

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents a conclusion regarding the data analyzed and discussed in the previous chapter. Additionally, the researcher also provides suggestions for the readers.

Conclusion

Based on the data analyzed and discussed in the previous chapter, the researcher concludes that the findings of 21 gestures used by 10 students majoring in English Department at the State Gorontalo University have various meanings depending on the type of gesture itself. The researcher uses Saussure's theory *Signifier and Signified* to analyze the meaning and also uses the theory proposed by Andersen (1999) about the *Three Types of Gesture*. The researcher found the meaning of each gesture and categorize four gestures as *adaptor*, 14 gestures as *emblem*, and three gestures as *illustrator*.

Each type has its own characteristics. The *adaptor* type is gesture that appeared because the students feel anxious about something so to reduce anxiety, they spontaneously issue this type of gesture. For instance, scratching and touching part of the body. The *emblem* type is gesture that intended to shorten or simplify the message idea. One of the gestures found in this study that represents the emblems type is nodding. The *illustrator* type purposed to adding the information or clarifying the content of the message to be conveyed. Usually, this

gesture is used because students are lacking words. For example, make the shape of a thing using hands.

Furthermore, the researcher found the origin of all gestures found in this research is from *experience*. The reason why all the students choose *experience* over understanding for the same reason as one of the students said “*we imitate what we see in real life either consciously or unconsciously*“. The students see and imitate what they have been seen. This is proved by the various statements regarding the origin of gestures from 10 students in the interview session. This shows that gesture that students use in their conversation are from *experience*. That is the reason why the students choose *experience* rather than understanding.

After finding the origin of the gesture, the researcher found the factors that influence students in choosing gestures in their conversation. From the results, eight out of 10 students chose the *environment* as a factor that influenced the choice of gestures in their conversation. According to them, *environment* takes massive contribution to affect the decision of choosing gesture. The students think that the *environment* is factors because it is the place where they got lots of information, including gesture. As one of the student said in the interview “*Environment is very affecting me to use gesture because I see it every day in my life*”.

While the other two chose different factors. One of them chose *education* and the other one chose *culture*. This is evidenced by the statements put forward

by the students in interviews regarding the factors that influence the choice of gestures in conversation.

Therefore, the researcher concludes that the factors that can affect the students' decision to choose gesture in their conversation is *experience-environment*.

Recommendations

Based on the conclusion above, the researcher hopes that the readers of this research can understand more broadly about linguistics particularly in studying gesture. This research limited in discussing the influential factor of choosing gesture in conversation. Therefore, the researcher suggests to the readers to use this research to research different aspect such as, the classification of new gesture and old gesture.

REFERENCES

- Agarwal, A. (2011). *The communication Process*. Retrieved April 26, 2021, from projectguru.in: <https://www.projectguru.in/the-communication-process/>
- Andersen, P. A. (1999). *Nonverbal communication: forms and functions*. California : Mountain View.
- Aprilya, R., Simamora, A., Budiarti, V., & Syafitri, Y. D. (2020). Translation based on Ogden and Richard's Semantic Triangle Theory: How the Idea is Connected to Real-world objects. *JELITA: Journal of English Language Teaching and Literature* , 20-26.
- Bargoon, J. (1994). *nonverbal-signals*. Retrieved April 25, 2021, from <https://www.researchgate.net/>: https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Judee-Burgoon/publication/255820564_Nonverbal_signals/links/5740d86508ae298602ebb86d/Nonverbal-signals.pdf
- Brennan, S. E. (2010). *conversation and dialogue*. Retrieved April 25, 2021, from <http://www.psychology.sunysb.edu/>: http://www.psychology.sunysb.edu/sbrennan-/papers/ency_2010.pdf
- Budiartika, I. N., Myartawan, I. P., & Agustini, D. A. (2018). *Verbal and Nonverbal Communication Used by Teachers in Providing Positive Reinforcement in EFL Classes at SMP N 1 Mengwi*. Singaraja: Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha.
- Champan, A., & McCarthy, S. (2017). *Body language*. Retrieved April 3, 2021, from bussinesballs: <https://www.businessballs.com/self-awareness/body-language/#references-sources-and-books>
- Chandler, D. (2007). *Semiotics the basics, second edition*. Retrieved April 25, 2021, from <http://www.wayanswardhani.lecture.ub.ac.id/>: <http://www.wayanswardhani.lecture.ub.ac.id/files/2013/09/Semiotics-the-Basics.pdf>
- Farlianti, A. N., Roslina, & Syam, H. (2017). *The Analysis Of Gesture Used By The Students Of English Study Program in the Classroom at the University of Sembilanbelas November, Kolaka*. Retrieved October 14, 2019, from <https://media.neliti.com/>: <https://media.neliti.com/media/publications/217500-the-analysis-of-gesture-used-by-the-stud.pdf>
- Goldin-Meadow, S., & Alibali, M. W. (2012). *Gesture's role in speaking, learning, and creating language*. Retrieved April 3, 2021, from

<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>:
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3642279/>

Hancock, B. (2009). *an introduction to qualitative research*. Retrieved April 26, 2021, from <https://www.rds-yh.nihr.ac.uk/>: https://www.rds-yh.nihr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2013/05/5_Introduction-to-qualitative-research-2009.pdf

Hidayat, s. (2013). *An Analysis of Students' Body Language Responses to Teacher Talk in Speaking Class at UIN Alauddin Makassar*. Retrieved October 14, 2019, from academia:
https://www.academia.edu/25902248/An_Analysis_of_Students_Body_Language_Responses_to_Teacher_Talk_in_Speaking_Class_at_UIN_Alauddin_Makassar

Huberman, M., & Miles, M. B. (1994). *Qualitative Data Analysis 2nd edition*. London: Sage Publications.

Iverson, J. M., & Goldin-Meadow, S. (1998). *Why people gesture when they speak*. Retrieved March 31, 2021, from Nature:
<https://www.nature.com/articles/24300?free=2#citeas>

Latham, J. (2014). Qualitative sample size: How many participants is enough. *John R. Latham, Ph. D.*

Nordquist, R. (2020). *what is nonverbal communication*. Retrieved April 04, 2021, from Thought.Co: <https://www.thoughtco.com/what-is-nonverbal-communication-1691351>

Puskar, M. (2019). *The Role Of Body Language In Communication*. Retrieved april 28, 2020, from www.betterhelp.com: <https://www.betterhelp.com/advice/body-language/the-role-of-body-language-in-communication/>

Rabiah, S. (2012). *LANGUAGE AS A TOOL FOR COMMUNICATION AND CULTURAL REALITY DISCLOSER*. Retrieved April 26, 2021, from osf.io:
[file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/Language%20as%20a%20Tool%20for%20Communication%20and%20Cultural%20Reality%20Discloser%20\(1\).pdf](file:///C:/Users/hp/Downloads/Language%20as%20a%20Tool%20for%20Communication%20and%20Cultural%20Reality%20Discloser%20(1).pdf)

Suriasumatri, J. (1993). *Filsafat Ilmu; Sebuah Pengantar Populer*. Jakarta: Pustaka Sinar Harapan.

Tai, Y. (2014). *The Application of Body Language in English Teaching*. Retrieved March 31, 2021, from <http://www.academypublication.com/>:
<http://www.academypublication.com/issues/past/jltr/vol05/05/29.pdf>

THE FACTORS OF CHOOSING GESTURE IN CONVERSATION

Verzegovina, B. B. (2014). *the usage of non-verbal communication in televion advertisements*. Palembang: state politechnic of sriwijaya.

Attachment 1

Name (**) :

Age (**) :

Ethnicity (**) :

Religion (**) :

Occupation (**) :

1. Where do you think gesture come from? (*)

Experience – appear from experiences that have been experienced by yourself (have seen/felt/heard/etc),

Understanding - arise from thinking and understanding based on common sense or rational logic.

2. Explain why! (based on what you have chosen above) (**)
3. In your opinion, which factors effects the origin of the gestures (experience/understanding) you have used the most in choosing a gesture so far? (**)

The culture you own (culture/habit)

The environment you live (norm/rule)

To whom you talk to (social status/level)

From what have you learned (education)

THE FACTORS OF CHOOSING GESTURE IN CONVERSATION

4. Why it is very influential for you? (based on what you have chosen above)

(**)

5. According to you which one is the most relevant situation that makes gesture appears when talk? (*)

Nervous

Lacking of vocabulary/Forgot the word

Find it difficult to explain

6. Give the reason why? (based on what you have chosen above) (**)

7. Which intention of gesture mostly you use? (*)

To reduce anxiety

Clarify the meaning of the message/to add some detail

To shorten/simplify the message

8. Give one example of gesture that comes from what you have chosen above and explain what it means! (**)