

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is a system of communication of human in this world, either spoken and written. Amberg & Vause (2009:2) “Language is foremost a means of communication, and communication almost always takes place within some sort of social context. This cause why effective communication requires an understanding and recognition of the connections between a language and the people who use it”. Every one using language with their syle and the way are different from all of people, but in all of communication context they will have own understanding about the interaction. Levelt & d’Arcais (1978:2) “In the broadest sense the study of language perception deals with the processes by which the intended meanings are attributed to spoken or written utterances; it covers the whole range from recognizing a phoneme to comprehending connected discourse”. When interpret about something we must know what is it means before make some conclusion that is some way to make a perception. Perception that is a description in our mind about some thing that we know from the story or seeing, like when our friend our friend wear a new shoes with red collour and ribbon in the top and the shoes is very soft, we also have some presepion about that shoes so expensive and brand. Then when we hear the word of exam we have some description that it is a moment of

tense. This is some explanation about the preception and this as line with theory from Prinz (2007:139) “Perceptions can be consciously experienced. They have phenomenal qualities. This is significant because, arguably, perceptual representations are the only internal states of which we can be conscious. When we consider our phenomenal qualities, all of them seem to be modality-specific. We can recognize a smooth surface with eyes or touch, but smoothness is not presented consciously in an amodal code; it always presents itself in consciousness as visual or tactile. Even thoughts present themselves to us in modality specific codes. We experience thoughts as images of the facts they represent or, more commonly, as strings of words in the languages we speak. When thinking about philosophy, for example, we usually hear auditory images of sentences running through our heads. There is no uncontroversial example of a phenomenal quality that is not perceptual in character”.

Language used by all of communities like men and female, they used language with different way and gesture to showing their identity in the social environment. Language and gender that is one of part in sociolinguistic field. Sunderland (2006:22) said that “Gender and language study has now largely moved on from a drive to identify gender differences in all sorts of contexts. Newer understandings of gender as identity, and identity as multiple, fluctuating and continually being constructed, have made ‘difference’ and ‘dominance’ appear crude and inadequate”. Language that using from the female and male are different in all of aspect, context and situations. Some experts have make some reasearch to find the differencess of male and female language in society. From Jinyu (2014:93) “Language gender difference has always been complex. Gender differences in

language are not only regarded as a linguistic phenomenon but also as a social phenomenon, and become the popular subject of linguistics and sociolinguistics. The linguists from all countries have made a lot of profound significant exploration according to the gender differences of language use phenomenon to explain the cause of gender difference. The gender difference referred in language, is a kind of language phenomenon in the display of society, culture, customs and other considerations of language users. It has a rich cultural background, historical connotation and profound social reality, reflecting the social psychology, folk psychology and the social and cultural value orientation”.

Gender that is the range of characteristics pertaining, and differentiating between masculinity that is a male and femininity that is a female. Female adolescents that is puberty period, where during this period teenagers do and have independent think by themselves. According to OCHA Gender Toolkit (2012:1) “Gender refers to the social attributes and opportunities associated with being male and female, in most societies there are differences and inequalities between women and men in decision making opportunities, responsibilities assigned, activities undertaken, and access to and control over resources”. Tafa et al (2016:29) said that “female adolescents is around 14 and 18 years of age. Further, early adolescence and puberty (11–14 years of age) has been described as a challenging period during which physical growth is faster than at any other developmental phase in life apart. as well as increasing the probability of showing elevated negative affection and emotions while experiencing difficulties in emotion regulation and in recognizing and describing their feelings”.

Acehnese have some dialect that are Banda Aceh, Pidie, Pase and

Meulaboh. This dialect used in some place of Aceh. Like in Langsa, people used Acehnese language from three dialect of Acehnese such as: Banda Aceh, Pidie, Pase but mostly from North Acehnese dialect. Asyik (1978:3) “Acehnese can be divided into four major dialects. The names of the four dialects were given as Banda Aceh (for the dialects used in Greater Aceh and Sabang), Pidie (for the dialects used in Pidie), Pase (for the dialects used in North Aceh and East Aceh), and Meulaboh (for the dialects used in West Aceh and South Aceh)”. These names are inconsistent. Two dialects were named after the areas (Pidie and Pase) but the other two were named after the capital towns of the kabupatens (Banda Aceh and Meulaboh). Nowadays they are all named after the kabupatens where they are used: Greater Aceh (for Banda Aceh), Pidie, North Aceh (for Pase), and West Aceh (for Meulaboh). Since the dialect used in East Aceh is the same as that used in North Aceh, the two dialects are grouped under one name: North Aceh dialect.

Now aday, When we speak with the female teenager from Acehnese we rarely hear Acehnese language that they use in outside of their home, but sometimes we can hear the Acehnese language from female teenagers at home and public areas. What are the reason of this phenomenon. So, from this phenomenon the researcher will analyze it, what are the preception about the Acehnese language from female teenagers at Gampong Teungoh in Langsa.

1.1 The Problem of Study

Based on the explanation about background of the study above, the problem of study are:

1. How are female teenagers’ perceptions toward Acehnese language?

2. What factors do influence the female teenagers' perceptions towards Acehnese language?

1.2 The Purpose of Study

Based on the explanation about background of the study above, the purpose of study are:

1. To find out female teenagers' perceptions toward Acehnese language.
2. To find out what factors do influence the female teenagers' perceptions towards Acehnese language.

1.3 The Scope of Study

In this study, the researcher has limited the research only from fifteen female teenagers (16-18 years old) at Gampong Teungoh in Langsa, their perception about the Acehnese language.

1.4 The Significant of Study

The researcher believes that this study has some benefits especially to the researcher, the readers, educational fields, and another researcher. They are:

1. To the researcher, the result of this study expected to increase the researcher's knowledge and experience about the preception of female teenagers of the Acehnese language and the researcher get much information and knowledge about the dialect in Acehnese.
2. To the readers, this study expected gives an interpretation about the preception of female teenagers of the Acehnese language in Langsa. The

readers will get the information and more knowledge about the dialect in Acehnese more detail.

3. To make some advantages for educational field, especially in teaching Sociolinguistic because this study explain about the preception of female teenagers of the Acehnese language more detail.
4. To another researcher, the result of this study expected can give reference in similar aspects to the future study and the researcher hopes that those who want to study about preception of female teenagers for its own sake will find this helpful and those who want to compare the preception from male and female teenagers will find what they seek without too much effort. With this in mind, there are certain limitations of this description the researcher is aware of.