ANALYZING COMMUNICATIVE GESTURE OF ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTEMENT STUDENTS IN PRESENTING RESEARCH PROPOSAL AT UIN ALAUDDIN MAKASSAR

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ABSTRACT. This study aimed to determine the types of movements students use during seminar presentations. The research design employed in this study was mixed methods and the study involved 15 respondents who gave a seminar examination to the proposal. Field notes, videos, questionnaires and interviews were used as data collection tools. Data collection was done by recording respondents as they took seminar exams and then recording the most important parts in field notes, after which researchers distributed questionnaires to the respondents to be studied and interviewed them to find more data. The researchers carried out four activities: observing the research process until data presentation, filling out questionnaires, analyzing and describing the obtained data. Findings from this study suggest that the gestures that students use more frequently when making seminar presentations are sign gestures, or better known as eye contact gestures. When taking a seminar exam, besides nervousness, there are several factors that can affect a student's concentration, the first being the environment, anxiety, depression, and finally overthinking.

Keywords: *Communicative Gesture, Presentation*

A. INTRODUCTION

Body language is the communication of nonverbal messages or commonly known as other terms, namely, messages that only use gestures without using any words, body language is also a process of exchanging thoughts and ideas where the message conveyed can be in the form of cues, facial expressions, eye views, and touch. Body language or body movement is a movement experienced by someone without realizing it and without any engineering or lies. The movement actually does not want to be given or done, but the movement cannot be controlled and released by itself.

Communicative cues or what is commonly known as nonverbal communication is that uses signs as a substitute for words according to Deddy Mulyana (2010:343). Then according to Larry A. Samovar and Richard E. Porter (1991:179), communicative movements or nonverbal communication include all stimuli in communication settings generated by individuals. So it can be

concluded that common gesture or nonverbal communication is that comes out of a person because of stimulation when communicating even without a voice that has its own meaning or purpose.

The relationship between body language and gestures according to Christina Wither (2018) is that body language uses the body as its communicator, and gestures are usually the idea of the movements it releases. Body language in itself serves to increase the effectiveness of speech when it is done properly and in portions. From these movements, we can know what they really feel or say. Starting from eye movements which have a large enough role in communication.

Starting from eye movements which have a large enough role in communication. In the interview session, we can find out the honesty of someone through the eyes or eye movements. Then from hand or arm movements. A firm handshake is a welcome handshake in the business world. Not only that, hand or arm movements have many other meanings such as being upset, angry, comfortable, or even closing oneself from the environment. Then there is also raising and lowering the eyebrows which means being in a state of curiosity, emotional feelings such as sadness, gloom, confusion, fear, or feeling attracted to something. The head position also has the meaning of showing sympathy, teasing someone, hiding something, or being embarrassed or feeling confused about someone's words. And finally, there is a movement which means being able to control yourself, namely keeping your body in an upright position.

Based on the problems faced by several students in presenting the seminar, researchers found that they looked nervous and showed unexpected gestures. In the presentation, the respondent as the speaker smiled, then started the seminar by taking a deep breath and then speaking with a low intonation. Moreover, he became increasingly nervous, so it was difficult to convey what he had to say. Realizing that he made a mistake he apologized to the examiner by saying "sorry ma'am I'm nervous, I'll explain again". This situation encourages researchers to find out the factors that cause nervousness faced by students in presentations.

In addition to nervousness being the wrong reason for seminar presentations, as for the opinion of some experts about the nervousness factors, according to Brown, D (2008) anxiety is also a major factor that can hinder the learning process, anxiety itself is feelings, subjectivity to tension. Anxiety and is related to the stimulation of the autonomic nervous system caused by the fear that is not directly related to the object. Then Liao, G (2009) defines anxiety as an unpleasant emotion characterized by anxiety at different levels for each person.

Ekman and Friesen categorize gestures (2017) into 8 parts, namely: *Emblem, Ilustrator, Adaptor, Regulator, Affect Display, Touch, Body Posture, and Gait.* However, the researcher only focuses on 3 movements because of the three gestures that you really want to explore, namely: *Emblem* or commonly known as eye contact, *Adaptor* namely the movement of limbs, for example, such scratching the head and rubbing the other people's head, the last movement is *Affect Display*, which describes one emotion and feelings.

Vanessa Van Edwards (2015:3) an investigator behaviorist stated in a study that hand gestures when making presentations are very important: First, the reasons for hand movements can create audience confidence, and second the reasons why hand movements can create deep meaning in the minds of audiences about the message that we want to convey.

From the explanation above, the researcher will conduct a study on *"Analyzing Communicative Gesture of English Education Deparment Students in Presenting Research Proposal at UIN Alauddin Makassar"* in the study, information's carefully provided to students and the researchers to pay attention to gestures that gestures have an important role in communicating, for that reason, therefore researchers are interested in analyzing communicative movements when people make presentations because one of the factors in communication is cues.

B. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Gesture

The gesture is a form of nonverbal communication in which the actions of the body are seen communicating certain messages, both at the venue or together and in parallel with the words stamped, which in the beginning gestures are associated with a speech. And then the gesture here is divided into 2 parts namely informative gesture (verbal) and communicative gesture (non-verbal) according to (Deddy Mulyana 2005).

Kinds of Gesture

Deddy Mulyana (2005) specifies two forms of gesture. First, Informative gesture (verbal) is a form of communication that uses written or oral. This form of communication requires tools in the form of language whose output is in the form of words or written words. Informative gesture (verbal) is effective as long as the person who interacts understands the language used. Another more specific understanding is conveyed by Deddy Mulyana (2005) in his book. He stated that communication verbal is communication that uses symbols, with rules for combining these symbols. Second, Communicative gesture (non-verbal) is communication that uses cues instead of

words. According to Larry A. Samovar and Richard E. Porter, non-verbal communication includes all stimuli (except verbal stimuli) in a communication setting, produced by individuals and the use of the environment by individuals, which have potential message value for the sender or receiver. So, it can be concluded that communication non-verbal is communication that comes out of a person because of the stimulation when communicating even without speaking (communicative verbal) which has its own meaning or purpose. And usually communication non-verbal is always accompanied by communication verbal (communication that uses words) to provide support or reinforcement when communicating.

Presentation

As a part of speaking performance, presentation means Arafah & Kaharuddin, (2015:159) a process of communicating information to the audience by using formal language. An effective presentation is when your audience understands about your materials and it is beginning from making a good transcript presentation, the presenter has to know about how to make a good transcript presentation according to Arafah & Kaharuddin (2015:161) there is structure that the presenter needs to know such as introduction (greetings, giving, gratitude, and giving introduction), discussion (introduction topic, structuring the presentation, and delivery the presentation), the last is conclusion (summarizing, inviting question, and ending the presentation). A presentation can be good when it has high effectiveness and to make it effective to speaker needs to know the systematic structure. The effectiveness of the presentation is when the audience understands what the speakers say and the presenter can reach the goal of the presentation. According to Arafah & Kaharuddin (2015:160-161) the following basic structure begins form opening, delivering, and closing.

C. METHODOLOGY

Research Methods

In this research, the researcher adapted the use of mixed method. Mixed method research combines quantitative and qualitative research design by including both of the data in a single study. The main purpose of mixed-methods research is to use the advantages of both quantitative and qualitative research designs and data collection strategies to understand a phenomenon more fully than is possible using either quantitative and qualitative design alone Gay & Mills (2016).

The researcher here use explanatory sequential design to complete the research. Explanatory sequential design involves the **collection and analysis of quantitative data follow by the**

collection and analysis of qualitative data. The explanatory design (QUAN → qual) is where one will start off with a quantitative method to test theories or concepts, and then to follow up with qualitative methods with a small group of participants to explore the issues further Creswell & Plano Clark (2011).

Instruments

The instrument is a tool chosen and used by researchers in gathering activities so that activities become systematic and facilitated Arikunto (2000: 134), in this study, this research study uses observations, video recordings, questionnaires, and field notes.

Observation is a method or way to analyze and take notes that are done systematically, not just limited to people, but also other natural objects Sugiyono (2010). Observation here is used as an instrument to assist researchers in monitoring the surrounding situation when the research is in progress.

Video record is a series of motion pictures accompanied by a sound that forms a unity which is strung together into a flow, with messages in it to achieve a goal that is stored by the process of storage on tape or disk media (Arsyad, 2004: 36 in Rusman et al 2011: 218). Video recordings are also used to help researchers by recording research respondents when conducting seminar proposals from video recordings, types of movements are more often used by students when holding a seminar proposal is the main focus of the researcher.

The questionnaire here is also divided into several types, there is what is referred to as an open questionnaire, which gives the opportunity for respondents to answer in their own sentences, while the closed questionnaire is the type of questionnaire with closed questions contains meaning that a researcher or compiler of the questionnaire limits the choice of answers to be given by the respondent. "Questionnaire is a data collection technique by giving a set of questions or written questions to respondents to answer them" Sugiono (2010: 199).

Interview guideline is used to obtain data by asking the questions. It is given via whatsapp and the responses is noted by the researcher. This research used a semi-structured interview. In a semi-structured interview, the interviewer used a set of predetermined questions and the respondents answer in their own words Easwaramoorthy & Zarinpoush (2006).

Then researcher utilizes a closed type questionnaire that is *closed-ended questions* that questions can be used to measure opinions, attitudes, and knowledge. From the questionnaire the researcher

distributed to the subject here, it is easier for the researcher find it easier to find out what are the causes of the movement that students' issue when conducting a seminar proposal exam.

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 58) field notes are: "Written notes about what is heard, seen, experienced, and thought to collect data and reflect data in qualitative research" Moleong (2007: 209). Then according to Bogdan and Biklen Gunawan (2013: 184), field notes are writings or notes about everything the researcher hears, sees, experiences, and even thinks of during the activity of collecting and reflecting on the data in his research study. Field notes must be worked out immediately after the researcher makes observations (observations), interviews, or activities related to the research carried out. The success of obtaining research data is largely determined by the detail, accuracy, accuracy, and extensiveness of field notes consisting of two parts: description and reflection. Descriptive field notes contain descriptive sections, namely descriptions or descriptions of things that become the focus or attention during the research process, such as descriptions of settings, people, activities carried out by people, and conversations that are heard (observed). The form of field notes can vary, this is because there is no specific format or provisions for field note research. Fortmat research field notes tailored to the needs of the researcher. According to Bogdan and Biklen Gunawan (2013: 190), the field note research process was carried out in three stages, namely the initial data recording stage, the note expansion stage, and the development stage from time to time. Initial recording or temporary recording is carried out when the observation or interview is taking place. The notes generated from this stage are usually only in the form of key words. Key words obtained at the initial note-taking stage are expanded into full sentences, this can be done with the help of data -data obtained through recording. Field notes that have been written are then developed with notes based on the latest data. Researchers here use field notes instruments to assist researchers in recording all gestures that occur from the beginning to the end of the presentation.

Data Collecting Procedure

The procedures of collecting data were performed as a following:

The first observations the researcher made prior observations to determine the state of the environment where the research was conducted. The researcher made observations in the middle of the room; this observation took place to find out the information he wanted to get. Before starting the proposal exam by the respondents, then the researcher will start recording the respondents during the ongoing seminar process. From the results of the recording, the data will

be easier to be acquired. After the recording process is complete, then a questionnaire will be given to the respondents to be studied, the questionnaire is designed give a questionnaire to the respondents to get information about what factors are the cause so that the respondents can issue various kinds of gestures during the presentation process. After filling out the questionnaire, the researcher conducted interviews with respondents to get clearer information. Then the next instrument used by the researcher in the field note, this instrument is used to make it easier for the researcher to find out what types of gestures are more often used by respondents when the proposal presentation is in progress, this note field is also used to copy the duration of the previous video record.

Data Analysis

The collected data are analyzed in quantitative and qualitative method, can be seen as follows: For the quantitative data analysis techniques researcher here use frequency, as it is known that frequency is the amount of something that happens every second. For more details, researcher use the SPSS frequency, as is known SPSS is standing for statistical package for the social science. Statistical Package for the Social Sciences is a commercially distributed software suite for data management and statistical analysis Frey (2017). As for how to process data in SPSS it is highly depend on the type of data that is own and the analysis propose to carry out. The data obtained from students' evaluation over the research product will be converted to computation results by using SPSS to accumulate the data. Furthermore, for qualitative analysis included; First, Data Reduction where the distribute of the questionnaire to the subject are conducted to be studied, the questionnaire is closely related to what factors cause the movement to occur. Second, Data Display, after the subject completes completing the questionnaire the researcher will analyze and find out what other factors other than nervous that affect the movement can occur, after the researcher gets. The next step was Verification and Conclusion Drawing. In this phase, the results of the analysis allow us to start developing conclusions about research. This initial conclusion can be verified through reference to existing field notes or further data collection.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Types of gestures used by the students' during the researcher seminar proposal.

Ekman and Friesen categorize gestures (2017) into 8 parts, namely: *Emblem, Illustrator, Adaptor, Regulator, Affect Display, Touch, Body Posture, and Gait.* However, the researcher only focuses on 3 movements because of the three gestures that really want to explore, namely: *Emblem* or commonly known as eye contact, *Adaptor* namely the movement of limbs, for example, such scratching the head and rubbing the other people's head, the last movement is *Affect Display*, which describes one emotion and feelings. Then after doing research on the types of movement, the Emblem movement produced 184 times during the seminar presentation process. The Adaptor movement produced 42 times, and the last one, the Affect Display movement produced 12 times, so the total movement produced during the seminar presentation process was 238 times. It indicates that the most commonly movement used by the students is eye contact.

The use of gesture Emblem

After researcher did the communicative gesture analysis of the 15 respondents, researcher found 3 movements when they were doing a seminar presentation, starting from the more dominant movements performed during the presentation. So the result of the analysis during the presentation process, the researcher get the results of a more dominant movement during the seminar presentation process, namely the Emblem which is a glance of the eye or better known as the eye contact. According to Pical Gadi (2013), the Emblem or eye contact is a very important part of communicative gesture (non-verbal) because the eyes are a window to everyone's soul, expression, inner mood, and mood of a person are very easy to read through their eyes. In a presentation, Emblem or eye contact is also very helpful in building the dynamics of the presentation through expression.

The use of gesture Adaptor

Then the next movement that is often used is the Adaptor movement or commonly known as hand movement, From the results of the analysis, the researcher got 42 hand movements, from 15 respondents only 7 respondents used a movement Adaptor during the presentation. It can be seen in the 7th respondent who used the Adaptor movement 16 times during the seminar presentation process for an average period of 19.56, then there were 8 respondents who did not use the Adaptor movement at all during the seminar presentation process. Feyereisen and De Lannoy (1991) defines gesture as a movement that is shown during speech. Gesture can be used as the beginning of the development of knowledge that cannot be expressed in words. The term

gesture is widely interpreted as a movement in the hand, other terms are Adaptor or body movement to emphasize or help express through and feelings.

The use of gesture Affect Display

The last movement released spontaneously by the respondent during the ongoing presentation process is the Affect Display or better known as facial expressions. The result obtained from the analysis during the presentation process is 12 facial expressions made, from 15 respondents only 9 respondents using spontaneous facial expressions. It can be seen in the 1st respondent during the presentation process that the respondent used the Affect Display movement 2 times in an average period of 17.67 and the second respondent only used the Affect Display movement once and if added up, it resulted in an average time period of 11,2. There were about 6 respondents who did not use the Affect Display movement at all during the seminar presentation process. According to Verywell's mind, the combination of Affect display or facial expressions, hand gestures, and body movements is important to show because it can convey what is in the mind.

Table 1 Process data collection

No	Respondents	Duration		
		Emblem	Adaptor	Affect Display
1.	R1	90.16	-	17.67
2.	R2	171.39	-	11.2
3.	R3	15.22	-	-
4.	R4	118.4	19.25	30.46
5.	R5	130	43.85	46.79
6.	R6	99.63	-	-
7.	R7	26.92	19.56	-
8.	R8	37.6	-	42.26
9.	R9	97.69	-	-
10.	R10	215.2	47.26	11.57
11.	R11	81.8	-	14.04
12.	R12	51.75	-	-
13.	R13	417.71	10.59	10.35
14.	R14	55.33	-	0.58
15.	R15	53.03	41.27	0.26
	Total	1652.28	224.04	151.92

The table above explains how to collect data where each respondent we studied through video recordings, the number of times the respondent makes a movement that is removed from the entire duration of each respondents is will be recorded, adding up and enter the column according to the movements used, after that from the first respondent to the last the duration is added up and get the result to be achieved. From the 15 respondents, it can be seen that in the Emblem movement the average time used during the presentation process is 1652.28. Then in the Adaptor movement, the researcher obtained an average time period of 224.04 from the 15 respondents, only 6 respondents used the gesture when they were going to hold a seminar presentation, and the last Affect Display movement out of 15 respondents only 10 people issued the Affect Display movement, and the average time used during the presentation process is 151.92.

E. CONCLUSION

Through the analysis process during the ongoing seminar presentation, the result of the problem to be achieved is the movement that is more often used during the presentation process, namely the Emblem movement or better known as eye contact. The researcher can conclude that from the questionnaire statement, the occasional category, the subject can feel what is happening to himself when the presentation is in progress, most subjects choose the occasional category because at any time it can be felt or her can do it accidentally. Furthermore, in addition to the nervous factors that can interfere with the subject's concentration while holding a seminar presentation are environmental factors, anxiety, feeling depression, and overthinking.

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