

## Chapter IV

## A N A L Y S I S

## IV.1. Presentation of Acquired Data.

The data that I take from Surabaya Post, Jawa Pos, and Surya daily newspapers are sportsnews headlines describing winning and losing. I have obtained fewer verbs describing winning than those describing losing. There are 20 verbs or verb-phrases describing winning, and 68 describing losing. Look at the table form below.

Table 1. The list of Verbs (VP) to describe winning

Verbs (VP)	Frequency
menang	70
juarai	40
lolos	21
berjaya	18
unggul	13
rebut	11
melaju	10
perpanjang/pertahankan gelar/juara	7
antar	5
catat kemenangan / sukses	5
petik	3
gemilang	2
raih	2
balas kekalahan	2
tebus kekalahan	1
sukses	1
berkibar	1
melangkah	1
rampas	1
rengkuh	1
<b>T o t a l</b>	<b>215</b>

Table 2. The list of Verbs (VP) to describe losing

Verbs (VP)	Frequency	Verbs (VP)	Frequency
kalah	103	lumpuh	4
tumbang	38	atasi	3
pukul	33	depak	3
takluk	29	jadi tumbal/korban	3
singkir	28	meng-KO	3
libas	26	sisih	3
bekuk	23	tenggelam	3
sikat	23	bungkam	2
gagal	19	keok	2
kandas	17	redam	2
gulung	15	roboh	2
tunduk	14	tinggalkan	2
hempas	14	gembosi	2
gilas	13	hambat	2
gasak	12	kebobolan	2
hantam	12	hujani gol	2
permalukan	12	berondong	2
hajar	10	lindas	1
rontok	10	koyak	1
tekuk	9	gebuk	1
bantai	8	gelincir	1
cukur	6	sambar	1
geser	6	sandung	1
gunduli	6	runtuh	1
lumat	6	tendang	1
menyerah	6	tebas	1
sungkur	6	babat	1
guling	5	ganjal	1
hentikan	5	sodok	1
jungkal	5	kehilangan gelar	1
patah	5	terpuruk	1
gugur	4	tersendat	1
gusur	4	telan	1
hancur	4	kanvaskan	1
T o t a l		595	

Each of the verbs are taken as my sample and will be analyzed in this chapter. The variety of verbs of sportsnews headline that I obtained mostly report the events of football competition, tennis tournament, basketball, vollyball, boxing, badminton, and so forth.

#### IV.2. Analysis of the variety of verbs describing 'winning'

The variety of verbs which describe 'winning' can be identified according to the sense relations, i.e. synonymy and hyponymy.

(1) menang ; sukses ; berjaya ; berkibar ; gemilang ; unggul ; juarai.

From table 1 we can see that *menang* is more frequently used than other verbs to describe winning. 'Menang' (win) is an intransitive verb which commonly appears in headlines combined to adverbs or nouns such as *menang angka*, *menang tipis*, *menang telak*, *menang mudah*, etc. Each of them is used in different sport events, for example 'menang angka' is commonly used in boxing besides the use of 'menang KO / TKO', like in the headlines : "Eloy Rojas menang angka" and "Hamed menang KO". For sports events which are determined by number calculation (score difference) may use 'menang tipis' for a slight difference of score, 'menang telak' or 'menang besar' for a wide difference of score. As a verb, 'menang' can also be followed by mentioning the score, such as "Menang 7-0, Sanana ke semifinal".

The semantic relationship between 'menang' and the other verbs to describe winning is synonymous. For example :

Pandung Raya sukses revans  
Pandung Raya menang revans

From the example above, the verbs *'menang'* and *'sukses'* can substitute each other, so they are synonym. But they are not two words having exactly the same meaning. Through the semantic interpretative, *'menang'* has obviously the interpretation of *'not losing'*: *'sukses'* is interpreted as that of doing something perfectly, in this case the success to achieve victory.

All of the verbs are intransitive verbs. Like in the example below :

Yayuk	<i>berjaya</i>	di ganda campuran
	<i>berkibar</i>	
	<i>gemilang</i>	
	<i>menang</i>	
	<i>sukses</i>	
	<i>unggul</i>	
	<i>juara</i>	

All of these verbs describe winning impressively. *Berkibar* and *gemilang* have connotation that anything on the top or anything brightly indicate a success or a victory. They are used to describe winning by referring to the meaning of *sukses* and *berjaya* which are tremendously successful. Like in headlines :

- a. Bonit terjungkal, Suwandi *berkibar*.
- b. Seles *gemilang*. Graf terjengkang.
- c. Tim Eropa Timur *berjaya* di piala champions.
- d. Alan Eudi Kusuma *berjaya*.

*Berkibar* and *gemilang* in (a) and (b) are used by analogy that the winners are being in top place when the losers fall in the ground. The winners in (c) and (d) have achieved a great success considering that the Champion cup

has previously always been in the hands of West European teams: and that time Alan's achievement declined before that.

'*Unggul*' has a sense that one side is stronger than the another side. This verb is indicated by semantic marker of 'strong'. It interpretes that the winning team or player has a greater strenght than others. For example in these headlines :

- e. Tim wilayah Timur *unggul*.
- f. Yayuk dkk *ungguli* Italia 2-1.
- g. Erasil *unggul* tipis. Kolombia tertahan.

In (e) and (f) the winners who were previously considered underdog teams or players have now shown greater ability and strenght than others. In (g) the verb can be combined with an adverb such as *tipis*, commonly used to show score differences like in '*menang*'.

The sense of '*juara*' which distinguishes it from the set of other verbs is that '*juara*' refers to the winning reached in final stage.

- h. Yugoslavia *juara* basket Eropa.
- i. Kuba *juarai* Grand Prix bola voli.

(h) and (i) express that the winners were the champions finally. But there is difference in sense of '*juara*' as state verb and '*juarai*' as activity verb.

The set of verbs *sukses*, *berjaya*, *berkibar*, *gemilang*, *unggul*, *juara* are hyponyms of "*menang*" which is the superordinate. Since the set of these verbs and *menang* together describe winning, it can be said that for all x

verbs (*x*) if they are (S)ukses, ber(J)aya, ber(K)ibar, (G)emilang, (U)nggul, (J)uara which are hyponyms of (M)enang, they describe (W)inning.

The formula :  $\forall x(S(x) \longrightarrow W(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(M(x) \longrightarrow W(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *menang* is an immediate hyponym of *kemenangan* (winning) and that the set of these verbs is an immediate hyponym of *menang*.

(2) *menangkan* ; *loloskan* ; *antarkan*.

`Menang` can also appear in affixation form like `*menangkan*`. The addition of suffix `*-kan*` here increases the need of direct object as a transitive verb. For example :

- Peri Sandria *menangkan* Bandung
- `Hat-trick` Tulio *menangkan* Brasil

From the examples of headlines above we know that `*menangkan*` is used to show the winning determination of the teams to be the winner. For instance, the use of `*menangkan*` in such headlines has the same meaning as the use of `*loloskan*`. But `*loloskan*` has a sense that the winning team must still face another team in the next stage, like in headline "Higuita *loloskan* Kolombia ke semifinal".

Another verb which is near-synonym to `*menangkan*` and `*loloskan*` is `*antar*` or `*antarkan*`. But `*antar*` indicates the winning in final stage. For example in headlines :

Adu jotos antar Aspac juara.

Keperkasaan Stoichkov antar Parma juara.

Sol spektakuler Nayim antar Real Zaragoza juara.

For instance, 'antar' has also the same meaning of 'juara' which mentions a winner as the final result of certain competition.

The set of verbs *menangkan*, *loloskan*, *antarkan* are hyponyms of "*membawa*" which is the superordinate. Since the set of these verbs and *membawa* together describe winning, it can be said that for all verbs (*x*) if they are (M)*enangkan*, (L)*oloskan*, (A)*ntarkan* which hyponyms of *membawa*, they describe (W)*inning*.

The formula : 
$$\begin{array}{l} V x(A(x) \longrightarrow W(x)) \quad \text{and} \\ V x(B(x) \longrightarrow W(x)) \end{array}$$

The hierarchical classification is that *membawa* is an immediate hyponym of *kemenangan* (winning) and that the set of verbs *menangkan*, *loloskan*, *antarkan* is an immediate hyponym of *membawa*.

### (3) lolos ; melaju ; melangkah.

*Lolos* has the same meaning as *melaju* and *melangkah*.

For example :

- a. Kimiko Date *lolos* ke perempat final.
- b. Martinez *melaju* ke babak ke tiga.
- c. Knicks, Bulls, dan Lakers *melangkah* ke semifinal.

All these verbs above describe the winning tentatively since each team must still be doing the next series of fighting. These verbs have slight differences, i.e. in processing of fighting to come in the next stage. Through

the semantic interpretative all of them are as the physical activities and indicate the movement like "walk". But they are different in the rate of movement. The movement of *melaju* is necessarily fast as indicated by the semantic marker (Rate : fast) which distinguishes *melaju* from *melangkah*. The sense of *melangkah* is only a step away. From example (c) *melangkah* is used to describe that the teams are almost able to obtain the winning. The movement of '*melangkah*' is more slowly than '*melaju*'. In this case the realization of winning is done step by step. '*Melaju*' has a sense that the realization of winning is still far enough, for instance each player or team has still to pass through several stages. In example (b) *melaju* interprets that the player can step over the past stage fastly. It has connotation that the winning is achieved immaculately like in the headline "*Petenis unggulan atas melaju*". Logically, the best players have a great opportunity to defeat underdog players. So their step are going along smoothly without a significant fighting. The sense of immaculate distinguishes *melaju* from *lolos*.

*Lolos* has a connotation that the winning is reached through hard fighting and that the winner succeeded to get out without obstacles. To be more impressive this verb can be combined with adjective '*alot*', so become '*lolos alot*' as in headline "*Graff dan Sabatini lolos alot ke babak ketiga*" which tells that their fighting are extremely



uneasy.

The set of verbs *lolos*, *melaaju*, are hyponyms of "*melangkah*" which is the superordinate. Since the set of these verbs and *melangkah* describe winning, it can be said that for all verbs (x) if they are (L)*olos*, (M')*elaaju* which are the hyponyms of (M)*elangkah*, they describe (W)*inning*.

The formula : 
$$\begin{array}{l} \forall x(L(x) \longrightarrow W(x)) \quad \text{and} \\ \forall x(M(x) \longrightarrow W(x)) \end{array}$$

The hierarchical classification is that *melangkah* is an immediate hyponym of *kemenangan* (winning) and that the set of verbs *lolos*, *melaaju* are an immediate hyponym of *melangkah*.

(4) *petik* ; *rampas* ; *rebut* ; *rengkuh* ; *raih*.

These verbs are used to report the final result of a game or competition. For instance the headline tells who are the winner or champion in a certain competition. This case is described by such verbs like *petik*, *rampas*, *rebut*, *rengkuh*, *raih*, *rengkuh* which have the sense of "get".

For example :

- a. Pacific dan CLE *petik* kemenangan.
- b. O'Brien dan Torrence *raih* emas.
- c. Stick *rengkuh* gelar pertamanya tahun ini.
- d. Dortmund *rebut* piala Super.
- e. Joko, Ricky/Rexy *rampas* juara di piala Konica.

The semantic relationship of them are synonymous by substituting each other. They are transitive verbs which refer to physical activities and indicate the action of

'get' something, i.e. getting or snatching anything to be a winner such as a cup, a gold medal, etc. But they have different ways in realizing the winning.

*Rampas* and *rebut* have a sense of getting something in a violent way. Both of them interpret the realization of winning as the result of strong and emotional struggle supported by the wish to replace the position of the winner. Headlines (d) and (e) express the team or player seized the championship from the previous winner. So the team or player does not only succeed in defeating their opponents but also proclaims them as the new winner or champion.

The sense of '*rengkuh*' and '*raih*' is wishing anything beyond reach but there is no sense of emotion. They realize the winning is achieved through hard efforts. The examples of headline (b) and (c) express the players' great success in achieving their wish as a champion or winner.

*Petik* has a meaning of getting something through any kind of way. There is no sense how a player realizes a winning. Example (a) just describes that these teams have been able to get the winning without further interpretation.

The set of verbs *petik*, *rampas*, *rebut*, *rengkuh*, *raih* are hyponyms of "*ambil*" which is the superordinate. Since the set of these verbs and *ambil* describe winning, it can be said that for all verbs (x) if they are (P)*etik*,

(R)*ampas*, (R)*ebut*, (R)*engkuh*, (R)*aih* which are the hyponyms of (A)*ambil*, they describe (W)*inning*.

The formula :  $\forall x(R(x) \longrightarrow W(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(A(x) \longrightarrow W(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *ambil* is an immediate hyponym of *kemenangan* (winning) and that the set of verbs *petik*, *rampas*, *rebut*, *rengkuh*, *raih* is an immediate hyponym of *ambil*.

(5) *catat kemenangan* ; *catat sukses*.

The verbs are used to describe that the winning can be obtained satisfactorily. '*Catat*' here has a sense of '*reach*' something. In this case the using of '*catat*' interpretes the winning team or player have booked their winning as a great achievement.

For example :

- a. Petro *catat kemenangan* terbesar.
- b. Sanchez *catat sukses* di nomor ganda putri

In (a) told that during following the competition season the team just now succeeded in achieving the greatest winning. These verbs are also used to describe that the team or player achieves the winning respectively. Like in the example (b) told that this winning booked by the player was following the preceding success.

The verb '*catat*' is hyponym of "*capai*" which is the superordinate. Since *catat* and *capai* together describe winning, it can be said that for all verbs (x) if it is (C)*atat* which is hyponym of (C)*apai*, it describes

(W) *inning*.

The formula :  $\forall x(C(x) \longrightarrow W(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(C(x) \longrightarrow W(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *capai* is an immediate hyponym of *kemenangan* (winning) and *catat* is an immediate hyponym of *capai*.

(6) **balas kekalahan ; tebus kekalahan.**

These verbs are commonly used to describe that the team or player has ever been defeated and do not want to lose again. By substituting to each others, both of '*balas*' and '*tebus*' are synonyms.

Indonesia *balas kekalahan* dari Malaysia  
 Indonesia *tebus kekalahan* dari Malaysia.

They represent the meaning of retaliation. Through the semantic interpretative the verbs express the physical activities and indicate the action of to "make" a better condition. But they are different in connotation. '*Balas*' has a sense that the team or player wants revenge to their rivals which have once beaten them. The sense of '*tebus*' is that the team or player wants to find their victory by restoring their own mistakes. Clearly it can be seen in the example :

- a. Cina *balas kekalahan* lebih telak.
- b. Persema *balas kekalahan* dari Persiba.
- c. Bonit *tebus kekalahan* di tunggal.

(a) and (b) told that these teams have ever been defeated and wanted to take revenge in another opportunity. And (c) told that this player wanted to make the winning in certain party after losing in another party.

The set of verbs *balas* and *tebus* are hyponym of "balas" which is the superordinate. Since *balas* and *tebus* together describe winning it can be said that for all verbs (x) if it is (T)ebus which is hyponym of (B)alas, it describes (W)inning.

The formula :  $\forall x(T(x) \longrightarrow W(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(B(x) \longrightarrow W(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *balas* is an immediate hyponym of *kemenangan* (winning) and that the set of these verbs is an immediate hyponym of *balas*.

**(7) pertahankan gelar/juara ; perpanjang gelar.**

These verbs describe that the winning finally can be maintained by the winner. The verbs are mostly used in boxing especially in the events of professional championship. They indicate the attempt to make anything unchangeable. "*Pertahankan*" and "*perpanjang*" have a sense to maintain something valuable or to keep something longer.

Example :

- a. Houston *pertahankan* juara kompetisi NBA.
- b. Nazarov *pertahankan* gelar juara WBA.
- c. Yakushiji *perpanjang* gelar Batam WBC.

(a) and (b) told that the team or player which is a champion succeeded in maintaining their predicate to be a winner again. And (c) told that the player can extend the predicate as a champion for a certain period again.

The verbs and *perpanjang* is hyponym of "*pertahankan*" which is the superordinate. Since *perpanjang* and *pertahankan* together describe winning it can be said that for all verbs (x) if it is *per(P)anjang* which is hyponym of *per(T)ahankan*, it describes (W)inning.

The formula :  $\forall x(P(x) \longrightarrow W(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(T(x) \longrightarrow W(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *pertahankan* is an immediate hyponym of *kemenangan* (winning) and *perpanjang* is an immediate hyponym of *pertahankan*.

#### IV. 3. Analysis of the variety of verbs describing 'losing'

(1) kalah ; gagal ; kandas ; keok.

These verbs appear in such headlines only to tell that a particular team or player is defeated. They are intransitive verbs indicating the state of loss. All of them are synonyms by substituting one verb to each others.

Yolanda	<i>kalah</i>	di Limbau Cup
	<i>gagal</i>	
	<i>kandas</i>	
	<i>keok</i>	

The examples above show that there is a different sense in describing losing. Clearly, 'Kalah' just denotes "not win" but the others have an additional sense or connotation. 'Gagal' has a sense that a team or player cannot realize the wish. So they are not only losing but they also cannot realize their ambition. 'Kandas' has a connotation that there is no chance to win. Then, 'keok' is a more harshly or extremely description for losing because this verb is rather dialectal.

The verbs can be combined with an adverb or a noun, such as *kalah telak*, *kalah tipis*, *kalah terhormat*, *gagal juara*, *kandas lagi*, *keok lagi*, and so on.

Example :

- a. Raup Rp 94 juta. Persebaya *kalah telak*.
- b. Bulls *kalah 1/2 bola*.
- c. Natalia *gagal juara* di dua nomor.
- d. Muster *kandas* di putaran I.
- e. Putri Jatim melaju, putra *keok lagi*.

The examples of the above headlines describe losing ironically. Those are total destruction for the losing team or player. Each of them told that (a) the team could not realize a victory although they played in their own place; (b) the team almost won, they just lost one point from the winner score; (c) as a favored player, she did not succeed in realizing her ambition to be a winner in two parties; (d) the player has not had a chance to be a

winner. he already lost in the first stage; (e) the success of women's team could not be followed by the men's team.

Another combination of these verbs, particularly for *kalah* and *kandas*, uses affixation like suffix: *-kan*. For example :

- Utut Adianto *kalahkan* Jan Timman.
- Eruguera *kandaskan* Agassi.

The verbs are more impressive for the winning player who succeeded in defeating the favored player.

'*Kalah*' can be also followed by technical terms of certain sports such as *kalah RSC*, *kalah TKO* in boxing or karate and so forth. For example in headline : "Junai *kalah TKO* di Thailand" and "Hermeusen *kalah RSC*".

The set of verbs *gagal*, *kandas*, *keok* are hyponym of "*kalah*" which is the superordinate. Since the set of these verbs and *kalah* together describe losing, so it can be said that for all verbs (x) if they are (G)agal, (K)andas, (K)eok which are hyponym of (K)alah, they describe (L)osing.

The formula :  $\forall x(G(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$  and  $\forall x(K(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *gagal* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that the set of verbs *kalah*, *gagal*, *kandas*, *keok* is an immediate hyponym of *gagal*.



(2) *tumbang ; gugur ; roboh ; rontok ; runtuh ; sungkur ; jungkal ; sandung ; gelincir ; gulung ; guling ; terpuruk ; tenggelam ; kanvaskan.*

Most of these verbs are usually used to tell when a home team or player loses or when an internationally / nationally ranked or highly favored team/player loses.

- Example :
- a. Tim papan atas *bertumbangan*.
  - b. Petenis Surabaya *berguguran*.
  - c. Pemain Pelatnas *rontok*.
  - d. Sunoto *gulingkan* pemain pelatnas.
  - e. Pelita *terjungkal* di Bandung.
  - f. Chang *sungkurkan* Agassi.
  - g. Penalti PSIS *runtuhkan* Arema.
  - h. PKT *terpuruk* di kaki PSIS.
  - i. Imron *tenggelamkan* Momo Harmono.

Consider to the headlines above told that either the nationally / internationally ranked or highly favored team/player loses as in (a), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i); and the home team/player loses as in (b).

The set of these verbs consists of intransitive and transitive verb. They are synonyms.

- Example :
- |                  |                        |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Empat tuan rumah | <i>tumbang</i>         |
|                  | <i>gugur</i> *)        |
|                  | <i>roboh</i>           |
|                  | <i>rontok</i>          |
|                  | <i>runtuh</i>          |
|                  | <i>tersungkur</i>      |
|                  | <i>terjungkal</i>      |
|                  | <i>tergelincir</i>     |
|                  | <i>tersandung</i>      |
|                  | <i>tergulung</i> *)    |
|                  | <i>terguling</i> *)    |
|                  | <i>terpuruk</i>        |
|                  | <i>tenggelam</i>       |
|                  | <i>terkanvaskan</i> *) |

(Note: the sign \*) means that the verb forms never appear in such headlines)

All of these verbs indicate the process like "fall" but they have different connotation. *Tumbang, gugur, rontok, runtuh, roboh*, have a sense of 'fall from high place'. For instance they can be interpreted that a team or a player has lost extremely. *Sandung, sungkur, jungkal, gulung, guling, gelincir* have a sense of 'fall headlong'. The sense of *tenggelam* and *terpuruk* refer to 'falling down and almost disappear'. They interpret that a team or a player is defeated.

Example :

- Edberg *tersandung* di babak kedua.
- Liza *terjungkal* di semifinal.
- Cologne *gulung* Spurs 8 - 0.
- Main keras, Persema *tergelincir*.

Especially for *robohkan* and *kanvaskan*, both of them are frequently used in kinds of karate and boxing. For example :

- Wharton *kanvaskan* Galvano.
- Jones *robohkan* Paziienza ronde VI.

The set of verbs *tumbang, gugur, roboh, rontok, runtuh, sungkur, jungkal, sandung, gelincir, gulung, guling, terpuruk, tenggelam, kanvaskan* are hyponym of 'jatuh' which is the superordinate. For instance, since these set verbs and *jatuh* together describe losing, it can be said that for all verbs (x) if they are (T)*umbang* , (G)*ugur* , (R)*oboh* , (R)*ontok* , (R)*untuh*, (S)*ungkur*, (J)*'ungkal*, (S)*andung*, (G)*elincir*, (G)*ulung*, (G)*uling* , (T)*erpuruk*, (K)*anvaskan* which are hyponym of (J)*atuh*, they describe (L)*osing*.

The formula :  $\forall x(T(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(J(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *jatuh* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that the set of these verbs is an immediate hyponym of *jatuh*.

(3) *pukul ; libas ; gasak ; hantam ; hajar ; gebuk ; bekuk ; meng-KO ; sikat ; bantai ; sambar ; tebas ; babat.*

These verbs appear in such headlines to represent an impressive winning on one side, and an extreme losing on the other side. All of them are transitive verbs.

Example :	Bima Sakti	<i>pukul</i>	Aspac
		<i>libas</i>	
		<i>gasak</i>	
		<i>hantam</i>	
		<i>hajar</i>	
		<i>gebuk</i>	
		<i>bekuk</i>	
		<i>sikat</i>	
		<i>bantai</i>	
		<i>sambar</i>	
		<i>tebas</i>	
		<i>babat</i>	
		<i>meng-KO</i>	

They are synonyms which indicate the action like 'destruction', specifically for a losing team / player. Their sense are quite different. *Pukul, libas, gasak, hantam, meng-KO* have a sense of 'strike and defeat'. *Hajar, gebuk, bekuk* have a sense of 'strike, defeat, and make no strength'. Then, the sense of *sikat, bantai, sambar, tebas, babat* refer to an extreme destruction.

*Pukul* can be combined with an adjective as *pukul telak*, and the technical terms like *TKO, KO*, etc. For

- example :
- Brasil *pukul telak* AS.
  - Dian Aisyah *pukul TKO* pesilat Queensland.
  - Lennox Lewis *pukul KO* Fortune.

For instance, *pukul KO* has the same meaning of *meng-KO* which is frequently used in boxing.

In the headline "Bledeg Biru *sambar* Barito", the use of the verb '*sambar*' here is associated with the name or nickname of the team, *Bledeg Biru*. This headline represents a kind of figurative language, i.e. metaphor.

The set of verbs *libas, gasak, hantam, hajar, gebuk, bekuk, sikat, bantai, sambar, tebas, babat, meng-KO* are hyponym of "*pukul*" which is the superordinate. Since the set of these verbs and *pukul* together describe losing it can be said that for all verbs (x) if they are (L')*ibas, (G)asak, (H)antam, (H)ajar, (G)ebuk, (B)ekuk, (S)ikat, (B)antai, (S)ambar, (T)ebas, (B)abat, meng-(K)o* which are hyponym of (P)*ukul, they describe (L)osing.*

The formula :

$$\forall x(G(x) \longrightarrow L(x)) \quad \text{and}$$

$$\forall x(P(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$$

The hierarchical classification is that *pukul* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that the set of these verbs is an immediate hyponym of *pukul*.

(4) *geser ; singkir ; gusur ; sisih ; depak ; tendang ; sodok ; tinggalkan.*

If the headlines tell about a changing of teams or players position the set of the following verbs is usually

used. These verbs describe losing as one team/player's position replaces another.

- For example :
- a. Barito Putra *geser* ASG.
  - b. Olajuwon dkk *singkirkan* Phoenix.
  - c. Cedera, Sanchez *tergusur*.
  - d. Sawamatsu *sisihkan* McNeil.
  - e. Yayuk *depak* Mary Joe Fernandez.
  - f. Brasil *tendang* Argentina.
  - g. Beattie *sodok* Doohan di GP Suzuka.
  - h. Spurs *tinggalkan* LA Lakers.

All these verbs are synonym by substituting one verb to another.

Ding Song	<i>geser</i>	unggulan I
	<i>singkirkan</i>	
	<i>gusur</i>	
	<i>sisihkan</i>	
	<i>depak</i>	
	<i>tendang</i>	
	<i>sodok</i>	
	<i>tinggalkan</i>	

The verbs involve movement of some kind like *to shift*, *to leave*, etc. '*Geser*' has a sense of quiet movement. For instance, a team/player's position is interpreted as shifting from its former position. Like in example (a) the team's position, ASG, has been shifted by the other team, Barito Putra, but their position were still near. '*Singkir, gusur, sisih, depak, tendang, sodok, tinggalkan*' have a sense of movement widely. In this case, a team/player is not only shifted but also thrown from its position. Like in (b) to (h) each of the losing teams/players has been got out from the winning teams/players position. Moreover, the losing teams/players

have not had a chance to continue the game, especially examples (c) (d) (e).

Additionally, the use of *tendang* and *sodok* has a relation to certain kinds of sports. For example *tendang* in (f) is one of the activities in football game; *sodok* in (g) which has the meaning of passing fast is one of the activities in motor race.

The set of verbs *geser*, *singkir*, *gusur*, *sisih*, *depak*, *tendang*, *sodok*, *tinggalkan* are hyponyms of "*pindah*" which is the superordinate. Since the set of these verbs and *pindah* together describe losing it can be said that for all verbs (x) if they are (G)eser, (S)ingkir, (G)usur, (S)isih, (D)epak, (T)endang, (S)odok, (T)inggal which are hyponyms of (P)indah, they describe (L)osing.

The formula :

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall x(G(x) \longrightarrow L(x)) \quad \text{and} \\ \forall x(P(x) \longrightarrow L(x)) \end{array}$$

The hierarchical classification is that *pindah* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that the set of these verbs is an immediate hyponym of *pindah*.

(5) *menyerah* ; *takluk* ; *tunduk* ; *tekuk*.

These verbs are intransitive verbs except *tekuk* is a transitive verbs. All of them are synonyms with the sense of 'to surrender'.

For example :

- a. Buat blunder, Utut *menyerah*.
- b. Pelita Jaya *taklukkan* Halim Kediri.
- c. Indonesia *tundukkan* Hongkong 4-1.
- d. Petrogres *tekuk* PDAM Semarang.

Each of the losing teams/players is described as a team/player picked to lose. (a) told that the player has made a fatal mistake which made it impossible for him to continue the game. He who was a challenger has subjected to his rival. Then (b), (c), (d) told that each of the losing teams have been aware of the opponents' power which is greater than theirs.

The set of verbs *takluk*, *tunduk*, *tekuk* are hyponyms of "*menyerah*" which is the superordinate. Since the set of these verbs and *menyerah* together describe losing it can (T)*unduk*, (T)*ekuk* which are hyponyms of (M)*enyerah*, they describe (L)*osing*.

The formula :

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall x(T(x) \longrightarrow L(x)) \quad \text{and} \\ \forall x(M(x) \longrightarrow L(x)) \end{array}$$

The hierarchical classification is that *menyerah* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that the set of these verbs is an immediate hyponym of *menyerah*.

(6) *hancur* ; *lumat* ; *koyak* ; *telan* ; *gilas* ; *lindas*.

These verbs describe losing as a destruction especially for losing teams or players. Some team/player should have a great chance to win but they cannot realize it. Like in the examples :

- a. Kafelnikov *gilas* Agassi.
- b. Hanya dengan 10 pemain, Persipura *gilas* Arema.

The example (a) told that the favored player has been defeated by the underdog player. (b) told that the losing team could not use the weakness of their opponent which played by only ten players.

All of these verbs represent an extreme losing by connotation that they indicate destruction like crush, destroy, pulverize, flattening, etc. Especially for the use of *koyak* and *telan* in such headlines are associated with the name of teams.

For example :           c. Bulls *koyak* Knicks.  
                              d. PS Djagung *ditelan* Presma.

The examples (c) using the verb "*koyak*" is associated with the name of losing team, Knicks, which is able to be torn by the horns of bulls; and (d) using the verb "*telan*" has relation to the name of team, Djagung, as something digested and swallowed.

The set of verbs *lumat*, *koyak*, *telan*, *gilas*, *lindas* are hyponyms of "*hancur*" which is the superordinate. Since the set of these verbs and *hancur* together describe losing, it can be said that for all verbs (x) if they are (L<sup>`</sup>)umat, (K)oyak, (T)elan, (G)ilas, (L<sup>`</sup>)indas which are hyponyms of (H)ancur, they describe (L)osing.

The formula :            $\forall x(K(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$            and  
                               $\forall x(H(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *hancur* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that the set of these verbs is an immediate hyponym of *hancur*.



(7) *hentikan* ; *patahkan* ; *hambat* ; *ganjal* ; *redam* ; *tersendat* ; *gembosi*.

These verbs are used to represent whether a team or player has still a chance or not to come in the next stage of a certain competition. It means that the losing teams or players are already obstructed by others. Their ambition to reach better position have been stemmed.

- Example :
- a. Hornets *hentikan* Celtics.
  - b. Fluminense *patahkan* Romario dkk.
  - c. Petro *hambat* ambisi ASGS.
  - d. Sanana *ganjal* Putra Gelora.
  - e. PKT *redam* PSM.
  - f. Barito *tersendat* di Rembang.
  - g. Bolivia *gembosi* peluang Lalas dkk.

All of the verbs are synonyms and involve the action to handle teams/players' step. For instance, the teams/players who should have a great chance to come in the next stage or position, because they have been leading, must face a stagnant condition. The examples above expressed that the chance, ambition, and step of the teams have been canceled. Especially for *hentikan*, the verb has a sense 'to stop anything'. It interprets that the teams/players have no chance to continue a game. Their progress have been obstructed. As in the headline : "Langkah Yayuk/Thorne *terhenti* di babak perempat final".

The set of verbs *patahkan*, *hambat*, *ganjal*, *redam*, *tersendat*, *gembosi*, are hyponyms of "*hentikan*" which is the superordinate. Since the set of these verbs and *hentikan* describe losing, it can be said that for all

verbs (*x*) if they are (P)atahkan, (H`)ambat, (G)anjat, (R)edam, ter(S)endat, (G)embosi which are hyponyms of (H)entikan, they describe (L)osing.

The formula :  $\forall x(P(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(H(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *hentikan* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that the set of these verbs is an immediate hyponym of *hentikan*.

(8) *cukur* ; *gunduli*.

Both of these verbs describe losing absolutely. In this case, the teams/players are totally defeated.

Example :  
 - Perry Sandria dkk *cukur* Medan Jaya 4-0.  
 - PSM *dicukur* Gede 5-0.  
 - Jepang *gunduli* Taiwan enam gol.  
 - Persema *digunduli* PSM 3-0.

The verbs are commonly used in football game or other sports which use score differences.

The verb *gunduli* is a hyponym of "*cukur*" which is the superordinate. Since *gunduli* and *cukur* together describe losing, it can say that for all verbs (*x*) if it is (G)unduli which is hyponym of (C)ukur, it describes (L)osing.

The formula :  $\forall x(G(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(C(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$

verbs ( $x$ ) if they are (P)atahkan, (H<sup>^</sup>)ambat, (G)anjai, (R)edam, ter(S)endat, (G)embosi which are hyponyms of (H)entikan, they describe (L)osing.

The formula :  $\forall x(P(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(H(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *hentikan* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that the set of these verbs is an immediate hyponym of *hentikan*.

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 - Persema *digunduli* PSM 3-0.

The verbs are commonly used in football game or other sports which use score differences.

The verb *gunduli* is a hyponym of "*cukur*" which is the superordinate. Since *gunduli* and *cukur* together describe losing, it can say that for all verbs ( $x$ ) if it is (G)unduli which is hyponym of (C)ukur, it describes (L)osing.

The formula :  $\forall x(G(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(C(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *cukur* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that *gunduli* is an immediate hyponym of *cukur*.

(9) *lumpuhkan* ; *bungkam* ; *atasi* ; *permalukan*.

In describing losing, the use of these verbs indicate the expression of lowering, especially for losing teams/players. In this case the losing teams/players are the team who is previously favored to win. The two teams who are fighting are the strong teams and have the same chance to win the game.

Example :           a. Strategi PKT *lumpuhkan* Bandung Raya.  
                      b. Juventus *bungkam* Milan.

Each of the headlines above expressed that the losing teams were the strong and favored teams, but in fact they lost. The examples describe that the favored teams could not do anything. *Lumpuhkan* and *bungkam* have connotation of taking away the power.

*Permalukan* has a sense 'to put to shame', and *atasi* has a sense 'able to defeat'.

Example :           c. Belorusia *permalukan* tim oranye Belanda.  
                      d. Anderlect *dipermalukan* di kandang sendiri.  
                      e. Persipura *atasi* Persiba.

If in the example (a) and (b) the teams who are fighting are the strong teams, in (c), (e) the teams consist of favored and underdog teams. The verbs describe losing extremely. For instance the favored teams are like lowered

The examples above just told that the winning team succeeded in giving their opponents more than one goal. (a) shows that the use of verb *berondong* has relation to the name or nickname of the team, *'panser'*.

The verb *hujani* is hyponym of "*berondong*" which is the superordinate. Since *hujani* and *berondong* together describe losing, it can be said that for all verbs (*x*) if it is (H)*ujani* which is hyponym of (B)*erondong*, it describes (L)*osing*.

The formula :

$$\begin{array}{l} \forall x(H(x) \longrightarrow L(x)) \quad \text{and} \\ \forall x(B(x) \longrightarrow L(x)) \end{array}$$

The hierarchical classification is that *berondong* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that *hujani* is an immediate hyponym of *berondong*.

#### (11) *kehilangan* ; *kebobolan*.

These verbs describe losing as a great loss.

Example :

- a. Arseto *kebobolan* 4 gol di kandang.
- b. Yakushiji *kehilangan* gelar.

The headlines describe that the valuable thing of teams have been stolen. (a) expressed that the team have lost the great chance to win. The team should be able to achieve it because they played at home. (b) expressed that the championship of the player has been lost.

Both verbs have different uses. *kebobolan* is commonly used in football game and *kehilangan* is usually followed by a championship.

The verb *kebobolan* is hyponym of *kehilangan* which is the superordinate. Since both of *kebobolan* and *kehilangan* together describe losing, it can be said that for all verbs ( $x$ ) if it is *ke(B)obolan* which is a hyponym of *ke(H)ilangan*, it describes (L)osing.

The formula :  $\forall x(B(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(H(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *kehilangan* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that *kebobolan* is an immediate hyponym of *kehilangan*.

(12) *jadi korban* ; *jadi tumbal*.

Both verbs are state verbs which describe losing as something unlucky. It means that a losing team is supposed as a gift of a winning team. These verbs are synonyms with the sense of 'to put a victim'.

Example : a. PSM *jadi korban* kebangkitan Arema.  
 b. PSG *jadi tumbal* Arema.

Between *korban* and *tumbal* represent different connotation. *Korban* has a connotation as a result of an action. The example (a) described the losing team, PSM, has been a victim of the winning team's encouragement. The connotation of *tumbal* is to put a sacrifice for getting something better. It can be seen in (b) that the winner, Arema, has put PSG as the sacrifice for getting a better position. *Tumbal* is more dialectal than *korban*.

The verb *tumbal* is a hyponym of "*korban*" which is the superordinate. Since *tumbal* and *korban* together describe losing, it can be said that for all verbs (*x*) if it is (T)*tumbal* which is a hyponym of (K)*orban*, it describes (L)*osing*.

The formula :  $\forall x(T(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$  and  
 $\forall x(K(x) \longrightarrow L(x))$

The hierarchical classification is that *korban* is an immediate hyponym of *kekalahan* (losing) and that *tumbal* is an immediate hyponym of *korban*.

