CHAPTER II

Literature Review

This chapter is organized by discussing identity to give explanation about identity, Systemic Functional Linguistic to explore textual function of post-match conferences, football strategy to discuss game plans in football, Liverpool to describe Liverpool's achievement and Jürgen Klopp to give understanding of his career and role in Liverpool.

2.1 Identity

Woodward (2004, p. 6-9) describes identity as an individual quality. It describes about personality traits and character. From identity, a person or group can be identified. It is identified by symbols and socials. To identify the identity, it is marked by differences from one individual to others. In process of constructing identity, recovery of past becomes one part of the process (Woodward, 1997, p. 9-11). Construction of identity is not only as a reflection of what we already have in past, but also as a basis for better future which is built and developed personality traits through experiences (Erickson cited in Dowling, 2011, p. 4).

Theory and concept of identity has been used in some practices such as art, education, public relation, marketing, and cultural studies. Dowling (2011, p. 2) uses theory of identity in art education for examining students' identity from three life size figures. In public relation, theory of identity is used for maintaining and managing corporate reputation (Hardjana, 2008 p.1-

3). In marketing, Jo Hatch and Schultz (1997, p. 356) use concept of identity for examining impact of top managers actions and statements to employees and customers. For the cultural study, Tisna Prabasmoro uses the concept of identity for exploring how *bobotoh* − Persib's fanatic supporters − become loyal supporters with applying 'affliation or attachment' perspective and hegemony masculinity theory (Prabasmoro, 2015, p. 146). For this research, concept and theory of identity from Woodward is used for analyzing construction of Liverpool identity in Jürgen Klopp post-match conferences.

2.2 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic Functional Linguistics is a study of grammar which shows language as resource of meaning and grammar as resource of creating meaning. Halliday & Matthiessen (cited in Sadighi & Bavali, 2008, p. 14) explain that SFL relates with semantic in term of meaning which contradict with formal grammar which is semantically arbitrary. Halliday (idem) also explains SFL is designed to explore system of grammar which focusing on meaning from connected set of language. The connection between participants, processes, and circumstances is called Transitivity system. In transitivity system, the processes are categorized into six types known as material (process of doing and happening), mental (process of sensing), relational (process of identifying and attributing), behavioral (process of behaving), verbal (process of saying), and existential (process of existing) (Sadighi & Bavali, 2008, p. 15-17). In order to understand the context from connected set of language, genre analysis can describe the interaction

between text and social background which is found in field (theme of the text, tenor (participants of the text), and mode (function of text) (Imtihani, 2010, p. 86).

Systemic Functional Linguistic is used in some practices such as education and linguistic. Gebhard (2010, p. 798) explains SFL is used in academic literacy for discussing meaning from selected text, doing brainstorming with students for producing texts with particular topic, and helping students to make their own texts independently. Bustam (2011, p. 22) finds SFL especially transitivity system can be used in linguistic area for analyzing clause effectively and solving potential ambiguity. For this research, Systemic Functional Linguistic is used in term of linguistic aspect especially for analyzing textual identity construction in Jürgen Klopp post-match conferences' transcripts. For exploring the textual identity constructions, the SFL's meta-functions used in this research is ideational meta-function with transitivity system because it can explore ideas through processes in text (Sadighi & Bavali, 2008, p. 15).

SFL has strength as an approach for this research. O'Donnell (2011, p. 2) explains SFL can be used to explore how language used in social context to express intended message with focusing on what language is used for and context of texts. Relating with language use, SFL is appropriate approach for this study which focusing language function to analyze construction of Liverpool identity in Jürgen Klopp post-match conferences. It can be used to

analyze textual function from transcript of Jürgen Klopp post-match conferences.

Meanwhile, SFL also has weakness for this research. Because of sociology-oriented, SFL cannot explore other context such as how language is constructed and represented within human brain (O'Donnell, 20011, p. 2). Halliday (cited in Sadighi & Bavali, 2008, p. 17) asserts that SFL focuses on only social-semiotic context rather than other possibilities. It means, for this research, SFL only can analyze textual function of Jürgen Klopp post-match conferences' transcripts and it cannot analyze how Jürgen Klopp constructs his language psychologically for post-match conferences.

2.3 Football Strategy

A football team needs a strategy in order to win a match. This strategy manages the team performances including players' position, formation, and tactics. Strategy and tactics are different but they complete each other. Strategy is more concern with manager's role while tactics is more concern with players' role. Before the match, a manager will make strategy with choosing line-ups and formation. After that, a manager will brief the players about tactics including how they will make attack and defend. In match, players execute the manager's instructions with applying tactics from manager or creating new tactics based on opponent's tactics (Aka, 2013, p. 19-20).

Some managers have grand strategy supported by formations and tactics. The formation is separated into 3 sectors, back, middle, and front. 4-4-2, 4-3-

3, and 4-2-3-1 become the most famous formation in modern football. 4-4-2 focuses on the width of the field with stretching the wing backs and wing midfielders. In creating scores, this formation uses two strikers so it does not need full support from midfielders to attack. Ranieri's Leicester City is one of manager who applies this strategy and formation. The 4-3-3 formation stresses to high pressing with three strikers and two 'box-to-box' midfielders. In creating scores, all players can create goal because their positions are in opponent's zone. Klopp's Liverpool and Enrique's Barcelona are managers who put this strategy and formation in their matches. The 4-3-2-1 formation built their attack in triangle. They mostly create some triangles in order to make effective passes to create goals. Mourinho's Manchester United and Guardiola's Manchester city are manager who practice this strategy (Robertson, 2016, March 23).

2.4 Liverpool Football Club

Liverpool Football Club is one of English's football clubs. Formed in 3 June 1892 by John Houlding, Liverpool began to create its career in English football history. Liverpool promoted to First Division for the first time in 2 September 1893 after finishing the league with eight points ahead from Small Heath at second-placed. The Reds (Liverpool nickname) got its first title of League Champions in season 1900-1901 ("History (Liverpool FC)," n.d.).

Liverpool's first trophy became starting point for glorious Liverpool history. Liverpool becomes one of prominent club in English football history. At the age of 125 years, Liverpool has 86 trophies from 12 competitions from

nation-scale competitions to continent-scale competitions ("LFC Honours (Liverpool FC)," n.d.). 5 UEFA Champions League trophies becomes the most prestigious achievement of Liverpool because only Liverpool has more UCL trophies than other English clubs.

Winning last trophy in 2012 and league in 1989, Liverpool makes some improvements and changes to regain title as 'King of England'. Liverpool appointed Jürgen Klopp at 8 October 2015 after sacking Brendan Rodgers in the same month. The former Borrusia Dortmund's manager is chosen for some reasons. His 'heavy metal football' philosophy is became point of interest for Liverpool owners to bring him to Anfield as manager. In Jürgen Klopp side, Liverpool's supporters and atmosphere are became points of interest for Jürgen Klopp in his move to Anfield because Liverpool and Borrusia Dortmund have similar supporters' style – massive and fanatic – ("Klopp: I'm excited by the LFC Challenge (Liverpool FC)," 2015, Oct 9.).

2.5 Jürgen Klopp

Jürgen Nobert Klopp was born in 16 June 1967 and he is a German football manager who currently manager of Liverpool FC. He started his football career as a player for some clubs such as TuS Ergenzigen (1984-1986), 1.FC Pfozheim (1987), Eintracht Frankfurt II (1987-1988), Viktoria Sindligen (1988-1989), Rot-Weiß Frankfurt (1989-1990), and 1.FSV Mainz 05 (1990-2001). After being a player, Jürgen changed his role in football as a manager for 1.FSV Mainz 05 in 2001 for reserved team and 2004 for senior team. In his managerial era, Mainz 05 successfully reached Bundesliga and

UEFA Cup qualification in 2005-2006. Jürgen resigned from Mainz 05 at the end of season 2007-2008 after relegated from Bundesliga with 32 wins, 30 draws, and 46 losses in his managerial career with FSV Mainz 05 (2004-2008) ("Jürgen Klopp (World Football)," n.d.).

After managing Mainz 05, Jürgen continued his managerial career in Borussia Dortmund in 2008. In his first season, Jürgen won the DFB-Supercup after beating Bayern München and Borussia Dortmund finished at sixth place. Jürgen reached his best achievement with Borrusia Dortmund in season 2010-2011 which he & his team won the Bundesliga trophy for two seasons (2010-2011 & 2011-2012). Not only that, but Jürgen also succeed in bringing Borussia Dortmund to UEFA Champions League final in season 2012-2013 but they have beaten by Bayern München in final. His managerial career in Borussia Dortmund finished in season 2014-2015 after knocked out from UEFA Champions League and finished at seventh place in Bundesliga with 156 wins, 65 draws, and 64 losses in his overall managerial career with Borussia Dortmund (2008-2015) ("Klopp: Jürgen Norbert Klopp (Bdfutbol)," n.d.).

After a sabbatical, Jürgen Klopp replaced Brendan Rogers in managing Liverpool. He started his managerial career in Liverpool at October 2015 with three years contract. In his first season, Jürgen succeed reaching League Cup final (February 2016) and UEFA Europa League final (May 2016) but he could not bring the trophies to Anfield. His contract at Liverpool was

extended for three years keeping him stayed until 2022 ("Jürgen Klopp (Premier League)," n.d.).

As a manager, Jürgen has responsibility in managing club. Working directly to club's chairman makes Jürgen different from head coach because the head coach works under manager's directions. Jürgen has some tasks in order to manage club, such as:

- Selecting and planning players, formation, and strategy in every match

- Motivating players before and during match

- Representing club for pre-match and post-match interviews and conferences

- Buying, selling, and loaning players

- Scouting talented players

In running his tasks, Jürgen Klopp has some assistance from some people. For buying, selling, and loaning players, he is assisted by club's sport director for assisting him in making deal with the players' agent. For scouting talented players, he is assisted by club's scouts and coaches from youth and reserved team. For selecting, planning, and motivating players in match, Kloppo – Jürgen's nickname– is assisted by club's coaches, medical staffs, and analysts for assisting him in having the best result in every match ("Soal Penampilan dan Perbedaan antara Pelatih dan Manajer (Pandit Football)," 2016, March 1.).

As a football manager, Jürgen Klopp also has task in facing media. In post-match conferences, Jürgen Klopp gives statements to media as

representative of club. This conference is crucial for every football manager because it can be used for various purposes such as cooling down supporters' anger if match's result is not satisfying and gaining support if match's result is satisfying.

2.5 Theoretical Framework