

## 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.

### 2.3 Verbal Communication and Non-Verbal Communication.

human beings has been s

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.

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.

(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.

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.

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-





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.

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 eliciting situation to initiate the interaction classroom. 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 Appropriate 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



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 discrete, unambiguously fashion and not to surprisingly. 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.