CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about the theories which related the studies, the discussion is very important, because, the discussion used as the basis of analysis the study. In this part, there is general description about body movements of communication to other people.

2.1 Language is Symbols.

Schmitz (2012: 124) argues that a symbol is something that stands in for or represents something else. Symbols can be communicated verbally (speaking the word *hello*), in writing (putting the letters *H-E-L-L-O* together), or nonverbally (waving your hand back and forth). In any case, the symbols use combine to form language systems or codes. Codes are culturally agreed on and ever-changing systems of symbols that help us organize, understand, and generate meaning. (Leeds-Hurwitz, 1993: 53)

Besides, Crystal (2005:10) state the symbolic nature of our communication is a quality unique to humans. Since the words we use do not have to correspond directly to a thing in our reality, we can communicate in abstractions. This property of language is called displacement and specifically refers to our ability to talk about events that are removed in space or time from a speaker and situation.

2.2 Sign Languages

Gestures and sign language these involve the use of the hands, along with other parts of the body. The difference between signing and making hand gestures are like speech used instead of speaking, whereas gestures are mostly used while speaking. One of sign languages is emblems. Emblems are signals, such as "thumbs up" (things are good) and "shush" (keep quiet).

Based on theory which related this study is sign symbol. Milal (2014:80) cited in (Blum-Kulka and Morris, 1989:38) about the different meaning of sign language on syntax, semantics and pragmatics. Syntax is defined as the study of the formal relation of signs to one another. Besides, semantics is the relations of signs to the object to which the sign are applicable. While, pragmatics is the relation of signs to interpreters.

The formal units to communication use to body movement or gesture as sign languages primes. Pullum (1986:265) said that the signs of language that correspond to morphemes or words can be spesified by primes of three clasess. (1) Hand configuration, (2) The motion of the hands toward or away from the body, (3) The locus of the sign's movement relative to the body.

2.3 Verbal Communication and Non-Verbal Communication.

2.3.1 Verbal Communication

Verbal communication is the act of communication among the human beings has been subject to consistent evolution and upgradation

from time to time. Dumbrava (2009:75) said that, human language has the property of recursive and creativity which suggests that there are signals, because a greater amount of human behaviour is emphasis through non-verbal signals, but each signal has own significance.

Kendon (1981:105) said in any language, with a definite set of graphic symbols and their corresponding phonological symbols it is possible to form and communicate infinite number of messages. On the other hand, there are role of language in verbal communication that are: (1) Descriptive function (2) Expressive function (3) Social function.

Firstly is descriptive function. This is describe about biography, autobiography, travel writing (description of places) and writing about othe r people, diary and personal letters, technical and scientific works. We can also include the verbal description of people, places and things under this head. While attempting descriptive writing or speaking, it is essential that the writer or speaker has obtained all necessary information about the object of writing or speaking.

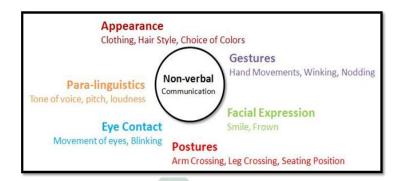
Secondly is expressive function. It is talking about interjections, exclamations, use of special words and phrases for emphasis. Using interjections, we can express satisfaction, excitement, surprise, pain, hurt and disgust. We also use question tags, rhetorical questions, auxiliary 'do', fronted negation (Starting a sentence with a negative word: Never have I seen a fool like you) to put emphasis on a statement or a particular idea.

Thirdly is Social function. This is explain about greeting people, bidding farewell to people, giving a command or order, asking a question, making a request, advising, offering a suggestion and expressing agreement or disagreement. Besides, the social function used to accepting or declining an invitation, expressing wishes, thanks, apologies, regrets, condolences, sending seasonal greetings, offering help, giving instructions, expressing obligation, expressing the necessity for doing something, expressing certainty.

2.3.2 Non-Verbal Communication

Non-verbal communication is more reliable than words spoken (Dumbrava, 2009:97). On the other hand, Phuttela (2015:77) stated about physical communication is the most common form of non verbal communication. It has a tendency to either support or replace verbal communication.

On the other hand, Porters (1969:97) was argues non-verbal communication is used to transmit one's feelings, attitude, and over all message. The message includes apparent behaviors such as facial expressions, eyes contact, touching, and tone of voice, also less obvious messages. For example: dress, posture or gesture and spatial distance between two or more people.



This picture is image of types Non-verbal communication based on (Porters, 1969:95). This is some explanation about it:

(1) Gestures.

We have our hand, point, beckon, and use our hands when we were arguing or speaking animatedly expressing ourselves with gestures often without thinking. We are communicate a great deal through touch. Such as: weak handshake, a timid tap on the shoulder, a warm bear hug, a reassuring slap on the back, a patronizing pat on the head, or a controlling grip on your arm.

(2) Facial Expressions

this is related with human face extremely expressive, able to express countless emotions without saying a word. The facial expressions for happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, fear, and disgust are the same across cultures.

(3) Postures,

this is consider how your perceptions of people are affected by the way they sit, walk, stand up, or hold their head. This type of non-

verbal communication includes your posture, bearing, stance, and subtle movements.

(4) Eye contact.

Since the visual sense is dominant for most people, eye contact is an especially important type of non-verbal communication. It is also important in maintaining the flow of conversation and for gauging the other person's response. Peter A. Anderson in (Schmitz, 2012:125) argues the study of eye behaviors as nonverbal communication which comes from the Latin word *oculus*, meaning "eye." The face and eyes are the main point of focus during communication, and along with our ears our eyes take in most of the communicative information around us.

(5) Para-Linguistics.

Michael in (Bolt, 1980:175) said about things pay attention to include your timing and space, how loud you speak, your tone and inflection, and sounds that convey understanding and thinking about how someone's tone of voice.

(6) Appearances.

We needs for physical space, although that need differs depending on the culture, the situation, and the closeness of the relationship. The physical space can use to communicate many different nonverbal messages, including signals of intimacy and affection, aggression or dominance.

2.4 Gestures as non Verbal language

Ricci Bitti and Poggi in (Mc Neill, 2000:121) said about kinds of gestures that are: (1) Symbolic Gestures. This is virtually all typologies distinguish a category of gestural signs-hand is configurations and movements with widely recognized conventionalized meanings that will call symbolic gestures.

- (2) Deictic gestures. It is usually are used to indicate persons, objects, directions or locations. Deictic gestures often accompany speech, but the autonomous also used to substitute for it, especially common when the gesture constitutes the response to a question about a location or direction.
- (3) Motor gestures. Gesture type consists of simple, repetitive, rhythmic movements that bear no obvious relation to the semantic content of the accompanying speech. Besides, according to Bull and Connely in (Amstrong, 1995:197). They was argues that, motor gesture are coordinated with the speech prosody and tend to fall on stressed syllables.
- (4) Lexical gesture, this is the main focus of our model are only one of the kinds of gestures speakers make. The occasionally, lexical gestures are similar to representational gestures (Mc Neill, 1994:177).

On the other hand, Kendon (1993:192) also mentioned about the function of gestures is to communication, potency of reduction the gestures that people produce when they talk do play a part in communication and variation. When they do provide information to

participants about semantics content of the utterances, although their clearly is variation about when and how they do so.

Besides, gestures reflect attitudes as well as personality traits and then Thompson (1985:85) argues about the important of gesture in psychology. In fact, personality has a mark effect upon the number and variety of gesture use. Many people use a lot non-verbal gestures tend to be rated as warm, agreeable and energetic, whereas those who are not seen as being less approach, more logical and analytic.

In the general, more open positive gestures and body movements is can be persuasive you. Michael Argyle in (Thompson, 1985:80) argues about the significance of gestures and body movements have some types. (1) Illustrations and other speech-linked signals, (2) Conventional signs and signs languages, (3) Movements that express emotions, (4) Movements that express personality, (5) Movements that are use in various religious and other rituals.

Essentially, gestures express attitudes, emotions and non-verbal reactions. Argyle quotes a number of conventional gestures that have almost universal meanings. Such as, include shaking the fist to show anger rubbing the palms together in anticipation, clapping as a sign of approval, raising one's hand to gain attention, yawning out of boredom, patting someone on the back to encourage them and the stomach to indicate hunger.

2.5 Previous Study

The researcher uses five previous studies from two mini thesis and three journal articles which related to the study below:

The first mini thesis is entitled "The Use Gestures in Teaching English to Young Learners: A Case Study of Primary School Teacher in EFL Context". This mini thesis is create by Noviani Patroli, she take English Ministry in UPI (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia) 2013. This mini thesis explained about the used of gestures when a teacher teaching English to the students. She used to qualitative research in the study. The result of this research is about all of gestures were used mostly in elicting situation to initiate the interaction classrom. This means that, gestures were used mostly foe lexical explanation purpose. Besides, the advantage is we can understand about how a teacher used gesture on the classroom, when the teacher teach of the students.

The second mini thesis is entitled "Producing Semantically Apropriate Gesture in Embodied Language Generation". This mini thesis is created by Obed E. Torres, he take program in Media Arts and Sciences in Massachussetss Institue of Technology 1997. In this mini thesis he was explained about the system has focused on gestural languages independent of speech content and he was added related between gesture and semantics. Besides, the researcher used qualitative method to analysis the data. The result of this research is about the link between gesture and action which claim that the representation of semantic features in iconic gestures and

present a point of departure for understanding more the applicability of the results of this thesis beyond motion events to include other semantic fields. The advantages is to add knowing about correlation between gesture, speech and semantic in this study.

The third is journal article. This journal article is entitled "What We Mean by Meaning: Conceptual Integration in Gesture Analysis and Transcription". The writer of journal is Fey Parril and Eve Sweetser". This journal article explained about determining what a gesture means and the guide analysis gesture in the conceptual integration. The researcher used qualitative method to analysis the data. Then, the result of this study is introduction of gesture means to other people used to transcription as a conclution from conceptual integration. Besides, the benefit of the research is we can more understand about the process of meaning construction, and particularly in helping the analisys to understand the relationship between iconicity and metaphor.

The fourth journal article is entitled "Gesture and the Communicative Intention of the Speaker". This journal article is created by Alissa Malinger and Williem J.M. Levelt. This journal is talking about gestures produced while speaking constitutional part of the speaker's communicative intention and establishing the necessary minimal content of an intended message. Besides, the researchers use qualitative method to analysis the data. Meanwhile, the result of the research is speakers who produced iconic gestures representing spatial relations omitted more required spatial

information from their descriptions than speakers who did not gesture. and the advantages of this research is we can add knowledges about using gesture to communication, especially communication intention of the speaker.

Fifth journal article is entitled "Imitation of Facial and Manual Gestures by Human Neonates". This journal article have created by Andrew N. Meltzof and M. Keith Moore. In this study, the researchers explain about the expressive imitation of human to relation with manual gesture. In this journal, they used qualitative method to research this study, besides the result of the research is there are kinds of interactions and the movements tested were not generally produced in a discreate, unumbigously fashion and not to suprisingly. On the other hand, the benefit of this research is we can add knowledge about the related of human imitation and manual gesture and we can distinguish about them.