

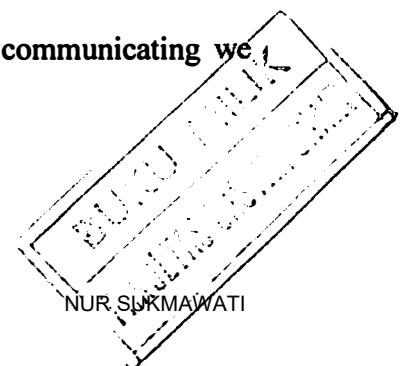
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Everyday, we meet someone whether we know him/her or not, because we live in a social community and we cannot live all by ourselves. When we meet someone whom we never met before, we only look at him and smile or sometimes have a small talk. When we see, smile, and have conversation, it is possible to ask about the condition as a courtesy or to break the ice, share our ideas and tell our feelings to someone closer, or exchange information, so we always communicate with each other. Communication itself means “transmitting communication, ideas, or feelings from one person to another”. But it is not the only way people communicate. Communication has a number of ways to deliver; not only by speech, gesture, a look, a picture, but also by written and printed language (Siswanti, et.al: 1999). By communication it is possible for people to share their knowledge. Imagine how it would be if there was no communication. Communication by speech can be conveyed by talking or telling something to others. For example, if we think or want something then we tell it to someone, so we are transferring that information from our mind to him. We also trade our ideas when we talk something over with the other.

Communication is a tool that makes relationship among human continues. Communication has brought us more knowledge. In communicating we



have different purposes to convey. For examples, we communicate with a friend to extend certain information or an employee with his boss to convince him (the boss), has performed his job well. Trying to ask someone not to communicate with others is very difficult to fulfil, because every time we communicate, our expression and body movements carry certain meanings to be interpreted. If someone smiles, we can interpret that he is happy; if he looks gloomy, we can interpret that he is upset. Even when he is silent, in fact he is communicating so many messages to others to be interpreted. Others could interpret his silence as shame, reluctance, doubt, carelessness, anger, laziness or stupidity.

Actually, when we communicate, we do it verbally or nonverbally. Nonverbal communication as Knapp 21; Mettaetal and Benjamin-Leiter 77 cited in Smith (2001) is a communication apart from spoken or written words. We often say the words verbally, but we are not conscious that we also convey a particular meaning nonverbally. A study, which was done by researchers in The United States in *Beyond Language* by Levine (1983), shows that:

In the communication of attitudes, 93 percent of the messages was transmitted by the tone of the voice and by facial expressions, whereas only 7 percent of the speaker's attitude was transmitted by words. Apparently, we express our emotions and attitudes more nonverbally than verbally (1983: 43).

From the statement above, we conclude that people communicate nonverbally more than verbally. For examples, if you ask an obviously depressed person who has been fired by his boss, whether he is okay or not, he will say that he

is all right, but from his attitude, we see that he scowls and his eyes has got red. Without telling us, from his appearance, we known that he is not okay, he might be upset or disappointed. When a husband is waiting for his wife in the hospital, and he is moving back and forth, looking at his watch and sometimes he is looking at the door where his wife enters, he at the same time expresses his emotions that he is worried about his wife and his baby. This communication that is conveyed nonverbally is called by Levine (1983), "Express meaning without words"

Nonverbal messages can be conveyed in many ways, for examples through the clothes we are wearing, through our facial expressions, posture and gestures, artefacts, space, paralinguistic, touch and even time. According to Smith: (2001), there are several types of nonverbal communication, communicating with the body including facial expressions, postures and gestures, clothing and artefacts, then communicating with space including distance and communication, touch and communication, next is communicating with time, the last is paralinguistic. The writer got the idea about gestures as the topic of her thesis because she likes watching the expression of both the speaker and the hearer in a conversation, and how each of them behaves, takes his/her turn to talk. Apart from this reason, when the writer went to the bookstore, she found a book about body language, "how to read one's thinking or feeling through gestures" by Allan Pease. In her opinion, gestures are very interesting to be discussed. Furthermore, she analyzes gestures in "Friends" TV serials because she likes humour movie and she likes that movie which had been shown on RCTI several years ago. "Friends" is known as the one of the American top

serial, which is also successful in Indonesia. According to Oxford dictionary (1987), “Gesture is movement of the hand or head to indicate or illustrate an idea, feeling, etc” So, we can express our ideas or our feelings through gestures. Furthermore, gestures as nonverbal communication also include body movements. Condrill and Bough (1998) stated that gestures include facial expression, hand and body movements, which accompany spoken and unspoken words.

In every conversation, there are always turn taking which is basic in conversation both done by the speaker and hearer. Once a person begins to speak, she/he has already made a turn. When this person talks, she/he cannot always speak all the time, because she/he has to give a chance to his hearer to have his or her turn. When one of the participants raises his hand when the other participant is speaking, this action can be defined as an interruption. Beside linguistic factors that can make turn taking, there are also many non-linguistic factors that make turn taking, such as eye contact, body position and body movement, gaze, intonation and volume of the voice. As Sacks, Schegloff, and Jefferson (1974) cited in Cook (1989) that “Conversation involves turn taking and that the end of one speaker’s turn and the beginning of the next’s frequently latch on to each other with almost perfect precision and split second timing”.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

- 1.2.1. Do gestures as non-linguistic factors help the speaker and the hearer to communicate with each other in turn taking?
- 1.2.2. What kind of gestures do the characters use?

1.3. Objective of the Study

The object of the study is to find out the answers for the proposed problems through the analysis, thus the study is intended:

- 1.3.1. to find out whether gestures as non-linguistic factors help the speaker and the hearer to communicate with each other in turn taking or not.
- 1.3.2. to find out what kind of gestures the characters use.

1.4. Significance of the Study

This study is aimed at giving some contribution to the discourse study especially in the study of turn taking. In addition, the result is expected to be useful as information for students who study in the same topic. It is also hoped that the outcome of this study will be useful for students of the English Department who study turn taking and for people who want to investigate further about gestures.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

There are so many aspects that can be analyzed in gesture, but the writer only analyzed gestures in “*Friends*” TV serials. The analysis was limited to

certain scenes taken from “*Friends*” TV serials. The writer chose episodes that contain certain gestures. The scenes that contain no gestures will not be analyzed.

1.6. Theoretical Background

There are some theories that support this study as a base in analyzing the data. The first theory is from Guy Cook in his “Discourse”. He stated that in efficient turn taking, there are non-linguistic factors involved for example eye contact, body position and movement, gaze, intonation and volume of the voice. The second theory is from Desmond Morris (1994) that in his “*Bodytalk (A World Guide to Gestures)*” he divided gestures to be more specifics. According to him gestures include the meaning, action, background and also the localities around the world whether those are used in Japan, Spain, Italy, Saudi Arabia, Lebanon and so on even worldwide and widespread. But in analyzing the data, the writer puts gestures where the location is worldwide and widespread because she analyzes the general gestures not gestures from certain culture. The general gestures were used by the characters in “*Friends*” TV serials, which are being analyzed.

According to Morris there are a number of gestures that we can find around the world especially the location is worldwide and widespread; those are *arm raise (1)* means “Request for attention”, *arm raise (2)* which has “friendly greeting” meaning. *Arms akimbo* means “keep away from me”, *arms fold* means “ I feel defensive”, *arms raise* means “I surrender”, *body lean* means “I am paying attention”, *chest hold* means “ Me ?”, *chest tap* means “ Me !”, *chin point* means “over there”,

chin stroke means “I am thinking”, *chin support* means “boredom”, *chin withdraw* means “fear”, *eye wink* means that there is a collusion, *eye wipe* means “you are making me sad”, *eyebrow cock* means “skepticism”, *eyebrows flash* means “greeting”, *eyebrows knit* means “acute anxiety”, *eyes raise* means “exasperation”, *eyes stare* means “threat”, *face cover* means “I am shocked”, *fingers interlock* means “be merciful”, *fingers ‘talk’* means “chatterbox”, *fingers wave* means “hallo or goodbye”, *fist shake (1)* means “we won”, *fist shake (2)* means “threat”, *forefingers beat* means “moderate threat”, *forefingers point* means “indicates direction”, *forefinger raise* means “pay attention”, *hand shake (1)* means “Greeting and farewell”, *hand shake (2)* means “Binding a contract”, “Congratulation”, *hand shake (3)* means “Greeting and farewell”, *hand wag* means “No”, *hands scissors* means “That is finished”, *head nod* means “Yes!”, *head shake* means “No”, *head support* means “Boredom”, *lips touch* means “Be quite”, *mouth claps* means “I should not have said that”, *mouth smile* means “Pleasure”, *nose flare* means “anger”, *nose touch* means “(Unconsciously) I am hiding something”, *nose up* means “Superiority”, *palms contact* means “Apology”, *palms down* means “Calm down”, *shoulders shrug* means “I don’t know”, *thumbs twiddle* means “Boredom”,

And the other theory to support the analysis is from Stenstorm (1994) cited in Swandhayani (2002) unpublished thesis, Stenstorm stated that there were turn taking strategies, which involve in a conversation. Those strategies were taking the turn, holding the turn, and yielding the turn. In taking the turn, both speaker and hearer can take his/her turn at the beginning of the conversation or while the

conversation is giving. Holding the turn means to carry on talking. The speaker should keep the time for talking. Silence should be avoided. And yielding the turn, the speaker thinks that it is time for the listener said something.

1.7. Method of the Study

The method of the study used in this thesis is descriptive qualitative. The data are collected, arranged, analyzed, and explained based on the theoretical framework that has been outlined earlier.

1.7.1. Corpus

The corpus of this study comprised the dialogue and the gestures in “Friends” TV serials. So, the writer took only one season and four episodes that contain universal gestures which are used by the characters while they were having a conversation. The writer took season 10 episodes 9,10,11,and 12 and each episode is played for 30 minutes.

1.7.2. Definition of key terms

Gestures : movements made by our extremities: our hands, arms, heads, and legs.

Nonverbal communication : transmission of information by means of interactional instrumentalities (i.e. behaviour, appearance, artefacts) other than language in its spoken, or otherwise coded form.

<i>Speaker</i>	: one that speaks; a person who addresses the audience.
<i>Hearer</i>	: one that hears.
<i>Turn taking</i>	: how people change and manage their roles when they become speaker or listener.

1.7.3. Technique of Data Collection

First of all, collecting the data, the writer found VCDs of “Friends” TV serials in rental. The writer made an observation by watching the serials sitcom “Friends” from VCDs, which had also been shown in RCTI. The writer made an observation by watching the VCDs of “Friends” from randomly episodes. The writer used the VCDs and found the episodes and the scene that contain universal gestures. The writer also used the scripts for detail analysis. And the writer found the appropriate gestures to be analyzed. The data is used as a base of analysis.

The technique of data collection that the writer used is briefly stated below:

- ❖ Watching and making an observation on some episodes of “Friends” VCDs.
- ❖ Finding the episodes and the scenes that contain universal gestures.
- ❖ Finding the copy scripts of “Friends” on the Internet.

1.7.4. Technique of Data Analysis

The steps and the techniques of data collection are employed systematically in this study. They can be defined as follows:

- ❖ Taking the pictures that show the characters making gestures from VCDs.
- ❖ Analyzing the data.
- ❖ Tabulating the findings of the analysis.
- ❖ Making some conclusion about the study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW