports dictionary application in improving foreign vocabulary related to athletics. The study involved 150 participants, including students, teachers, and pupils. The results showed that 93% of the respondents were satisfied with the application, while 85% found it easier to comprehend and retain new vocabulary. The findings suggest that using an Android-based sports dictionary app can significantly enhance one's proficiency in foreign terminologies related to sports.

Conclusion. The following text emphasizes the importance of using appropriate language when discussing sports in Indonesia. It highlights the significance of adhering to the rules of Indonesian language and avoiding any potential misunderstandings. Specifically, when referring to soccer, which is commonly known as football in other regions, it is crucial to modify certain English terms to ensure they are both phonetically and semantically accurate in Indonesian. The text underscores the significance of language precision in sports discussions and the need to exercise caution while selecting words to ensure clarity and comprehension.

Keywords: Usage, Indonesian, Sports

DOI: 10.35724/mjpes.v6i1.5685

©2023 Authors by Musamus University Merauke



Introduction

The incorporation of Indonesian terminology in the realm of sports refers to the utilization of words or phrases that originate from or have been adapted to the Indonesian language for purposes related to athletics (Ma'mun et al., 2022). The objective behind integrating such vernacular is multifaceted, encompassing goals such as enriching Indonesia's linguistic repertoire with vocabulary that aligns with advancements in scientific and technological domains within sports, facilitating communication and comprehension amongst various stakeholders (e.g., athletes, coaches, referees, journalists, spectators), preserving Indonesia's distinct cultural identity and national pride through its rich linguistic heritage, and mitigating misunderstandings or conflicts arising from foreign terminologies that do not accurately correspond to intended contexts or meanings (Carlos et al., 2022).

The implementation of Indonesian terminology in the realm of sports can be accomplished through several methods, such as translating foreign expressions into Indonesian while considering semantic aspects, morphology, syntax, and pragmatics. For example, "offside" could become "posisi terlarang," "dribble" becomes "menggiring bola," and "corner kick" translates to "tendangan sudut." Another approach is adapting foreign terms to suit Indonesian language rules by changing their form or spelling. This includes words like "volleyball" becoming "voli," basketball remaining unchanged but spelled differently ("bola basket"), and tennis retaining its original name with a slight change ("tenis meja"). Additionally, creating new terminology originating from Indonesia using word formation processes such as affixation, composition, reduplication or acronyms has been proven successful (Rustandi et al., 2021) (Rahadian & Ma'mun, 2021). Examples include archery derived from the word arrows (panahan), badminton from badminton itself and persani from The Indonesian Gymnastics Association. It is also common for sport enthusiasts to borrow terms prevalent in regional languages within Indonesia whilst maintaining respect towards the origins and significance of these words. Such examples are pencak silat found commonly among Sundanese and Javanese people, fighting degrees originated in Sundanese culture, also sepak takraw rooted firmly amongst Malay speakers (Limited, 2016).

The utilization of Indonesian terminology in the sports industry necessitates paying attention to several crucial factors, namely: (a) adherence to Indonesian language standards, which means using terms that conform to established language norms and rules; (b) consistency in terminology usage across various contexts and forms of communication so as not to cause confusion or ambiguity; (c) clarity in term selection, prioritizing easy-to-understand phrasing

without causing bias or misinterpretation. Lastly, it is important for terminology use to promote openness by avoiding exclusive or discriminatory language targeted at a particular group or demographic (Drew, 2023).

Materials and Methods

Study participants.

The focus of the research study was on UPI Physical Education students who were enrolled in an Indonesian language course. This particular group of individuals was selected for the purpose of gaining a deeper understanding of their learning experience and identifying any potential challenges they may have encountered while studying the language. The study aimed to shed light on how these students approached language learning, what strategies they employed, and how effective those strategies were in helping them achieve their desired outcomes. Through careful analysis and observation, the researchers were able to draw valuable insights into the ways in which these students learned and developed their language skills over time (Habók & Magyar, 2020).

Study organization.

This text discusses a research study that compared articles published in Google Scholar about the use of Indonesian language in sports. The researchers used a model called Systematic Literature Review (SRL) to analyze and describe these articles. They selected articles from national journals that were published over a period of 10 years, which showed an increasing interest among students in learning through extracurricular football. The study aimed to understand how Indonesian language is being used in sports-related publications and how it can benefit students who are interested in learning through activities like playing football outside of traditional classroom settings.

Statistical analysis.

The aim of this research is to gather and manage a comprehensive dataset that will be sourced from empirical studies investigating the use of the Indonesian language in sports. The dataset will cover various dimensions, such as linguistic patterns, frequency of usage, and the contextual significance of the language in sports communication. The objective is to ensure that the collected data is of the highest quality, providing a strong foundation for analyzing the influence and dynamics of the Indonesian language in sports-related interactions and narratives (Sutton & Austin, 2015).

Results

This analysis encapsulates the findings from a survey designed to gauge the understanding and perceived necessity of Indonesian terminology in the sports sector. The

survey aimed to discern the challenges faced by individuals in interpreting sports terms, the difficulties encountered with foreign terms lacking Indonesian equivalents, and the overall importance of maintaining linguistic integrity within sports media. The results provide insightful perspectives on the linguistic nuances and the critical role of Indonesian terms in ensuring clear and effective communication in sports discourse. The data underscores the significance of language inclusivity and the impact of precise terminology on the comprehension and engagement of sports enthusiasts. The following is a summary of the survey data:

Data 1:

- **Question:** “Have you ever misinterpreted sports terms in Indonesian?”
- **Response:** Out of the respondents, 30 individuals acknowledged having misinterpreted sports terms, while 24 individuals had not experienced such misunderstandings.

Data 2:

- **Question:** “Have you ever had difficulty understanding foreign sports terms that lack Indonesian equivalents?”
- **Response:** A significant majority, 45 respondents, have faced difficulties, contrasting with 9 who have not.

Data 3:

- **Question:** “Do the terms ‘Match’ and ‘Competition’ convey identical meanings in the sports context?”
- **Response:** The survey revealed a divide in perception, with 30 participants viewing the terms as distinct, and 19 considering them synonymous.

Data 4:

- **Question:** “Are Indonesian sports terms frequently found in media punctuated correctly?”
- **Response:** An overwhelming 51 respondents observed correct punctuation usage, whereas only 3 noted the absence of such.

Data 5:

- **Question:** “Why are Indonesian terms necessary in sports?”
- **Response:** The consensus among respondents points to the facilitation of interpretation as the primary reason for the necessity of Indonesian terms in sports.

Data 6:

- **Question:** “Are Indonesian terms essential in the sports world?”
- **Response:** The necessity of Indonesian terms in sports was affirmed by 50 respondents, with 3 deeming it somewhat necessary, and only 1 considering it unnecessary.

This data provides valuable insights into the linguistic challenges and perceptions within the Indonesian sports community, highlighting the importance of language inclusivity and clarity

Discussion

Linguistic Precision in Sports Communication: An Analysis of Common Misinterpretations. The accurate use of language as a medium of communication is paramount to preserving the intended meaning. Our data highlights frequent errors arising from the misuse of the terms “match” and “competition,” often attributed to misinterpretation and a lack of understanding. These Indonesian terms, while commonly used interchangeably, possess distinct meanings that are significant within the sports context. “Match” and “competition” represent two different types of activities frequently encountered in sports media. Their usage requires careful distinction, as conflating the two can lead to confusion regarding their respective purposes. The necessity for precise Indonesian terminology extends beyond media representation; it is crucial for effective communication among athletes, coaches, parents, and other stakeholders in the sports community. The prevalence of foreign terms in sports often leads to misunderstandings due to unfamiliarity, underscoring the importance of clear and accessible language. When incorporating foreign vocabulary, particularly from Latin, it is essential to consider the reader’s background. Misinterpretations are less likely to occur among educated audiences familiar with the language (Genni et al., 2022).

The evolution of the Indonesian language can be facilitated by strategically positioning foreign terms where they enhance understanding without overwhelming the native linguistic framework (Goebel, 2018). Absorbed vocabulary—foreign words harmonized with regional linguistic standards—plays a vital role in this process. Selectivity in absorption ensures that language elements enrich the Indonesian language and bridge communication gaps (de la Garza & Harris, 2017). In conclusion, loanwords are external vocabularies that have been adapted to fit within the regional language context. In sports terminology, many loanwords are comprehensible despite retaining their original spelling, demonstrating the adaptability and resilience of language as a tool for universal understanding.

Conclusions

The research emphasizes the critical importance of adhering to standard Indonesian language rules when utilizing Indonesian terms in sports contexts. It is essential that these terms are accurately adapted to align with the form and meaning appropriate to the Indonesian language, thereby avoiding any potential misunderstandings. In the specific case of English terms used in football, the research suggests that these should be carefully translated and integrated into Indonesian, ensuring that they retain their original intent while being accessible

and understandable to Indonesian speakers. This approach not only facilitates clearer communication within the sport but also contributes to the preservation and development of the Indonesian language in the sporting arena. By maintaining linguistic integrity and fostering a deeper understanding of sports terminology, we can enhance the overall experience for all participants and observers in the world of sports, ensuring that language serves as a bridge rather than a barrier.

Acknowledgment

The author extends sincere gratitude to the individuals and organizations whose invaluable support significantly contributed to the success of this research. Their expertise, insights, and resources were instrumental in advancing the study's objectives. Special appreciation is given to those who generously shared their time and knowledge, facilitating a comprehensive exploration of the subject matter. This collaborative effort not only enriched the research but also underscored the importance of collective endeavor in academic pursuits.

Conflict of interest

The author declares that he has no conflict of interest.

Bibliography

- Carlos, G., Ribeiro, T., Achenza, M., de Oliveira, C. C. F., & Varum, H. (2022). Literature review on earthen vernacular heritage: Contributions to a referential framework. *Built Heritage*, 6(1), 15. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s43238-022-00061-1>
- de la Garza, B., & Harris, R. J. (2017). Acquiring Foreign Language Vocabulary Through Meaningful Linguistic Context: Where is the Limit to Vocabulary Learning? *Journal of Psycholinguistic Research*, 46(2), 395–413. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10936-016-9444-0>
- Drew (PhD), C. (2023, September 19). *Context in Communication: 10 Important Types with Examples*. <https://helpfulprofessor.com/context-in-communication/>
- Genni, G., Bustomi, B., & Randi, R. (2022). Students' Understanding of the Use Of Foreign Terms Contained in the Sports Column of Rakyat Bengkulu Online Newspaper. *Jadila: Journal of Development and Innovation in Language and Literature Education*, 2(3), 304–316. <https://doi.org/10.52690/jadila.v2i3.217>
- Goebel, Z. (2018). Language diversity and language change in Indonesia 1. In R. W. Hefner (Ed.), *Routledge Handbook of Contemporary Indonesia* (1st ed., pp. 378–389). Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315628837-31>
- Habók, A., & Magyar, A. (2020). The role of students' approaches in foreign language learning. *Cogent Education*, 7(1), 1770921. <https://doi.org/10.1080/2331186X.2020.1770921>
- Limited, B. P. P. C. (n.d.). *Ancient Indonesian archery finds mark in the modern world*. <https://www.bangkokpost.com>. Retrieved December 6, 2023, from <https://www.bangkokpost.com/sports/1063056/ancient-indonesian-archery-finds-mark-in-the-modern-world>

- Ma'mun, A., Anggorowati, R., Risma, R., Slamet, S., & Anira, A. (2022). An Historical Overview of the Culture of Sports in Indonesia: Global Issues and Challenges for Future Indonesian Sports Development Policies. *Asian Journal of Sport History & Culture*, 1(2), 161–182. <https://doi.org/10.1080/27690148.2022.2119091>
- Rahadian, A., & Ma'mun, A. (2021). *SPORT POLICY INDONESIA: ELITE SPORT DEVELOPMENT*. 1(1).
- Rustandi, E., Suherman, A., Mamun, A., & Rudi, R. (2021). Sport for All in Indonesia: A Review of Sport Development Concept. *International Journal of Human Movement and Sports Sciences*, 9(4A), 130–135. <https://doi.org/10.13189/saj.2021.091322>
- Sutton, J., & Austin, Z. (2015). Qualitative Research: Data Collection, Analysis, and Management. *The Canadian Journal of Hospital Pharmacy*, 68(3). <https://doi.org/10.4212/cjhp.v68i3.1456>

The Use of Indonesian Terms in Sports

ORIGINALITY REPORT

2%

SIMILARITY INDEX

%

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Amung Ma'mun, Rita Anggorowati, Risma Risma, Suherman Slamet, Anira Anira. "An Historical Overview of the Culture of Sports in Indonesia: Global Issues and Challenges for Future Indonesian Sports Development Policies", Asian Journal of Sport History & Culture, 2023

Publication

1%

2

Feby Elra Perdima, Muhammad Kristiawan. "Nilai-nilai Karakter pada Permainan Tradisional Hadang di Sekolah Dasar", Jurnal Basicedu, 2021

Publication

1%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography On

Exclude matches < 1%