CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

III.1. Data Presentation

After observing all the sport news section of the August 1997 to May 1998 editions of The Jakarta Post, the writer finds 40 verbs used to describe winning and 20 verbs used to describe losing. By brief observation, we can find that most of the verbs are transitive and only a few are intransitive, and that some of the verbs are followed by either propositions or nouns indicating winning (e.g. earn a win, score a victory, post a victory, etc.).

As previously stated in the first chapter, all the data will be classified into those used to describe winning and those to describe losing. The complete break down is as follows.

A. Verbs used to describe winning

Verbs	frequency		
1. Beat	39	8. Earn a win	3
2. Brush aside	3	9. Ease past	3
3. Crush	18	10. Edge	15
4. Cruise past	4	11. Eliminate	5
5. Defeat	32	12. Force a win	1
6. Demolish	10	13. Gave an upset victory	4
7. Down	10	14. Gain a victory over	3

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15. Get through	5	28. Slaughter	1
16. Hammer	11	29. Scrape a win	2
17. Has a lead	2	30. Score a victory	8
18. Humiliate	4	31. Seal a victory	2
19. Nip	1	32. Stun	6
20. Nail a win	1	33. Tame	4
21. Outgun	2	34. Thump	9
22. Knock out of	5	35. Thrash	15
23. Overwhelm	6	36. Trounce	8
24. Post a victory	4	37. Take on	1
25. Romp to a victory	2	38. Trash	8
26. Rout	10	39. Whip	2
27. See off	3	40. Win	27

B. Verbs used to describe losing

Verbs	frequency		
1. Be beaten by	15	8. Fall (victim) to	5
2. Crash (away) to/by	16	9. Go down/out to	14
3. Crash out of to	4	10. Be humiliated by	4
4. Crumble	1	11. Be humbled by	3
5. Be defeated by	5	12. Lose to/at	20
6. Be destroyed by	3	13. Succumb to	1
7. Be edged out at	1	14. Suffered a defeat	3

15. Slump at	6	18. Be trampled by	1
16. Slump to a defeat	2	19. Be trashed by	6
17. Be stunned by	4	20. Tumble to	1

III.2. Data Analysis

As the writer has stated in the previous part of this paper, the analysis of this study will be trying to find out the reason (or particularly the context) that underlies the sportswriter's choice upon the verbs describing winning and losing in sportnews on football games. By careful and deep observation upon the data taken from the sport section of The Jakarta Post English daily - particularly from the sportnews on football games, the writer has found some contexts that underlie the choice of verbs used to describe winning and losing.

However, before going on to analyze the verbs the writer will give some comments on the verbs. By brief observation, he finds that the number of verbs used to describe winning is greater than the number of verbs used to describe losing. Besides that, it is clearly seen that two distinct phenomena have occurred: in their attempt to describe losing the sportswriters very often use passive voice, and that the use of different verbs to describe winning and losing is very prevalent (i.e. the stock of verbs that can be used to describe winning and losing is large).

The complete analysis using the theory of context and semantic field is as follows.

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III.2.1. Analysis by the theory of context

III.2.1.1. The analysis of verbs describing winning

As previously stated, there are 40 verbs that are used to describe winning in sportnews giving account of the result of football matches. These verbs can be classified into 5 groups on the basis of the contexts that underlie the use of the verbs in sentences describing winning. However, the last group consisting of the winning phrases as "Earn a win, force a win, gain a victory over, etc." will not be analyzed.

The first group consists of eight verbs of winning. They are:

1) Beat	4) Ease past	7) Take on
2) Defeat	5) Edge	8) Win
3) Down	6) See off	

These verbs seem to have something in common, that is that they are all used to indicate bare winning in sentences reporting the results of football matches. This can be seen from the fact that they can be found in such sentences as in the following:

1. Brazilian striker Elber helped Bayern Munich stage a brilliant comeback to **beat** MSV Duisburg 3-2 in the third round tie.

2. AC Milan overturned a 2-0 first leg deficit to **beat** eight men Torino 3-0 in the second round of the Italian Cup.

3. Low-ranked Bologna **downed** next-to-last Venezia 2-0 in another three games played Saturday.

4. Atletic Bilbao **downed** Real Zaragoza 1-0 to finish two points ahead of its rivals, which won their final games by the same score.

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5. The home side edged Ince's former club Inter Milan 2-1 Tuesday in a pre-season warm-up game.

6. AC Milan's German forward Olivier Bierhoff netted a second-half header as AC Milan edged Salernitana 2-1.

As we analyze the above sentences, we can find that the use of the verbs above seems to be influenced by two contexts. The first is goal spread, and the second the winning of a team over weaker or having-equal-power opposing team. The goal spread means the goal difference between the goals scored by one football team and those by another in a particular match. For example, in a match between two Serie-A teams (Udinese and Venezia), Udinese scores three goals, while Venezia one. Then, the goal spread in the match is two (three goals from Udinese minus one goal from Venezia). The goal spread that underlies the use of the verbs in this group is narrow. It is not more than two; with one condition that the total goals scored in the match do not exceed five. Meanwhile, by the second context, the winning of a team over weaker or having-equal-power opposing team, it means that it is predictable or not surprising that the stronger team will win against weaker one. Based on this assumption, the writer categorizes the verbs into verbs to denote bare winning (This assumption is taken by the writer based on three reasons: his analysis upon all the sentences, his assumption – as the result of his analysis – that there is somewhat an "informal" agreement among sportswriters that a team's victory can be considered bare when it wins only by one or two goals difference or against weaker team, and his

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experience and "unconscious" observation as the editor of the sport section of an English daily in Surabaya).

In the sentence "Brazilian striker Elber helped Bayern Munich stage a brilliant comeback to <u>beat</u> MSV Duisburg 3-2 in the third round tie," we can see that the goal spread in the match between Bayern Munich and MSV Duisburg is one – three goals from Bayern minus two from Duisburg. Because such goal spread gives significance to the use of the first-group verbs to indicate bare winning (as the explanation above), then, it seems to be reasonable for the verb '*beat*' to be used to describe Bayern Munich's winning over MSV Duisburg.

The second context, the winning of a team over weaker or having-equal-power team, also seems to underlie the use of 'beat' in the sentence. As Bayern Munich was the league leader at that time, and consequently the more-favored team to win the match, it was widely predicted that it would win at MSV Duisburg who stand in the middle of the Bundesliga table. And because Bayern did win the match, its victory is considered bare because its opposing team is weaker. Furthermore, Bayern can win only by one goal difference (three goals to two). Therefore, the writer infers that this context seems to underlie the use of the word '*beat*' in this sentence.

To have a deeper insight of the case, let us analyze the following three sentences also using the verb '*beat*':

1. In the night's other replay, Barnsley <u>beat</u> fellow premier league struggler Tottenham Hotspur 3-1 to earn a fifth round trip to Manchester United.

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2. On Tuesday, Mallorca **beat** Atletico Bilbao 1-0 for a 2-2 draw that sealed its place on the away goals rule.

3. Leeds United **beat** Tottenham Hotspur 1-0 Wednesday to keep the London soccer giant firmly embroiled in the relegation battle at the foot of the English Premier league.

After analysing all these sentences, we can immediately see that the use of the verb *'beat'* in those three sentences seems to support the significance the two contexts discussed above. That is to say that the goal spread in the three matches is not more than two and that all the winning teams win against weaker or at least having-equal-power opposing teams.

The same thing also happens to the sentence "Low-ranked Bologna **downed** next-to-last Venezia 2-0 in another three games played Saturday." As the goal spread in the match between Bologna and Venezia is two, and that Bologna as the more favored team to win in the match can beat Venezia, the writer infers that the two contexts seems to underlie the use of the verb *'down'* to indicate Bologna's winning.

In the second group, there are seven verbs used to describe winning. They are:

1) Brush aside   4) Knock out of   7) Tame

2) Get through   5) Outgun

3) Cruise past   6) Overwhelm

All these verbs seem to have one thing in common in the way that they are all used to describe impressive winning. This can be seen from the fact that they can be found in such sentences as:

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1. Bayern Munich scored three goals in the six second-half minutes to **brush aside** the challenge of Obilic Belgrade of Yugoslavia 3-0.

2. The Chinese **brushed aside** Tajikistan 4-1 to maintain its 100 percent record in the tournament.

3. The Turks look certain to rely on most of the players who beat Germany and previously **cruised past** Northern Ireland 3-0.

4. In the European qualifying matches, Yugoslavia **cruised past** Malta 3-0 in Valetta.

5. Tottenham Hotspur **knocked** Manchester United **out of** the English League Cup 4-1 on Wednesday to set up a London semifinal with Wimbledon.

6. Bochum **knocks** Kaiserlautern **out of** the German Cup on Wednesday, and move to the second round (score 3-0).

Having analyzing these sentences, we can find that the use of verbs in this group seems to be influenced by two contexts; the goal spread, and the prestige of the football match. Unlike the goal spread in the first-group verbs (which must not exceed two), the goal spread, which underlies the use of verbs in the second group, is three. Meanwhile, the second context, the prestige of the match, means that to win in a prestigious matches as in the final stage of a tournament or in a match between two high-ranked teams is most likely considered impressive, not just bare winning, because it involves the teams' emotion, pride, and dignity even more.

In the sentence no. 5 above, "The Spurs **knocked** Manchester United **out of** the English League Cup 4-1 on Wednesday to set up a London semifinal with

Wimbledon" we can see that the use of the verb '*knock out of*' to describe Tottenham Hotspur's winning over Manchester United seems to have significance with the two contexts above. In the first place, the goal spread in the match between Tottenham Hotspur and Manchester United is three (four goals from Tottenham Hotspur minus one goal from MU). And because such goal spread support the significance of the use of verbs in the second group, it is very reasonable for the verb '*knock out of*' to be used in the description of Tottenham Hotspur's winning over Manchester United.

The match between Tottenham Hotspur over MU is in the quarterfinal of the English League Cup (Worthington Cup). The League Cup is considered prestigious because it is one of three prestigious championships in England, and the winner of which will represent England in the European Cup Winners Cup championship. For this reason, the winning of Tottenham Hotspur over Manchester United is considered impressive and in turn influences the sportswriter to use '*knock out of*' to describe Tottenham's impressive winning over Manchester United.

The use of '*knock out of*' to describe impressive winning can also be found in the sentence "Bochum knocks Kaiserlautern out of the German Cup on Wednesday, and move to the second round. (Score 3-0)" After analyzing this sentence, we can immediately see that the goal spread in the match between Bochum and Kaiserlautern is three and that the winning of Bochum over Kaiserlautern is considered impressive because it happened in the German Cup – a prestigious championship in German and that it win at the more favored team, the reigning

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champion Kaiserlautern. The use of *'knock out of'* to describe Bochum's winning over Kaiserlautern, then, seems to support the significance of the contexts above.

Another example of the use of second group verbs can be found in the sentence "Bayern Munich scored three goals in the six second half minutes to brush aside the challenge of Obilic Belgrade 3-0." As we analyze this sentence, we can find that the use of *'brush aside'* seems to be influenced by the two contexts above – goal spread and prestige of the match. By the first, we can see that the goal spread in the match between Bayern Munich and Obilic Belgrade is three, while by the second, we can see that the match is in a prestigious championship (i.e. European Champions Cup). Again, it seems to be reasonable for the verb *'brush aside'* to be used in the description of Bayern's winning over Obilic Belgrade.

The third group consists of 12 verbs of winning. They are:

1) Crush	5) Slaughter	9) Trash
2) Demolish	6) Stun	10) Trounce
3) Hammer	7) Thump	11) Whip
4) Rout	8) Thrash	

They can be found in such sentences as in the following:

1. Brazilian striker Elber scored two goals and set up another two to help leader Bayern Munich **crush** champion Kaiserlautern 4-0 in the German first division.

2. Second place Bayer Leverkusen extended its unbeaten win to 11 matches by **crushing** VfL Bochum 5-1 away to move to the second round of the German Cup.

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3. Curiously, Manchester United had **hammered** Brondby 6-0 in a pre-season friendly game.

4. Chelsea **hammers** below-par Arsenal 5-0 in League Cup.

5. Ruud Gullit's Newcastle United **thumped** Coventry 5-0 at Highfield Road, with England Captain Alan Shearer scoring twice.

6. Turkish champion Galatasaray went to the top of group B after **thumping** Rosenborg Trondheim 4-0 in Istanbul.

9. Scotland's Heart **thrashed** FC Lantana 5-0 to move into the second round proper of the European Cup Winners Cup on Thursday

Having analyzed these sentences, we can find that, unlike the first and the second group, all the verbs in the third group seem to be used to indicate very impressive winning, one of the characteristics of which is that the minimum goal spread must be 4. So, if we find a football team defeats another by, for example, 5 or 8 goals to nothing, we will call its winning a very impressive one. We can also find that the use of the verbs seems to be influenced by four contexts; the goal spread, the place of the match, the prestige of the match, and the rivalry between the playing teams.

However, unlike the first and the second groups, the use of the verbs is not influenced by those four contexts simultaneously. In most cases, only three contexts underlie the sportswriters' choice of the verbs. For example, in the sentence "Brazilian striker, Elber, scored two goals and set up another two to help leader Bayern Munich **crush** champion Kaiserlautern 4-0 in the German first division on

Saturday." we can see that there are three contexts that seem to underlie the use of the verbs *'crush'*. Besides the goal spread of the match which is four, the use of the verb also seems to be influenced by the rivalry between the playing teams (by this context, it means that a winning over a team's rival is considered very impressive because both teams will surely do their best to beat its opponent, to avoid embarrassment, and to show that the glory is on them). In Bundesliga (the German first division), Bayern Munich and Kaiserlautern are high-ranked teams which always compete to win the Deutscher Meister (champion of the German first division). Whenever they met, the winning in the match is always considered impressive or, even, very impressive (if the goal spread is wide just as the above case) for the losing opponent will feel embarrassed. That is why sportswriters tend to use such 'destructive' verbs as *crush* to describe such winning. The third context that seems to underlie the use of the verb *'crush'* is the prestige of the match. As Bayern Munich and Kaiserlautern are two of great German teams, the match between them is always prestigious and given much attention by the press, and that both will try to do their best to win the match, in order to avoid embarrassment. Hence the use of 'very impressive' verbs as 'crush' and 'trash' by sportswriters to describe the winning in the match. From the analysis of the verb *'crush'* above, we can infer that the use of the verb to describe the very impressive winning of Bayern Munich over Kaiserlautern seems to support the significance of the contexts above.

To have a deeper understanding of the case, let us take a look on the following two sentences:

1. Second place Bayer Leverkusen extended its unbeaten win to 11 matches by <u>crushing</u> VfL Bochum 5-1 away to move to second round of the German Cup.

2. Manchester United <u>crush</u> Denmark's Brondby 6-2 in Copenhagen to stroll to the top of Group D.

As we analyze these sentences, we can find that the use of the verb '*crush*' seems to be influenced by three contexts: goal spread, place of the match, and the prestige of the match. The use of the verb '*crush*' to describe very impressive winning agrees with the contexts in the way that in both matches the goal spread is four, that the winning teams win in the opponent's home ground (The winning of a team in the opponent's home ground is considered very impressive because it can overcome the pressure of the home team who surely gets more spirited by the support of the home supporters and from the pressure of the supporters themselves), and that they win in the prestigious matches (in the German Cup and the Champions League respectively). Based on this explanation, we can infer that the use of the verb '*crush*' to describe very impressive winning seems to have significance with the three contexts.

The same case can also be found in the sentence "In Graz, Austria, Real Madrid shrugged off an early setback to <u>thrash</u> Sturm Graz 5-1 in their postponed Champions League Group C match." As we analyze the sentence, we will finds that the use of the verb '*thrash*' to describe Real Madrid's winning over Sturm Graz seems to be reasonable and support the significance of the contexts. It agrees with

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the contexts in the way that the goal spread in the match is four (the needed goal spread for the sportswriter to use verb in the third group) and that Real Madrid wins in a prestigious match (Champions League, the most prestigious championship in Europe). Besides, Real's winning was in its opponent home ground.

One distinct phenomenon that the we can find here is that the verbs in the third group, as well as in the first and second groups, can be substituted for each other within the group without producing any difference in the sense of the sentence. However, as the writer has previously mentioned, the use of the third-group verbs in sentences describing the winning of football teams is not always influenced by three contexts. In some cases, it is influenced by four contexts.

In the fourth group, there are three verbs that are used to describe winning in sentences reporting the results of football matches. They are:

1) Eliminate   3) Nip

2) Humiliate

These verbs can be found in such sentences as:

1. Spartak has history on its side because it **eliminated** Real in the 1991 quarterfinal with a 3-1 win in the Bernabeu.

2. Second division Fortuna Dusseldorf caused the first upset of the competition, **eliminating** Bundesliga frontrunner TSV 1860 Munich 2-1.

3. Lazio handed Inter Milan one of its worst defeat in the club history when it **humiliated** its opponent 5-3 before 70.000 people at San Siro.

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4. Young AS Roma controlled the action, scored late in each half and seemed the more prised club for the title as it **humiliated** Juventus 2-0.

5. New look Lazio **nips** Juventus 3-1 for the Italian Super Cup.

Just as the verbs in the third group, the verbs in this group seem to be used to indicate very impressive winning as well. The difference is that they are not influenced by goal spread. Instead, they seem to be influenced by the place of the match and the rivalry between the playing teams. By the first context, it means that the winning of the visiting team is considered very impressive for it can overcome the pressure of the home team (who surely get more 'power' from its supporters) and the pressure of the home supporters. The same thing is also valid for the second context. The winning over a team's rival is always considered very impressive because both teams will surely do their best to defeat its opposing team, to avoid embarrassment, and to show that the glory is on it. We can find such case in the sentence "Lazio handed Inter Milan one of its worst defeat in the club history when it **humiliated** its opponent 5-3 before 70.000 people in San Siro." In the sentence, we can see that Lazio can defeat its rival, Inter Milan, by five goals to three (Inter Milan and Lazio are two of the "Seven Magnificent" of the Italian League who always compete hardly to win the Scudetto – Italian Serie A champion, and they declared themselves as the anti or rival of the other). Lazio's victory can be considered very impressive because it can overcome the challenge of its bitter rival, Inter Milan with such a great score and in a very tight match that one of the Inter Milan's player was sent off. Furthermore, the defeat of Inter happened in front of its 70.000 supporters

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and at their home ground (the San Siro Stadium). For Inter Milan, the defeat is absolutely a humiliation. Thus, the use of the verb '*humiliate*' to describe Lazio's very impressive winning, instead of just '*win*', seems to be support the significance of the contexts of the sentence.

From the analysis of the four groups of verb above, we can infer that the use of the verbs seems to be governed by a particular pattern of contexts. We can see that a team is said to win barely according to the contexts underlying the first group, that a team is said to win impressively according to the context that underlies the use of the second group verbs, and so on. The context of goal spread might be the most important element in choosing which verb that will fit to a sentence, but other contexts are very important as well. Their existence is very prevalent that we must not ignore it.

However, in some cases, this pattern seems to be violated. Under different context, the use of the verbs does not follow the pattern. We can find this in the sentence "Chelsea **hammered** Wimbledon 3-0 at Stamford Bridge in the Premiership." If the sentence follows the pattern, we will not encounter the use of verb '*hammer*' because the goal spread is only three. Instead, we will find other verbs as tame or brush aside. The sportswriter uses the verb '*hammer*' since Chelsea's winning over Wimbledon is considered very impressive. Chelsea finally avenges its defeat upon Wimbledon who, in the previous week, had just defeated Chelsea in the semifinal of the English League cup.

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The violation to the pattern also occurs in the sentence "In the Holland's first division, PSV Eindhoven, fielding a new team formation, **beats** ten-men Utrecht 5-0 on Sunday" It is clearly seen that the use of the verb '*beat*' violates the pattern. If it does not, we will encounter the use of ' very impressive' verbs as thump and trash because the goal spread is wide - that is 5. PSV Eindhoven's winning is considered bare for it is against a weak team. Furthermore, in the match, Utrecht is reduced to ten men. Thus, that PSV Eindhoven will win by many goals is predictable, and under such circumstances, sportswriters tend to use such verbs as beat and down to describe the winning.

III.2.1.2. Analysis of verbs describing losing

There are 20 verbs that are used by sportswriters in their description of losing in the sportnews. Most of the verbs are in the form of passive voice. Only a few are in active voice as crumble and tumble to. The classification is based on the similarity of contexts that underlie the use of the verbs in sentences describing losing. However, just like the verbs of winning, the last group which consists of verbs phrases as "suffered a defeat and slump to a defeat" will not be analyzed since, without the nouns (indicating losing as defeat) that follow them, the verbs alone do not have anything to do with the description of losing.

The first group consists of five verbs of losing. They are:

1) Be beaten by   3) Be edged out at

2) Be defeated by   4) Lose to

These verbs can be found in such sentences as in the following:

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1. Italian side Parma's spending spree counted for little on Tuesday as it **was beaten** 1-0 **by** Fenerbahce in their EUFA Cup first round, first leg match in Turkey.

2. Bayern Munich had a man sent off as it **was beaten** 1-0 **by** newly-promoted Eintracht Frankfurt.

3. Real Betis slipped to its first defeat under former national team chief Javier Clemente when it **was edged out** 1-0 **at** Espanyol in the Spanish first division.

4. Ajax Amsterdam **was** surprisingly **edged out** 1-0 **at** home at last place Croatia Zagreb in Group A.

5. Feyenoord Rotterdam **lost** 3-2 **to** next-to-the-bottom RKC Waalwijk in yesterday's other game.

6. Crystal Palace's miserable home league form continued when it **lost** 2-0 **to** Leeds United at Selhurst Park.

Having examined all the sentences above, we can infer that the use of the verbs in the sentences describing losing seems to be influenced by one context only, that is the goal spread. Just like in the verbs of winning, the goal spread means the goal difference between the goals scored by one football team and those scored by another in a particular match. However, the goal spread, here, does not indicate the margin of victory, but the margin losing, and it actually can be given negative value for it indicates losing. For example, in the match between Italy and Denmark, Italy scores two goals, while Denmark three goals. So, the goal spread that indicates Italy's losing is one - meaning that Italy loses to Denmark by two goals to three. The goal spread that influences the use of verbs in this group is narrow (not more than

two). Such case, for instance, occurs in the sentence "Real Betis slipped to its first defeat under former national team chief Javier Clemente when it was _edged out_ 1-0 _at_ Espanyol in the Spanish first division." In this sentence, it is clearly seen that the goal spread in the match between Real Betis and Espanyol is one. Therefore, 'goal spread' seems to be one of the reasons, and hence support the significance of the contexts of the sentence.

To get a deeper understanding of this case, let us take a look at the following sentence also using the verb _'edged out at'_ – "Ajax Amsterdam was surprisingly edged out 1-0 at home at last place Croatia Zagreb in Group A." As we analyze this sentence, we will immediately find that the goal spread in the match between Ajax Amsterdam and Croatia Zagreb is one. For the same reason with the above sentence, it seems to be that this context signifies the use of the verb _'edged out at'_ to describe Ajax's losing from Croatia Zagreb.

The same thing also happens to the sentence "Feyenoord Rotterdam _lost_ 3-2 _to_ next-to-the-bottom RKC Waalwijk in yesterday's other game." In this sentence, we can see that the goal spread in the match between Feyenoord Rotterdam and RKC Waalwijk is one. Thus, it seems to be reasonable for the sportswriter to use the verb _'lost to'_ to describe Feyenoord losing because the goal spread has significance with the use of the first group verbs as in the above example.

In the second group, there are seven verbs that are used by sportswriters in their description of losing. They are:

1) Crumble

2) Fall (victim) to

3) Go down/out to

6) Tumble to

4) Succumb to

7) Be humbled by

5) Slump at

We can find the verbs in such sentences as:

1. Both teams have 17 points, just one shy of the Serie-A leader Fiorentina which **fall victim to** Piacenza in a match that feature three of the day's eight penalty kicks. (Score 3-2)

2. AS Monaco, third place in last year season, **fell** 2-0 **away to** Nantes on Sunday.

3. Croatia, which finished in third place in the World Cup, **went down** in Ireland in Group Eight and had two players sent off. (Score 3-1)

4. European and world champion Real Madrid stumbled to its fourth defeat of the season on Sunday, **going down** 1-0 at Oviedo, who moves above them into fifth spot.

5. Defending champion Real Madrid **slumped** 3-1 **at** Inter Milan to leave chances of a place in the last eight in the balance.

6. World Cup finalist Iran **slumped** 3-0 **at** French first division Montpellier in a warm-up match played Monday night.

7. Defending champion Arsenal was **humbled by** minnow neighbor Wimbledon. (Score 2-0)

As we analyze these sentences, we can infers that all the verbs in this group seem to be used to indicate more bitter losing in football matches (as compared to that of the first-group verbs) in the way that they all mean the same thing - that

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something is falling or being fell down. The context of the sentences indicates that the losing teams felt that they are falling or being fell down by another team. If we observe the sentences above, we can find that the use of the verbs seems to be influenced by three contexts; the goal spread, the defeat from a weaker or less favored team, and the prestige of the match.

The goal spread that seems to underlie the use of verbs in this group is similar with that of the first group. It is narrow (not more than two), with one condition that the total goals scored in a particular match does not exceed five. What distinguish the use of these verbs with that of the first group is the second and the third contexts. By these two contexts, it is widely agreed that a losing/defeat from a weaker or less-favored team or in a prestigious match is considered bitter and embarrassing, with the consequence that the losing team will surely get the feeling of bitterness and embarrassment. Furthermore, if the defeat happens at a team's home ground.

The influence of those three contexts upon the use of the verbs in this group can be seen in the sentence " Defending champion Real Madrid slumped 3-1 at Inter Milan to leave chances of a place in the last eight hanging in the balance." If we analyze the sentence carefully, we will find that the three contexts discussed above seem to underlie the use of the verb 'slumped at'. The goal spread in the match that indicates Real's defeat is two. As previously mentioned that such goal spread agrees with the use of verbs in the second group, the use of verb 'slumped at' then, seems to have significance with the context. Real Madrid's defeat from Inter Milan is considered bitter and embarrassing since, as the defending champion, they are

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expected not to lose or fall from this early stage of the championship, with the consequence that they cannot defend their title. Furthermore, their defeat happens in a match against a less favored team (Inter Milan played as the visiting team). For this reason, the use of the verb '*slumped at*' to indicate Real Madrid's (bitter) losing from Inter Milan seems support the significance of those three contexts.

The use of '*slumped at*' to describe more bitter losing can also be found in the sentence "World Cup finalist Iran slumped 3-0 at French first division Montpellier in a warm-up match played Monday night." As we analyze this sentence, we will find that the use of '*slumped at*' to describe bitter losing seems to be underlied by three contexts. In the first place, the verb seems to be underlied by the goal spread. In the sentence, we can see that the goal spread in the match is three. Since this is the required goal spread of the second group verbs, it seems to be appropriate for the verb '*slumped at*' to be used to describe bitter losing. Furthermore, Iran's losing was against weaker team – Montpellier is one of French first division football club who stood at the middle of the table of the French League – and happened in Iran's stadium in Tehran. Again, for this reason, it seems to be appropriate for the verb '*slumped at*' to be used in the description of Iran's losing from Montpellier.

The third group consists of seven verbs used in sentences describing losing in football matches. They are:

1) Crashed (away) to	3) Be destroyed by	5) Be stunned by
2) Crashed out of to	4) Be humiliated by	6) Be trampled by

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7) Be trashed by

All of these verbs seem to have something in common, that is that they are all used to describe very bitter losing. This can be seen from the fact that they can be found in such sentences as in the following:

1. Tottenham Hotspur was jeered by its own fans after it <u>crashed</u> 3-0 at home <u>to</u> Sheffield Wednesday.

2. England <u>crashed to</u> Sweden despite the Captain Alan Shearer scoring the fastest goal in the evening. (Score 3-1)

3. The Gunners, the defending Premier League and FA Cup champions, were <u>destroyed</u> at their home ground in North London 5-0 <u>by</u> Chelsea, the League Cup holder.

4. Meanwhile, in the premiership, Manchester United was <u>destroyed</u> 4-1 away <u>by</u> Sheffield Wednesday.

5. In EUFA Cup, German representatives MSV Duisburg was <u>thrashed</u> 5-0 <u>by</u> Belgian Genk.

6. Borussia Muenchengladbach was <u>thrashed</u> 8-2 at home <u>by</u> Bayer Leverkusen.

As we analyze this sentence, we can find that the use of these verbs seems to be influenced by four contexts. They are 1) goal spread, 2) the losing at home ground, 3) the defeat to a less favored team, and 4) the defeat by a rival. However, the use of these verbs is not influenced by all these four contexts simultaneously. In most cases, only three contexts influence the use the verbs in this group.

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The goal spread that influences the use of the verbs is wide; with the minimum one is three. This means that a football team may lose to another with such final scores as 4-1, 5-0, and 8-2. In a football match, to be defeated by such many goals is considered very bitter, with the implication that the losing team will feel embarrassed or, even, humiliated. Furthermore, if the defeat happens at the team's home ground or against its bitter rival. The embarrassment and humiliation are greater because their supporters will surely boo them. We can find such case in the sentence "The Gunners, the defending Premiere League and FA Cup champions, were destroyed at their home ground in North London 5-0 by Chelsea, the League Cup holder." In this sentence, we can see that the two contexts just discussed above seem to be the determining factor of the use of the verb 'destroyed by'. For Arsenal, the double winner of the previous season, to be defeated by five goals to nothing surely is an embarrassment. They can't even score a goal toward its opponent's goal. Furthermore, the defeat happens at their home ground (in the Highbury Stadium) and in front of their supporters, and that they are defeated by one of their rivals, Chelsea. Again, the defeat is surely an embarrassment and, even, a humiliation for Arsenal. So, here, we can clearly see that the three contexts above (the goal spread, the defeat at home ground, and the defeat from a rival) underlie the sportswriter's choice upon the verb 'destroyed by' to describe Arsenal's defeat.

Another example of the use of the third group verbs can be found in the sentence "English league leader, Aston Villa, crashed to a 4-1 home defeat by Spain's Celta Vigo to go out on 4-2 on aggregate." Besides determined by the goal

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spread in the match which is three, the use of the verb '*crashed by*' is also determined by other two contexts, the losing or defeat at the home ground and the losing to a less-favored team. By the former, we can see that Aston Villa as the host team is defeated by Celta Vigo as the visiting team. To be defeated at the home ground would be very bitter and felt as an embarrassment. Furthermore, Aston Villa is the more favored team to win in the match because they play at their home ground, and that they have beaten Celta Vigo in the first leg in Spain. Once again, Villa's defeat at their home ground and against a less-favored team is an embarrassment or, even, a humiliation. Hence the use of the verb '*crashed by*' to describe Aston Villa's defeat against Celta Vigo of Spain.

After analyzing the three groups of verbs used to describe losing above, we can infer that there seems to be a particular pattern of contexts that governs the use of the verbs to describe losing in the sportnews. By this pattern, we can see that the sportswriters use verbs as '*beaten by*' and '*edged by*' according to the goal spread in a particular match, and that a football team is said to be destroyed by another according to three contexts that underlie the use of the verb '*destroyed by*'.

In reporting or giving account of the losing/defeat in football matches, the sportswriters are governed by a particular pattern. They do not randomly take any events of losing to be reported in the sport section, but they select the events of losing according to pattern. The pattern is that the sportswriters very often report football matches in which:

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* The playing teams are the readers' favorite (renowned teams).

* The home team is defeated by its visiting opponent.

* A football team is defeated by many goals (e.g. defeated by such final scores as 4-0 and 8-2)

* A highly-favored team is defeated, and

* The losing or defeat is in a prestigious match.

A psychological consideration may account for this fact; people are more exciting to see the thrill of victory and the great pain of defeat.

As in the verbs used to describe winning, in some cases, there are violations to the above pattern of contexts. Under different circumstances, the use of the verbs does not follow the pattern. We can find this in the sentence "Former champion Ajax, which is also expected to advance, was instead **stunned** 1-0 at home **by** Croatia Zagreb." In such case, we actually will not encounter the use of the verb '*stunned by*' for the goal spread in the match is only one. Instead, we will have other verbs that belong to the first group or, perhaps, to the second group. However, since Ajax, the former champion which is highly expected to advance to the next stage of the championship, is beaten by a less-favored team, the sportswriter tends to use verbs of the third group to indicate Ajax's bitter losing. Furthermore, Ajax is defeated at their home ground (in the Arena stadium) and in front of their supporters. Hence the use of the verb '*stunned by*' to describe Ajax's losing.

III.2.2. Analysis by the theory of semantic field

As previously stated, in order to be lively and playful in their writings on the outcomes of football matches, sportswriters use a large number of verbs to describe winning and losing - instead of using only 'win' to describe winning and 'lose' to describe losing. Such a case is very possibly due to the creativity and knowledge of the sportswriters.

The ability of the verbs to be used in the description of winning and losing may, in fact, have some correlation with the similarity of meanings between the verbs, and with the idea that they have some features in common. To have similar meaning with another verb enable one verb to take the place of that another verb in a sentence - although this may produce little difference in the sense of the sentence.

III.2.2.1. Analysis of the verbs describing winning

Having observed all the verbs used to describe winning (i.e. 30 verbs of winning, excluding those that are followed by nouns indicating winning as in the verb phrase 'score a victory'), the writer finds that twelve verbs are used to describe winning because, in their very nature of meaning, there are some description of winning, and that the rest (18 verbs) are used to describe winning because their meanings have relationships with the implications of winning, although they do not have direct relationship with the description of winning.

The implications of winning are such that the winning team can overpower its opponent and that it gets something as glory or pride from the winning. Meanwhile, the implications of losing are such that the losing team should go out of a competition

or contest, that it seems to be punished for its bad play, and that it gets the feelings of being foolish or contemptible.

The use of the twelve verbs to describe winning may be due that there is similarity of meaning between the verbs that make it possible for the verbs to be used in the description of winning. All the meanings of these verbs describe winning in a direct way. Besides that, the meanings of most of these verbs also have some relationships with the implications of winning, such that to defeat is similar with 'to prevent the success of a team's opponent' or with 'to shock a team's opponent deeply'. To get a clear account of this case, let us first observe the meanings of the twelve as presented below (the definitions of the verbs are taken from the Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary: Unabridged, second edition):

(1) beat   'to punish by striking repeatedly and hard; to overcome in a
                      battle or contest; to defeat'

(2) crush   'to bruise by pressure; to overcome by power; to subdue; to
                      conquer by resistance'

(3) defeat   'to overcome or vanquish; to win victory over; to prevent the
                      success of; to bring to nothing'

(4) down   'to cause to go down; to knock or get down; to subdue'

(5) knock out   'to force out by a blow; to make unconscious; to defeat by
                      knocking the opponent down to the ground (in boxing)'

(6) overwhelm   'to make helpless; to overcome; to crush; to overpower; to
                      submerge'

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(7) rout   'to put to disorderly flight; to defeat overwhelmingly'

(8) stun   'to make unconscious by blow; to daze or stupefy; to shock deeply; to overpower or bewilder as by explosion'

(9) thrash   'to beat or flog, as with flail; to defeat completely or mercilessly'

(10) trounce   'to beat; to thrash; to flog; to defeat'

(11) whip   'to move, pull, jerk, throw suddenly or quickly; to defeat or outdo, as in a contest (colloq)'

(12) win   'to succeed or prevail in a contest; to triumph; to be victorious'

As we observe the meanings or definitions of the twelve verbs above, we can find that all these verbs seem to have one or more meaning that directly correlate with the description of winning. All the meanings are similar in the way that they all describe winning in a direct way. This shared feature (direct description of winning) makes it possible for the verbs to be grouped into the lexical or semantic field of winning (indeed, winning would be the appropriate label or name to put on this field). The verbs only differ in to what degree of winning (e.g. barely or overwhelmingly) they are used. For example, in the set of verbs of 'beat', 'defeat', 'down', 'rout', 'crush', and 'knock out', we can see that all these verbs describe winning to different degree. Some describe bare winning (beat, defeat), some describe impressive winning (crush, rout). The meanings of these verbs are similar in the way that to win is to overcome in a battle or contest, to win victory over, to subdue, to overpower, and to overcome by power and to knocking down the opponent to the ground respectively.

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Besides that, these verbs also have one feature in common - that is that the subject of these verbs is able to be better than and to overcome the challenge of its opponent. These two phenomena, the similarity of meaning between the verbs and the existence of a shared feature, make it possible for the verbs to be grouped together into one semantic field, and, hence, to be used (by sportswriters) in sentences describing winning.

Besides determined by similarity of meanings between the verbs, the use of the above verbs also seems to be determined by the implications of their meanings which have relationships with the description of winning. This feature (the implication of winning) is shared by all of the verbs. They only differ in the kinds of the implications of winning. A football team may prevent the success of, make helpless, submerge, or stupefy its opponent in a particular match. To be defeated in a contest or match would surely give psychological effects to the losing party. The effects may vary according to how painful or clumsy the losing is. A heavy defeat would give different consideration to the sportswriters in choosing which verb to use, as compared to a light one.

The psychological effects of a heavy defeat are surely more painful or greater. The losing party would feel helpless, stupefied, and, perhaps, embarrassed. These feelings will be greater when the defeat happens at their home ground or in a match against far less-favored team. On the other hand, the winning party would feel triumphed, victorious, and that their dignity raises high. We can see this in the definitions of the verbs 'stun, overwhelm, and whip'. These three verbs already have

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in their meanings a description of winning. The verbs 'stun' and 'overwhelm', for example, are defined as 'to overwhelm or overpower' and 'to overcome' respectively. They are also defined as 'to make unconscious; to daze or stupefy; and to shock deeply' and 'to make helpless and to submerge' respectively. The later meanings actually do not describe winning. However, they do imply winning in the way that to defeat means that the winning party makes the losing one feel 'unconscious', dazed or stupefied, helpless, or shocked deeply. Indeed, these psychological effects represent the feelings or condition of those who are defeated in a match or contest and in turn influence the sportswriters to use any verbs that represent the effects in their description of winning. These psychological effects make the sportswriters use any verb that represents the effects in their description of winning.

The rest of the verbs which is eighteen in number actually could not be assigned to the semantic field of winning since, in their meaning, they do not describe winning. They could fall into this field because there have been some kind of changes in their meanings due to their use by sportswriters in the description of winning. They are used to describe winning because they have in their meanings some implications of winning or of being defeated. To get a clearer account of this phenomenon, let us have a look at their meanings as also defined in the Webster's New Twentieth Century Dictionary: Unabridged, second edition, as presented below:

(1) brush aside   'to sweep from one's way; to dismiss from consideration'

(2) crash   'to cause to crash; to force or impel with a crashing noise'

(3) cruise past   'not defined in the dictionary - without the preposition past it means to move at a speed fit for sustained level, or as defined in the Oxford dictionary 'to travel at a speed less than the top speed in pursuit of enemy ship in a war'

(4) demolish   'to pull or tear down; to destroy or ruin'

(5) ease past   'not defined - without the preposition past means to relieve or release from tension, pressure, etc.'

(6) edge   'to furnish with an edge; to move little by little or cautiously'

(7) eliminate   'to thrush out of doors; to thrust out; to get rid of; to throw off'

(8) get through   'to finish; to manage to survive'

(9) hammer   'to beat with a hammer; to pound; to force or shape with hammer blows'

(10) humiliate   'to humble; to lower the pride or dignity of; to hurt the feelings of by causing to be foolish or contemptible'

(11) nip   'to catch or squeeze between two surfaces; to benumb or chill; to have a painful or injuries on; to kill or destroy'

(12) outgun   'not defined in the dictionary'

(13) see off   'to go with (another) to the place from which he is to leave'

(14) slaughter   'to butcher or kill; to kill (people), especially brutally or in great numbers'

(15) tame   'to overcome the wildness or fierceness of; to crush; to deprive the spirit of'

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(16) take on 'to acquire; to undertake; to oppose in a game or contest; to play against'

(17) thump 'to strike with a thump or thumps; to thrash; to beat severely'

(18) trash 'to trim of trash; to discard as worthless; to wear out with exertion'

Having examined the meanings of the eighteen verbs above, we could immediately see that the meanings of the verbs do not have anything to do with the description of winning. Yet, they are used to describe winning because they seem to have some features that are similar with those of the previously analyzed verbs. The features are shared by all the verbs and make it possible for the verbs to be used in the description of winning or of being defeated because they represent the implications of winning or of being defeated. For example, in the set of verbs of brush aside, cruise past, humiliate, nip and tame, we can see that their meanings actually do not correlate with the description of winning. However, if we examined more carefully, we will find that the meanings seem to have some relationships with the implications of winning or of being defeated.

In the verb 'brush aside', for instance, to defeat means to sweep from one's way or to dismiss from consideration. More specifically, it means that the winning team is able to overcome the obstacles or challenges given by its opponent, or that it eventually can dismiss from its consideration or thought the burden of having to win at its opponent. Meanwhile, in the verb 'cruise past' and 'humiliate', the implications of winning are different. In these verbs, to defeat can be defined as 'to travel at the

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speed less than the top speed in pursuit of enemy ships in war' and 'to lower the pride or dignity of ' respectively. The former is used to describe winning in the sense appropriate with the context of the sentence 'The Turks look certain to rely on most of the players who beat Germany and previously cruise past Northern Ireland 3-0'. In this sentence, it can be seen that, in the match between Turkey and Northern Ireland, Turkey did not need its top-form play to beat Northern Ireland as they did in the match against Germany. This is due that Northern Ireland is one of some European countries whose football team is considered weak. This is why the sportswriters use the verb 'cruise past' to show that Turkey did not need a top-from play to beat Northern Ireland. Meanwhile, the later is used to describe winning (i.e. the very impressive one) because its meanings also have the implications of winning - that is in the sense that a humiliating defeat (a defeat by many goals or at home ground) means that the pride or dignity of the losing team is decreased or lowered. The verb 'humiliate' also have another similar implication of winning. To humiliate a football team may mean that another team, which wins the match, hurts the feelings of that team by causing it to be foolish or contemptible for its bad play.

The same thing also happens to the verbs 'nip' and 'tame'. Although they actually do not describe winning, they are used to describe winning since they have relationships with the implications of winning with different degree. The features (i.e. the implications of winning) shared by all the verbs enable them to be grouped together with those twelve verbs previously analyzed into the semantic field of winning, and, hence, to be used by sportswriters to describe winning.

Having analyzed all the verbs above, by the theory of semantic field, we can infer that the use of the verbs to describe winning seems to be determined by the similarity of meaning between them. They are similar in the way that they all describe winning, either directly or indirectly. Twelve verbs directly describe winning because they do have in their meanings the description of winning. However, they are used to describe winning because the meanings of some of them also have relationships with the implications of winning or of being defeated to different degree. Meanwhile, the rest of the verbs (18 verbs) are used to describe winning because they have some implications of winning in the nature of their meanings - although they do not describe winning in a direct way. The similarity of meaning between the verbs and the shared features (i.e. the implications of winning) make it possible for the verbs to be grouped together into one semantic field of winning, and, once again, to be used by sportswriters to describe winning.

We can also infer that all the verbs used to describe winning actually do not come from the semantic field of winning only. They could come from other fields or domains as the field of destruction (crush, demolish, eliminate, hammer, etc.), killing (slaughter, nip, outgun, etc.), and so on. This transfer of verbs from one field to another is possible for some parts of the verb meanings can be used to symbolize or describe winning which in turn influence the sportswriters to use them in their description of winning.

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III.2.2.2. Analysis of the verbs describing losing

By examining the meanings of the verbs used to describe losing, we can find that the number of verbs which do have the descriptions of losing in their nature of meaning is small (5 verbs). The rest are used to describe losing because their meanings imply losing or being defeated - although they do not describe losing in a direct way. This may be due the notions that the number of verbs which do have descriptions of losing in their meanings is limited, or that to use verbs having implications of losing is more exciting or interesting to the sportswriters.

Just like the verbs describing winning, the use of the former group of verbs above seems to be determined by the similarity of meaning between the verbs. However, before going on to analyze these verbs, let us first have a look at their meanings as presented below (the writer of this thesis tries to give the opposite meaning of the verbs as compared to the positive or real meaning that can be found in the dictionary):

(1) be beaten by   '(the passive voice of beat) to be punished by being struck hard; to be overcome in a battle or contest; to be defeated'

(2) crush out of   'not defined in the dictionary - without the preposition out of means to be or become crushed; to be pressed into smaller space by external pressure'

(3) be defeated by   '(the passive voice of defeat) to be overcome or vanquished; to be prevented from success; to be brought to nothing; to be disappointed'

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(4) lose to   'to undergo or suffer loss; to be defeated in a contest'

(5) be stunned by   '(the passive voice of stun) to be made unconscious; to be

dazed or stupefied; to be shocked deeply; to be overpowered or

bewildered, as by explosion; to be overwhelmed'

Having observed the definitions of these five verbs, we could immediately see

that the verbs are similar in the way that they all describe losing. To be defeated may

mean that a losing team is overcome in a battle or contest, overwhelmed, and so on.

In the definitions of 'crush out of', 'lose to' and 'stunned by', for instance, we can see

that the shared meaning of these verbs is the fact that they all refer to the description

of losing (indeed, losing is the appropriate label to put on this semantic field). To be

defeated is the same with the notions of to be or become crushed, to undergo or suffer

loss, and to be overpowered or overwhelmed by a team's opponent. This similarity of

meaning enable one verb to take the place of other verbs in sentences describing

losing, although this may produce little difference in the part of the sentence. This in

turn makes it possible for the verbs to be used by sportswriters in their description of

losing.

The use of those five verbs above to describe losing is also determined by the

fact that, in their nature of meaning, they have some implications of losing. This

feature (implications of losing) is shared by all the verbs, except by the verb 'lose to'.

They only differ in to what extend the implications of losing are. This can be seen in

the definitions of 'defeated by' and 'stunned by', for instance. Besides describing

losing in a direct way as just discussed above, these two verbs also have relationships

with the implications of losing. The imply losing in the way that a losing team is prevented from gaining success, brought to nothing (both are the definitions of defeated by), made unconscious, dazed or stupefied, and shocked deeply (the definitions of stunned by) by its opposing team. Indeed, these implications of losing are the psychological effects that represent the feelings or situations of, or the facts in the part of the losing team. The existence of these shared features and the similarity of meaning between the verbs make them possible to be grouped into the semantic field of losing, and also used by sportswriters in describing losing.

The later group of verbs which is fifteen in number actually could not be assigned to the semantic field of losing since they do not have descriptions of losing in their very nature of meaning. They could fall into this field because they have some relationships with the implications of losing which in turn make it possible for the verbs to be used by sportswriters in their description of losing. To get a wide insight of this case, let us read their meanings (as explained in the previous section, the writer of this thesis tries to give the opposite meaning of these verbs as compared to the positive or real meaning that can be found in the dictionary) as presented below:

1) crash (away) to   'to fall, collide, or break with violence; to fall or land

                     violently out of control as to damage; to collapse, to come to

                     sudden ruin'

2) crumble   'to fall into small pieces; to fall to decay; to perish; to become

                     wasted or scattered'

3) be destroyed by   '(the passive voice of destroy) to be demolished; to be torn

down; to be brought to nothing; to be put to an end'

4) be edged by   '(the passive voice of edge) to be furnished with an edge'

5) be edged out at   'not defined in the dictionary'

6) fall (victim) to   'to come down because detached or pushed; to be wounded or

killed in a battle; to come down in ruins; to lose power; to lose

status or dignity'

7) go down to   'to sink or founder; to fail'

8) go out to   'to be extinguished; to be outdated'

9) be humiliated by   '(the passive voice of humiliate) to be humbled; to be lowered

the pride or dignity of; to be hurt the feelings of by being

caused to be foolish or contemptible'

10) be humbled by   '(the passive voice of humble) to be brought down; to be

lowered the condition of; to be made humbled or lowly in

mind; to be abased the pride of'

11) succumb   'to give away; to submit; to die (often with to)'

12) slump at   'to fall, sink, or collapse, especially suddenly or heavily; to

decline suddenly; to have drooping posture or gait'

13) be trampled by   '(the passive voice of trample) to be tread under foot; to be

tread down; to be crushed; to be destroyed or violated'

14) be trashed by   '(the passive voice of trash) to be discarded as worthless; to be

worn out with exertion'

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15) tumble to 'to fall suddenly or clumsily; to do somersaults or handsprings;

to be stumbled'

Having examined the meanings of these verbs, we can find that the meanings of these verbs actually do not have anything to do with the description of losing. They are used to describe losing because they have some features similar with those belong to the five verbs above - that is the implications of losing. These features are shared by all the verbs and make it possible for the verbs to be used by sportswriters in their description of losing. By the implications of losing means that there are things in the part of the losing party which represent the effects of the losing (e.g. how they feel or behave upon their defeat). The implications of losing are such that the losing team feels that they collapse, die, be put to an end, brought to nothing, and so on.

In the definitions of 'crumble' and 'fall (victim) to', for example, we can see that these two verbs have the shared meaning of losing or of being defeated. They describe losing in the way that a losing team feels that, because of their defeat, they become wasted or scattered, or that they come down in ruins and lose their power and dignity. Indeed, to be defeated makes the losing team generally feels that they have been wasted or scattered, brought down to ruins by its opponent, or that they lose their dignity and walk without power. Another example of this phenomenon can be seen in the definitions of 'humbled by' and 'trashed by'. The implications of losing of these verbs differ with that of the two verbs just discussed above. In the nature of meaning of 'humbled by', to be defeated means that the losing team is made humble or lowly in mind, or that their pride is abased. Truly, to be defeated in a match or

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contest would shock the losing team that make them lose their mind and cannot think what to do at the moment - especially when they suffer a heavy defeat. Then defeat would also lower or abase the pride or dignity of the losing party. Meanwhile, in the definition of 'trashed by', to be defeated means that the losing party is being discarded as worthless, or worn out with exertion. All these psychological effects, which represent the implications of losing, influence the sportswriters to use verbs having these effects in their attempts of describing losing.

The same phenomenon is also valid to the rest of the verbs. They actually do not describe losing in the way the former group of verbs does. However, they are used to describe losing by sportswriters because they all have the implications of losing in their nature of meaning. The feature (i.e. the implications of losing) shared by the verbs enable them to be grouped together with the five verbs previously analyzed into the semantic field of losing, and, thus, used by sportswriters in their descriptions of losing.

Just as the verbs describing winning, all the verbs describing losing do not come from other fields as the field of destruction (destroy, crash, etc.). This transfer of verbs from one field to another is possible because some parts of the verb meanings can be used to symbolize or describe losing which in turn influence the sportswriters to use them in their description of losing.

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