

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The meaning of language exists in our minds through written forms of language. The relation between word and object exists word representations. According to Sanders (2002), the representation of men is refers to those who are more reliable, aggressive, superior, independent, gallant, and suitable for working outside of home. On the other hand, the representation of women is always weak, caring for details, loving, and humane. Gender is not something we are born with, and it is not something we have, but it is something we do (Candace West and Don Zimmerman 1987). According to Butler (1990), gender is something we perform. Gender brings a significant impact on the use of language. Fuertes-Olivera (2007), on the study of 'A Corpus-Based View of Lexical Gender in Written Business English,' found that males rather than females dominate almost all of the business settings. The research found that in Written Business English, men are more represented rather than women. Consequently, we can conclude that men have higher professional impact than women in this context.

This paper focuses on the English book of BSE Bahasa Inggris Grade 10. The lexical items in the BSE book shape the learner's perception of a particular gender. The students and teacher would be able to know how this book depicts men and women, and reveal how the lexical items are related to a particular gender. It is influenced by the learners' point of view on a particular gender. According to Hellinger (2001), gender categories means several terminological

distinctions beyond the typological level and focus more directly on the representation of women and men in a language. According to Fuertes – Olivera (2007), gender categories are classified into grammatical gender, lexical gender, referential gender, and social gender. Grammatical gender introduces the inherent feature of the noun. While, lexical gender focuses on the existence of lexical units, for instance, mother and son, that is carrying the semantic property of [male] or [female]. Then, referential gender relates to linguistic expression to a non-linguistics reality, which becomes more specifically on, male, female, and gender-indefinite. According to Kramarae and Treichler (1985), social gender focuses on the socially imposed dichotomy of masculine and feminine roles and character traits. On the other hand, this paper aims to determine the lexical items that related to gender in BSE Bahasa Inggris Grade 10 Book, and see further how this book represent men and women within the book.

This paper focuses on BSE Bahasa Inggris Grade 10 Book because it was made by Indonesian, and many examples can be used. The writer wants to determine the lexical items (nouns, verbs) in BSE Bahasa Inggris Grade 10 Book that associated with gender categories, which focus more directly on the representation of women and men in a language. The writer focuses on figuring out the meaning of linguistic input through lexical items of nouns and verbs in BSE Bahasa Inggris SMA Grade 10 Book. It aims to depict how men and women are constructed.

Semantic categories aim to generalize language concepts naturally (Mladen Stanojevic and Sanja Vraneš 2009). According to Bloomfield (1930),

semantics is a field that covers account of meaningful forms. It is called the study of meaning in language. This research also focuses on the meaning of the lexical items that related to gender categories, which are related to men and women that are represented in the book. The lexical items that are used in this study are nouns and verbs in BSE Bahasa Inggris Grade 10 Book that are associated with gender categories. The UCREL Semantic Analysis System is used for interpreting the data of lexical items in this book.

There are some previous studies about language and gender in teaching materials. The Equal Opportunity Commission of Hong Kong (2001) found that gender stereotypes in history and social studies textbooks at the Chinese junior secondary schools. Vu's (2008) study analyzes the gender stereotypes in story textbooks for Vietnam primary school students before and after the reform in 2002. Lewandowski (2014) focused on the men and women representation in English as First Language (EFL) grammar textbooks by having a diachronic approach. He focused on what kind of men and women's roles and activities. He has found that old grammar textbooks reflected gender stereotyped in many ways. Women are portrayed as subordinate gender. Men are frequently portrayed as to possess negative traits such as having trouble with the law, showing aggressive behavior, and indulging in smoking and alcohol. Afiz and Kwary (2015) focused on the gender equality concept that women conception from *Understanding and Using English Grammar Book* by Azar, which are not secondary, but are equal with men. They used nouns and verbs as the word choices related to men and women. Kraaikamp (2017) highlighted on the pronominal Germanic gender

agreement in pronouns. There are three nominal genders in Deutsch, such as masculine, feminine, and neuter.

This study highlights the lexical items that related to gender categories in BSE Bahasa Inggris Grade 10 Book. This book is initiated by the Ministry of National Education. It aims to build the education growth in Indonesia. Also, this book has been distributed in many cities in Indonesia, and most of the public and private schools are using this book is for their study of English as a second language at the Senior High School level.

This study used the qualitative method research approach to obtain the data on BSE Bahasa Inggris Grade 10 Book. According to Wray and Aileen (2012), a qualitative approach involved the description and analysis rather than the counting of features. This study takes two steps for processing the data. First, this study will collect the data. The PDF document format of BSE Bahasa Inggris Book is converted into text file (.txt) format. It aims to be an editable format and be analyzed by corpus linguistics tool, called AntConc. Corpus linguistics becomes a methodology for this study.

Furthermore, the writer focuses on the collocation and concordance areas in AntConc. Collocation shows a high frequency of function words that collocate with masculine and feminine third-person pronouns. The writer looks for the lexical items, such as nouns and verbs. According to Fuertes-Olivera (2007), a personal noun, which is like colloquial Spanish of 'prostitute' and 'Zorro' and, are grammatically masculine, has a lexical-semantic term as [female], and be commonly specified to females. The lexical items are categorized with the

UCREL Semantic Analysis System. According to Rayson (2001), UCREL is an automated software tool for the semantic field annotation of running texts. The data will be divided into 21 semantic categories (McArthur, Longman Lexicon of Contemporary English 1981). Semantic categories were used to generalize language concepts, for example, words and phrases.

This research aims to determine the lexical items such as content words (nouns and verbs) that related to gender in BSE Bahasa Inggris Grade 10 Book and to reveal how Indonesian English Book depicts men and women. This research is expected to increase the knowledge of corpus linguistics on lexical items and reveal how several words (including nouns, verbs) are associated with a particular gender.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1. What are the similarities and differences of the lexical items for men and women in BSE Bahasa Inggris SMA Grade 10 Book?
2. What are the semantic categories of nouns and verbs applied in BSE Bahasa Inggris SMA Grade 10 Book?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1. To classify the similarities and differences the lexical items for men and women in BSE Bahasa Inggris SMA Grade 10 Book.
2. To classify the semantic categories of nouns and verbs applied in BSE Bahasa Inggris SMA Grade 10 Book.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this paper aims to increase the knowledge of corpus linguistic, especially on lexical items, and reveal how lexical items, such as nouns and verbs, are related to a particular gender. Then, the audiences are expected to gain an understanding of the meaning of words from the lexical items. People will be able to know how BSE Bahasa Inggris SMA Grade 10 Book depicts men and women. Practically, this paper aims to inform teachers and students in Grade 10 of Senior High School to provide gender equality in delivering and making materials during an English language class. The lexical items in the BSE book shape the learner's perception of a particular gender.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

1. Gender : It is something that we are born with, and it is not something we have, but it is something we do (Candace West and Don Zimmerman 1987).
2. Gender categories : A unit of terminological distinctions beyond the typological level and be more directly on the women and men representation in a language (Hellinger 2001).
3. Lexical item : It is divided into two parts, content words and function words (Dixon 2005).
4. BSE Book : Electronic books that are published by Indonesian Ministry of Education (Apps 2020)

5. Corpus linguistics : A body of texts, utterances, or other varieties considered more or less of language representative, and usually collected as an electronic database (McArthur, The Oxford Companion to the English 1992).
6. Semantic categories : Semantic categories aim to generalize language concepts naturally (Mladen Stanojevic and Sanja Vraneš 2009)