

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG**

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# **KHÓA LUẬN TỐT NGHIỆP**

**NGÀNH: NGÔN NGỮ ANH**

**Sinh viên : Chu Phúc Hưng**  
**Giảng viên hướng dẫn : ThS. Trần Thị Ngọc Liên**

**HẢI PHÒNG - 2018**

**BỘ GIÁO DỤC VÀ ĐÀO TẠO  
TRƯỜNG ĐẠI HỌC DÂN LẬP HẢI PHÒNG**

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**A STUDY ON COMMON HAND GESTURES USED BY  
VIETNAMESE AND AMERICAN**

**GRADUATION PAPER**

**Student : Chu Phuc Hung**  
**Class : NA1801**  
**Teacher : MA. Tran Thi Ngoc Lien**

**HAI PHONG - 2018**

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**NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP**

Sinh viên: Chu Phúc Hưng Mã SV: 1412751085

Lớp: NA1801 Ngành: Ngôn ngữ Anh

Tên đề tài: A study on common hand gestures used by Vietnamese and American

# NHIỆM VỤ ĐỀ TÀI

1. Nội dung và các yêu cầu cần giải quyết trong nhiệm vụ đề tài tốt nghiệp (về lý luận, thực tiễn, các số liệu cần tính toán và các bản vẽ).

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2. Các số liệu cần thiết để thiết kế, tính toán.

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3. Địa điểm thực tập tốt nghiệp.

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## CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN ĐỀ TÀI TỐT NGHIỆP

### Người hướng dẫn thứ nhất:

Họ và tên:.....

Học hàm, học vị:.....

Cơ quan công tác:.....

Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

### Người hướng dẫn thứ hai:

Họ và tên:.....

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Nội dung hướng dẫn:.....

Đề tài tốt nghiệp được giao ngày    tháng    năm

Yêu cầu phải hoàn thành xong trước ngày    tháng    năm

Đã nhận nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

*Sinh viên*

Đã giao nhiệm vụ ĐTTN

*Người hướng dẫn*

*Hải Phòng, ngày ..... tháng.....năm 2018*

**Hiệu trưởng**

**GS.TS.NGƯT *Trần Hữu Nghị***

## PHẦN NHẬN XÉT CỦA CÁN BỘ HƯỚNG DẪN

**1. Tinh thần thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp:**

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**2. Đánh giá chất lượng của khóa luận (so với nội dung yêu cầu đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T. T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán số liệu...):**

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**3. Cho điểm của cán bộ hướng dẫn (ghi bằng cả số và chữ):**

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*Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm*

**Cán bộ hướng dẫn**

*(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)*

CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM

Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc

**PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIẢNG VIÊN HƯỚNG DẪN TỐT NGHIỆP**

Họ và tên giảng viên: .....

Đơn vị công tác: .....

Họ và tên sinh viên: ..... Chuyên ngành: .....

Đề tài tốt nghiệp: .....

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Nội dung hướng dẫn: .....

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**3. Tinh thần thái độ của sinh viên trong quá trình làm đề tài tốt nghiệp**

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**4. Đánh giá chất lượng của đề án/khóa luận (so với nội dung yêu cầu đã đề ra trong nhiệm vụ Đ.T. T.N trên các mặt lý luận, thực tiễn, tính toán số liệu...)**

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**3. Ý kiến của giảng viên hướng dẫn tốt nghiệp**

Được bảo vệ

Không được bảo vệ

Điểm hướng dẫn

*Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm .....*

**Giảng viên hướng dẫn**

*(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)*

**CỘNG HÒA XÃ HỘI CHỦ NGHĨA VIỆT NAM**  
**Độc lập - Tự do - Hạnh phúc**

**PHIẾU NHẬN XÉT CỦA GIÁO VIÊN CHẤM PHẢN BIỆN**

Họ và tên giảng viên: .....

Đơn vị công tác: .....

Họ và tên sinh viên: ..... Chuyên ngành: .....

Đề tài tốt nghiệp: .....

**1. Phần nhận xét của giáo viên chấm phản biện**

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**2. Những mặt còn hạn chế**

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**3. Ý kiến của giảng viên chấm phản biện**

Được bảo vệ

Không được bảo vệ

Điểm phản biện

*Hải Phòng, ngày ... tháng ... năm .....*

**Giảng viên chấm phản biện**

*(Ký và ghi rõ họ tên)*



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Hai Phong , October 2018

Chu Phuc Hung

## **PART ONE: INTRODUCTION**

### **1.Rationale**

Communication is a process of sending and receiving information among people. It is an integral part of the human existence, many people believe that the significance of communication is like the importance of breathing.

In person life, we need to communicate to deal with various concerns and problems of daily life. Communication is the foundation of all human relationship. Firstly, strangers start talking and getting to know each other and then the relationships are formed when they have more interaction and communication. It helps people to express their ideas and feelings and at the same time, helps us to understand emotion and thoughts of the others. As a result, the positive or negative relationships will be created.

In communication, we have verbal and nonverbal communication. In verbal communication, we talk face to face with other person by the use of sounds, words, or speaking.

In contrast, nonverbal is nearly anything that sends an idea from one person to another without the use of words, this includes gestures, facial expressions, body movement, timing, touch, and anything else that communicates without speaking. In the same statemen that we said, but through different facial expressions or with different gestures, it can be different meanings. In fact, it has been estimated that as much as 80 percent of communication is about what is not being said. Rather, it's based on perceptions of a person's gestures, eye contact, clothing, and environment.

Most of our gestures come from the hands, it is mainly used in communication in daily life or in business. A hand gesture is whenever you move your hand or head to express or emphasize an idea. And this is an important part of your overall body language. The meanings of hand gestures may be understood in various ways in different cultures.

Misreading about the meanings of hand gestures can lead misunderstanding about the culture or the meaning in communication of partners. Thus, in this graduation paper, the use of hand gestures – an important part of non-verbal communication – will be concentrated and analyzed, so that they could help readers understand and improve their ability of speaking without words.

Based on the importance and requirement of non-verbal language, especially hand gestures, some useful hand gestures in daily life will be listed and emphasized in this graduation paper. They are able to help young students understand and practice in communication in different cultures

## **2.Aims of the study**

The study is aimed at investigating hand gesture used by American and Vietnamese people in nonverbal communication. Therefore, the following objectives need fulfilling. The study is to:

- identify common hand gestures used by American and Vietnamese people in communication
- figure out the meanings of hand gesture in the implication of teaching English at HPU
- find out the challenges that HPU students encounter when using hand gestures in non-verbal communication.

## **3.The research questions**

- What are the common hand gestures used by American and Vietnamese people
- What is the difference in using hand gestures in Vietnam and America?
- What challenges do HPU students encounter when using hand gestures in non-verbal communication.

## **4.Scope of the study**

Due to the limit of time and ability, the study is focused on six common hand gestures but it cannot cover all the hand gestures used by American and

Vietnamese people. Moreover, the study is restricted its application to teaching English at HPU.

### **5.Method of study**

In this the graduation paper, two main methods are used: the quantitative and the qualitative method. To begin with, the former, we use statistical analysis to figure out what hand gestures are commonly used by the American and Vietnamese people. Also, this method is applied to find out and analyze the frequency of the using hand gestures in communication of HPU students and how important it is to them. What's more, a survey questionnaire is made to help the researcher get to know about the habit and attitude of HPU students towards hand gestures usage. Regarding the latter, it is used to justify the importance of using hand gestures in communication in general and of HPU students in particular.

### **6.Design of study**

The study is divided into four main parts:

The first part is the introduction which combines the reasons of choosing the topic, the aim of the study, research question. The scope of the study as well as the methods applied.

The second part is the development which includes three chapters: The first chapter with theoretical background to provide readers with the knowledge of the general nonverbal communication, especially hand gestures used in the life

The next chapter focused on the similarities and difference about some common hand gestures between Vietnam and American. Besides, find out and analysis of the using and understand hand gesture of HPU student

The third chapter is the implication of hand gestures in English teaching

The last part is the conclusion of the study. All of information from the previous parts of the study is summarized in this part.

## **PART TWO: DEVELOPMENT**

### **CHAPTER 1: LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **1. Nonverbal Communication**

##### ***1.1. Definition***

According to Knapp (1972) non-verbal communication just demonstrates actions and expressions without using words, these meaningful things are shown. Therefore, non-verbal communication describes “all communication events which transcend spoken or written words”. It cannot be confirmed as a full definition of non-verbal communication. Thus, there are many authors who have different opinions about this type of communication.

According to Levine and Adelman (1993) “Non-verbal communication is the “silent” language, including the use of gestures, facial expressions, eye contact, and conversational distance”. Body language and a minor part of environment language are emphasized but it is still not enough to show us a clear view about non-verbal communication.

One more general view by Dwyer (2000) is that non-verbal communication covers all parts of a message that are not encoded by words; for example: voice, presence or gesture and motion.

In summary, within this paper, nonverbal communication is the process of sending and receiving messages without using words, either spoken or written. Nonverbal communication includes pitch, speed, tone and volume of voice, gestures and facial expressions, body posture, stance, and proximity to the listener, eye movements and contact, and dress and appearance.

##### ***1.2. Classification of nonverbal communication***

According to fundamental information, nonverbal communication can be identified with the following categories: gesture, posture, eyes contact, paralanguage, facial expression, touching and space

### *1.2.1. Gesture*

A gesture can be performed in combination with speech, as support, but can also occur in situations where speech is absent, movements of the face, the arms, the legs and the feet. (McNeil, 1992).

In "Nonverbal communication across cultures" (Forthcoming:163) Nguyen Quang gives a full definition of gestures as "Gestures can be understood as the movements of arms, legs and body which are used independently or with words in communication in order to emphasize or replace words, to control or display one's feelings and attitudes, and to express one's thought"

Within this paper, gestures are body actions. Gesture can be transmitted effectively and clearly as well as verbal communication, even it is more effectively. Gestures also help us get the listeners attention. Without gestures our world would be static and colorless.

### *1.2.2. Posture*

Looking up the definition of posture in the Oxford Dictionary, we find: "a position of a person's body when standing or sitting." This is a fair explanation for a dictionary but is unscientific in as far as it gives no inkling about the mechanisms underlying posture

According to Ron Hruska Jr., MPA, PT (2000) "Posture is a reflection of the "position" of many systems that are regulated, determined and created through limited functional patterns. These patterns reflect our ability and inability to breathe, rotate and rest symmetrically"

However, in this paper, posture is defined roughly as body language and stance. Posture can provide a significant amount of important information on nonverbal communication and emotional cues.

We can describe different posture as formal, relaxed, rigid, defensive, aggressive, suggestive, sexy, slouched and awkward.

Examples of bad posture include slouching, towering, jaw thrusting and arm crossing. These nonverbal behaviors can indicate feelings and attitudes



toward another person. An example of good posture includes standing erect and leaning forward. This communicates to a person that you are approachable, receptive and friendly.

### *1.2.3.Eyes contact*

Most of dictionaries showed that eyes contact occurs when two people look at each other's eyes at the same time

However, according to the author of Evenesis Blogs believes that eyes contact have a imporant role in communication, it is a form of body language which is important during communication. How we present ourselves and communicate with others aside from talking is by our body language. Our body language speaks more than words which then logically accounts for a bigger percentage of our communication skills. Therefore our eyes speaks volumes about us and how we communicate.

In summary, in this graduation paper, eye contact is a type of nonverbal communication that is strongly influenced by social behaviour. Through the eyes, we can feel the attitude of partners in communication

For example, we also avoid a direct look from another person if we have something to hide. The police use it as a means to detect if the person is telling the truth or not. Or we keep eye contact with the focused and paying attention for the person that you like.

### *1.2.4.Facial Expression*

A facial expression is one or more motions or positions of the muscles beneath the skin of the face. According to one set of controversial theories, these movements convey the emotional state of an individual to observers. Facial expressions are a form of nonverbal communication. They are a primary means of conveying social information between humans, but they also occur in most other mammals and some other animal species. (For a discussion of the controversies on these claims, see Fridlund and Russell & Fernandez Dols)

In communication, human faces are incredibly expressive including the eyes, eyebrows, mouth, and any other movement. Emotions such as anger,

happiness, hurt, disgust, confusion, and boredom are all easily expressed with facial movements.

#### *1.2.5.Touching*

Communicating through touch is another important nonverbal behavior. There has been a substantial amount of research on the importance of touch in infancy and early childhood. Harry Harlow's classic monkey study demonstrated how deprived touch and contact impedes development. Baby monkeys raised by wire mothers experienced permanent deficits in behavior and social interaction. Touch can be used to communicate affection, familiarity, sympathy, and other emotions.

In this paper, touching can console or support the other person and show feelings such as affection, sexual interest or dominance. Hand gestures demonstrate feelings and convey thoughts and words through movement.

For example, hand shakes are acceptable almost everywhere, even between strangers; however, kissing on the cheek, patting on the shoulder, embraces, or touching other bodily parts aren't – for many people in Asia and other parts of the world such actions are interpreted as an offense or even a violation of one's private space. This is why you should avoid touching in some culture while you should consider touching in other cultures.

#### *1.2.6.Paralaguage*

According to Paschalis Chliaras in Independent Science And Technology College : “Paralanguage is the area of non-verbal communication that emphasizes body language and voice nuances as means of expressing thoughts and feelings. People normally use paralanguage multiple times per day and are sometimes not even aware they are doing so”

However, through my researchs, paralanguage is that part of language associated with, but not involving, the word system. It consists of the voice qualities and vocalizations that affect *how* something is said rather than *what* is said. Vocalizations, the tone of voice, rate of speaking and voice inflection are an important part of the total message. For example: Voice qualities include pitch

range, pitch control, rhythm control,tempo, articulation control and resonance. Vocalizations (such as signing,groaning, volume, “um” and “ah”) also give clues to the total message. Atired person will speak more slowly than usual; a disappointed person mayspeak with a flat tone)

#### *1.2.7.Space, Artefacts and Environment*

According my researchs, space, artefacts and environment is external factors in communication. But they still have effection to the result of conversation.

The environment and social and cultural artifacts are vital for understanding nonverbal communication. The environment refers to the physical place in which communication takes place. Artifacts are the objects in the environment that can provide some form of stimulus to the communicators. It is these concepts that provide the context for nonverbal communication. Space is often associated with social rank and is an important part of business communication. Thus, the space, the environment and artifacts, there are a number of factors that can effect changes in how individuals communicate non-verbally.

##### 1.2.7.1.Space

In an interesting book entitled *The Hidden Dimension*, anthropologist Edward T. Hall discusses space, how people structure it, and how space influences communication."Proxemics" is the term Hall has coined for the interrelated observations and theories of man's use of space as a specialized elaboration of culture. Hall (1969) identified four distances that people maintain between themselvesand others:

- 1.Intimate space is 0 – 45 cm.
- 2.Personal distance is 45 – 120 cm.
- 3.Social distance is 1.2 - 3.6 m.
- 4.Public distance is 3.6 m to out of sight.

For example, it might be considered rude to stand too close to someone in one place but not another. It might be very common to touch someone's arm or shoulder while talking in one place, but this could be considered rude in other

places. In one country, you might greet someone with a kiss on the cheek, and in other places this might be considered too intimate.

#### 1.2.7.2.Artefacts

Artifacts are not just things that people leave behind when they are gone. They can be things that people wear, believe in, or use on a regular basis. For example, Red has been traditionally one of the favourite colours in Chinese culture because the color represents happiness and wealth. While black in earlier years had not enjoyed popularity among Chinese, today that color, particularly glossy and brilliant black, has turned out to be a colour of luxury

#### 1.2.7.3.Environment

Environment involves the physical and psychological aspects of the communication context. More than the tables and chairs in an office, environment is an important part of the dynamic communication process. The perception of one's environment influences one's reaction to it. For example they can be natural and artificial light, color, temperature, tables, chairs, desks, lounges, plants, sound, artwork, magazines, and floor and wallcoverings all have an impact. The environment should satisfy instincts, such as the need for privacy, familiarity and security.

### ***1.3.The functions of non-verbal communication***

According to *The Importance of Effective Communication*, Edward G. Wertheim (2008), nonverbal communication can play five roles:

- Repetition: It repeats and often strengthens the message you're making verbally.
- Contradiction: It can contradict the message you're trying to convey, thus indicating to your listener that you may not be telling the truth.
- Substitution: It can substitute for a verbal message. For example, your facial expression often conveys a far more vivid message than words ever can.
- Complementing: It may add to or complement your verbal message. As a boss, if you pat an employee on the back in addition to giving praise, it can increase the impact of your message.

•Accenting: It may accent or underline a verbal message. Pounding the table, for example, can underline the importance of your message.

Functions of non-verbal communication are universal, no matter which country or context.

### ***1.4.The importance of non-verbal communication***

According to Pease (1984): “The fascinating thing is that the human animal is rarely aware of his postures, movements and gestures that can tell one story while his voice may be telling another”.

In casual communication, according to Levine and Adelman, 93% of the message is conveyed by tone and facial expression; only 7% of the message is transmitted in words.

However, in this graduation paper, we have 3 reasons for the importance of nonverbal communication:

- Firstly, it is easier to remember what people see than what they hear.
- Secondly, non-verbal communication occurs more than verbal communication.
- Thirdly, people can easily be deceived by verbal communication, but it is much more difficult with non-verbal communication.

In conclusion, communication is an important aspect in human life. It is the way one expresses one's knowledge, emotions and skills. Non-verbal communication plays an important role in the communication process; it determines how one interprets the information and actions of others. One needs to be skilled in non-verbal communication and he should also be able to interpret it for smooth flow of communication in any relationship. When the non-verbal signals do not match the words or action of the speaker, it leads to misunderstanding, confusion and mistrust among the audience.

### ***1.5.Hand gesture in communication***

#### ***1.5.1.What is the hand gesture?***

Hand gesture recognition is one of the important problems in vision-related fields such as human-machine interaction, communication, and robotic.

Hand gestures are expressive actions, which we display to communicate our messages. It is a non-verbal mode of communication, wherein we show up different movements of hands and fingers accompanied by various kinds of facial expressions. They have a wide range of meanings, and they are also emblematic of different religious and cultural traditions. Every individual movement has a meaning symbolizing various forms of perceptions.

The meaning and significance of hand gestures can differ from one culture to another. Although people and cultures tend to interpret them in their own way, there are still some gestures which hold universal meanings, that is they mean the same everywhere in the world.

In this paper, we focus on the common hand gestures and the way people using it in Vietnam and America. Besides, we analysis and find out the different meaning between them and when they have positive meaning or negative meaning.

#### *1.5.2. The importance and impact of hand gesture in communication*

Hand gestures often help emphasize certain points of speeches and strengthen the speaker's message. Research shows that stronger speakers use hand gestures, and here are some common motions people use while speaking. People pay attention to the motions being taken during speeches. If you purposely use your body to stress a certain idea, the audience is much more likely to remember what you said. The movement draws attention to what you are saying at that moment and draws attention to the important parts of the speech. A lively speaker leaves a larger impression on listeners than an immobile individual.

Using hand gestures can make the speaker more animated, and it is much more pleasing to the eye to have a moving lecturer as opposed to a stationary speaker the entire time. It is not that the lecturer is boring per se, but more that using motions would prompt more people to stay alert during the presentation. However, hand gestures may not be the way to go for everyone. Do not

randomly insert them into speeches if you do not feel comfortable doing so because it will only come off as unnatural and awkwardly placed.

From my analysis, I found three reasons why hand gesture is important in communication:

1. Hand gestures can help you make the talking atmosphere active. With these gestures other talkers can know your feeling directly. This can make the conversation smoothly.

2. Hand gestures can help other people understand your main point quickly. For example, people used to using different hand gestures to show their different points. A good lecturer or a good talk usually use their gestures to tell the audiences 'this is the most important thing I want to say'.

3. Hand gestures or body gestures can help you talk fluently with the people who speak other languages. Although most people of the world study English, most of them can't speak English very well. So the hands gestures can really help you make the conversation smoothly. For example, I'm a Vietnamese and I can't use English very fluently. If I have a chance to talk with you face to face, I can explain my idea better and have a good conversation with my hand gesture

However, the students in Vietnam, especially HPU's students seems not found the importance of hand gesture in communication in daily life or in business. Through my survey, I realizes most of students still don't understand the meaning of some common hand gesture and the way use it in communication.

## **CHAPTER TWO: AN INVESTIGATION INTO COMMON HAND GESTURES USED BY VIETNAMESE AND AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE USE OF HAND GESTURE OF HPU'S STUDENTS**

### **1.Common hand gestures used by Vietnamese and American people**

As in most cultures, non-verbal communication plays an important role in Vietnamese and American society, sometimes to accompany and to reinforce linguistic symbols, sometimes as to be a substitute for words.

Through my survey for students of English Department of HaiPhong Private University, I found out some common hand gestures in Vietnam and America is handshake, thumbs up, thumbs down, v sign, pointing finger, crossed fingers and finger snapping.

However, with the own cultures in different countries, we may find both similarities and differences in the meaning of hand gestures used by Vietnamese and American people.

#### ***1.1. Handshake***

The handshake has existed in some form or another for thousands of years, but its origins are somewhat murky. One popular theory is that the gesture began as a way of conveying peaceful intentions. By extending their empty right hands, strangers could show that they were not holding weapons and bore no ill will toward one another. Some even suggest that the up-and-down motion of the handshake was supposed to dislodge any knives or daggers that might be hidden up a sleeve. Yet another explanation is that the handshake was a symbol of good faith when making an oath or promise. When they clasped hands, people showed that their word was a sacred bond. "An agreement can be expressed quickly and clearly in words," the historian Walter Burkert once explained, "but is only made effective by a ritual gesture: open, weaponless hands stretched out toward one another, grasping each other in a mutual handshake."





Source:<https://www.morganmckinley.com.au/article/all-important-first-handshake>

A handshake is a globally widespread, brief greeting or parting tradition in which two people grasp one of each other's like hands, in most cases accompanied by a brief up-and-down movement of the grasped hands.

In Western, especially America, handshake is symbol for greeting for daily life, business or any aspects. They believe that handshare is the best way to greeting with strangers, they can easily understand the partners. Besides, it is also a symbol of the united, in business or in politics, the business men or statesmen usually give the power handshakes for the partners to show the welcome, they believe for the others in business relationship

Vietnamese people generally greet each other by joining hands and bowing slightly to each other. However, in big cities, some men have adopted the Western practice of shaking hands. Vietnamese women generally do not shake hands with each other or with Vietnam War men but the custom is acceptable between a Vietnamese woman and non-Vietnamese man. Vietnamese also often refrain from shaking hands with a senior or someone of higher rank. In urban areas, modernized young men and women shake hands. When saying goodbye, Vietnamese often shake hands or bow slightly. When greeting someone of authority clasp both hands

We have some different type of hand shake such as: the dead fish, the bone-crusher, the two handed-shake and the right handshake.

The dead fish is known as “sloppy dishcloth” type of handshake. The person use this type be estimated is weak in character, cold in nature, insincere, lack of commitment. Or if the person who have sweaty hand also seem be wet-



fish type. This type is used in Vietnam but it can disrespect and even be seen as offensive in America.

Source photo: <https://www.director.co.uk/7497-news-what-your-handshake-says-28-june-2015/>

The bone-crusher is the type of handshake where the person crushes the hand of the other until the receiver cringes is often referred to as the bone crusher. Although not a conscious move to test the strength, this type of a handshake is seen as being intimidating. It usually happen between man-to-man in Vietnam.



Source photo: <http://profimpressions.com/blog/5-worst-business-handshakes-business-etiquette/>

And the two-handed shake is engaging one hand with the other person's hand, then placing the other hand on top, creating a comforting enclosure. Usually seen among Politicians, this type of handshake is said to convey the meaning of warmth, friendly, honest and trustworthy. Unless you



know the other person understands the meaning of this handshake avoid it in business.

Source photo: <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/the-image-professor/200912/got-handshake-the-silent-communicator>

### ***1.2. Thumbs up – Thumbs down***

It is widely known that this gesture originates from the gladiatorial contests of ancient Rome, in which the fate of a losing fighter was decided by gestures from the crowd. The belief that the 'thumbs-up' and 'thumbs-down' gestures indicated approval and disapproval .

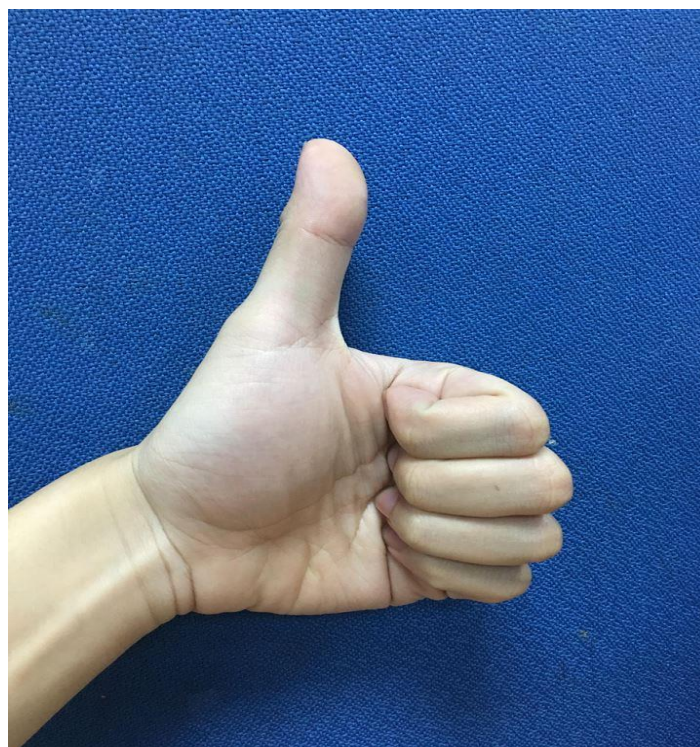
“We don't have videotapes of people from antiquity. We have some sculptural references but it's mostly verbal references,” says Anthony Corbeill, a professor of Latin at the University of Virginia, who wrote a book on gestures in ancient Rome. “Sparing is pressing the thumb to the top of the fist and death is a thumbs-up. In other words, it's the opposite of what we think.”

Historical confusion about that thumb-pressing gesture exposes just how difficult it can be to track the evolution of body language. The Latin term for the gesture of approval, Corbeill explains, is *pollices premere*, which means “press your thumbs” and has been described by Pliny the Elder as a common gesture of good wishes. But that doesn’t help much. “The verb *premere* in Latin is just as ambiguous as ‘press’ in English,” he says. “A thumb can press or be pressed, it works both ways.”

Another reason we know the thumbs-up was the kill signal was a gesture known as the *infestus pollex* or hostile thumb, which is mentioned in texts but, again, isn’t pictured. In antiquity, says Corbeill, “the thumb was hostile in the same way the middle finger was hostile, and it was a threat, just like it is now.” There’s a poem that describes a crowd gesturing towards a gladiator with an unfriendly or hostile thumb, and then the same phrase is used in other contexts where it clearly means the upturned thumb.

In the intervening years, the thumbs-up gesture was mostly mentioned in reference to the Latin. The thumb turned, extending from the hand, was translated from Latin as a sign of “disapprobation” in a number of instances that the Oxford English Dictionary records. From the 1600s until the early 1900s, that’s the primary dichotomy of thumbs: bent up (death) or down (life).

### *1.2.1.Thumbs up*





The thumb raised upwards, with the other fingers curled inwards is universally acknowledged as a gesture indicating "well done" or "things are great".

The thumbs up sign in most American and European cultures meaning things are going according to your plans or something you approve of.

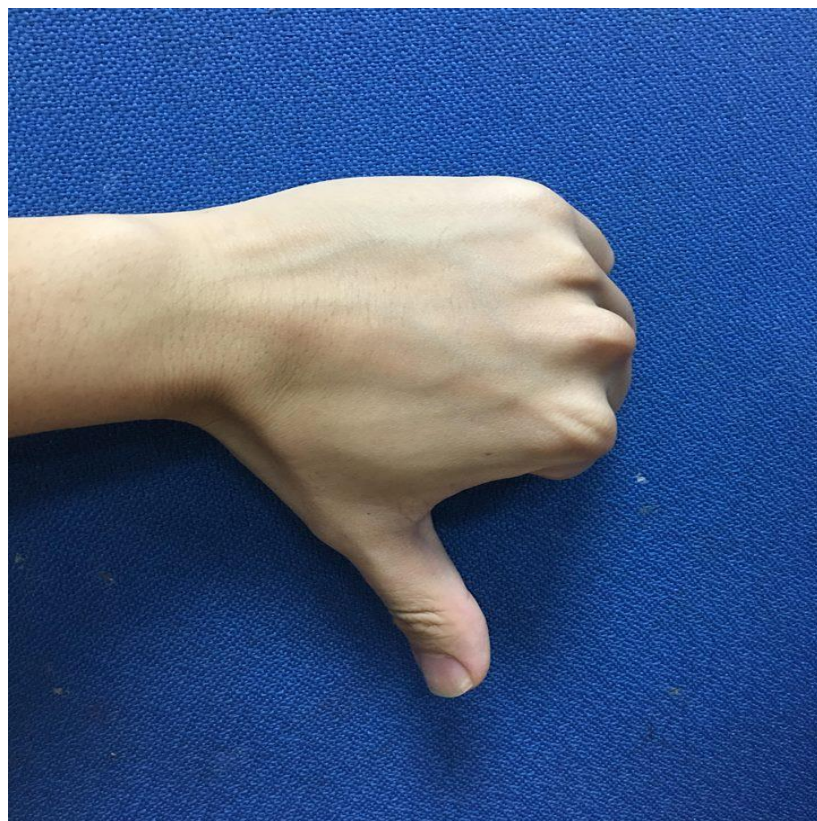
In Vietnam, we have same meaning with thumbs up sign. We can use it to my friends, my family or anyone who deservedly have a compliment.

For example, when you are seeing your friends have a nice outfit, you can give them a thumbs up sign. Or you want to say yes with the opinion of someone, you can use this sign. Besides, thumbs up can use for object not human, when you have a delicious food or watching a great movie... , thumbs up also can be used.

Thus, in Vietnam and America, thumbs up is the approval, the acceptance and the compliment.

### *1.2.2.Thumbs down*

The thumbs down sign obviously means the opposite of a thumbs up sign. It is an indication of something that is bad or something that you do not approve of. It also indicates that something or someone has failed. The thumbs down sign is not used as often as the thumbs up sign. This is a rude and an arrogant



way to indicate failure.

In Vietnam, thumbs down just use to some closes friends or the person who have younger than you when you want to show the disagree or the criticism but it's have the kidding meaning. This sign is not using to someone who older than you or they have higher rank than you, it's not polite and not suitable with culture in Vietnam.

In America, people use thumbs down for their opponents, we can see the fighters use this gesture in press conference before the battle, or the fan of club of football for enemies of other club. Besides, thumbs down can be used when people watched the bad movie in theater.

### ***1.3.V Sign***

A commonly repeated legend claims that the two-fingered salute or V sign derives from a gesture made by longbowmen fighting in the English and Welsh archers at the Battle of Agincourt (1415) during the Hundred Years' War, but no historical primary sources support this contention. The French hated the English archers who used the Longbow with such devastating effect. Any English archers who were caught by the French had their Index and middle fingers chopped off from their right hand- a terrible penalty for an archer. This



led to the practice of the English archers, especially in siege situations, taunting their French enemy with their continued presence by raising their two fingers in the 'meaning "You haven't cut off my fingers !"

One of the most prominent uses of the V sign in modern times can be attributed to the British prime minister Sir Winston Churchill, who popularized the gesture as a symbol of victory during the World War II. By 1941, the British Broadcasting Corporation had launched the "V for Victory" campaign to promote its use and the spirit of resistance in German-occupied territories. The "V for Victory" campaign has had a large influence on popular culture – inspiring, among other things, the title for Alan Moore's V for Vendetta.

During the Vietnam War, the sign was adopted once again as a symbol of victory by Richard Nixon, in similar vein to its usage during the World War II.

Nowadays, it's also a symbol of the winner. The athlete in American usually selfie with a medal that bite their mouth and two fingers make the V symbol to show for the world that they are the winners. Besides, famous people or politicians usually this gesture with meaning of peace in the conferences or the events . They want to give the peace symbol to other countries when they set foot on this countries.

However, in Vietnam, most of the people just use V sign in photographs and they don't know the meaning of this gestures , they rarely use it in communication. Vietnamese just think it's a style posing when they're photographed.

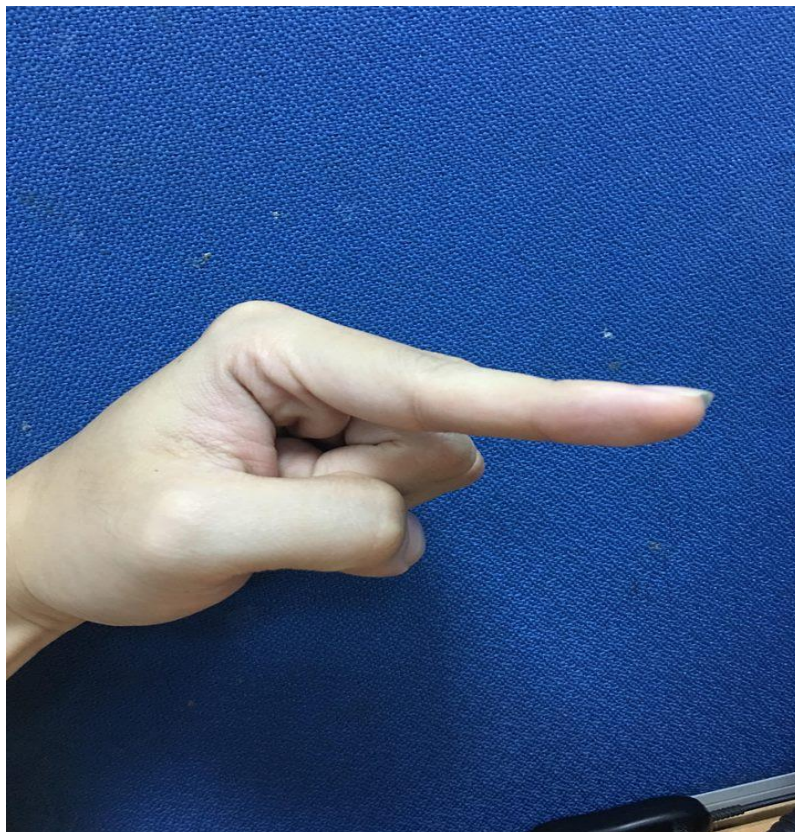


### ***1.4. Pointing finger***

A recruitment poster of the stern-eyed Lord Kitchener has become a defining image of World War One. A clever illustrator's psychological trickery has spawned a thousand imitations, writes Adam Eley.

It is perhaps history's most famous pointing finger.

The image of British war minister Lord Kitchener's index finger unsettlingly aimed at the viewer remains immediately recognisable 100 years after its design with the simple meaning "Wants You" still regularly copied in advertising, it has also served as a satirical motif in the media and inspired military recruitment campaigns across the globe.



Over the early 2000's, a pointing finger came to be an affectionate gesture in the USA with the meaning "Yeah, you, you're cool". This is the way that a man give the compliment to the friends or the teammate in sports. Previously, it had been perceived everywhere as a marginally rude gesture, though it was occasionally used to great effect in advertising

However, it is considered rude to point fingers at others in Vietnam. This hand gesture is an indication of a dominant - to - subordinate behavior in the

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professional world. It is considered a gesture to single out an individual from a crowd. This aggressive signal is not liked by many, as no one likes to be singled out. This is a gesture to be avoided in Vietnam.

### ***1.5. Crossed fingers***

The origin of the gesture traces back to the biblical Kingdom of Israel. Courts of Mosaic law would often render verdicts with the phrase "May God have mercy upon your soul" to reaffirm God's supreme authority over the law. Most judges felt that while they could pass a sentence of death upon a person, they personally did not have the authority to destroy souls and that only God had the authority to do that. As a result, some judges would cross their fingers whenever they said the phrase as a result of concern for the criminal's soul as they said it as a prayer.

Common usage of the gesture traces back to the early centuries of the Catholic Church. Common use of crossed fingers is found in the Christians who



would cross their fingers to invoke the power associated with Christ's cross for protection, when faced with evil. Moreover, Christians, when persecuted by the Romans, used crossed fingers to recognize one another and assemble for Holy Mass. "When they were persecuted in Rome, Christians would secretly come together with the sign of the fish, and they would hold up their crossed fingers, as a Sign of the crossed emblem that had once been on the vestments of the army of Barabbas. It became a custom everywhere, for Christians when meeting, to make the sign of a cross by crossing their fingers. In 16th-century England, people continued to cross fingers or make the sign of the cross to ward off evil, as well as when people coughed or sneezed.

This superstition thus became popular among many early European Christian cultures. In some places, a comrade or well-wisher placed his index finger over the index finger of the person making the wish, the two fingers forming a cross. The one person makes the wish, the other empathizes and

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supports. Over centuries, the custom was simplified, so that a person could wish on his own, by crossing his index and middle fingers to form an X. But traces remain—two people hooking index fingers as a sign of greeting or agreement is still common in some circles today.

Crossed fingers is a hand gesture commonly used to wish for luck in America. Occasionally it is interpreted as an attempt to implore God for protection. The gesture is referred to by the common expressions "cross your fingers", "keep your fingers crossed", or just "fingers crossed".

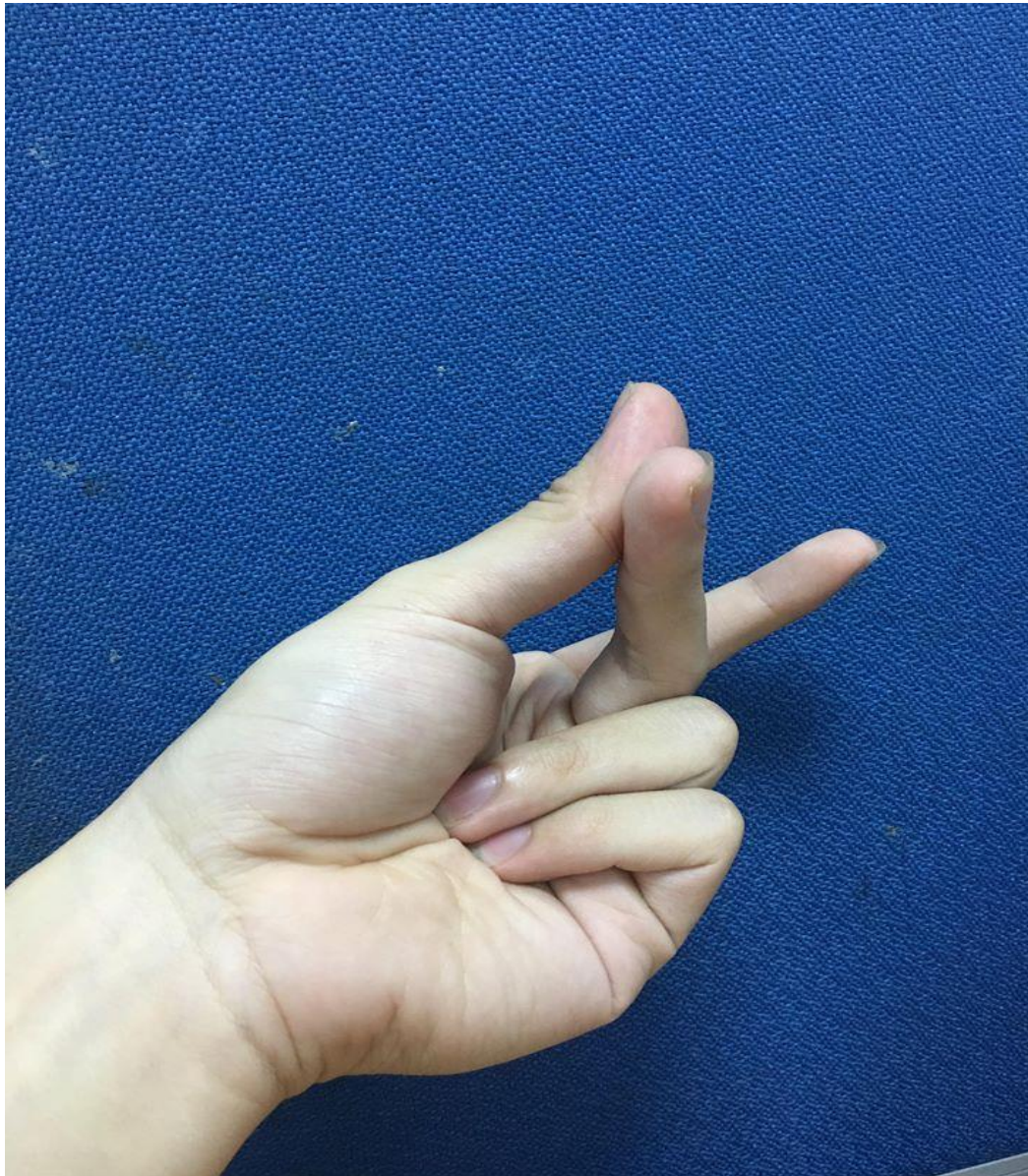
But in Vietnam, this is a version of “the middle finger”, considered a rude and disrespectful gesture. This is an obscene gesture, especially when done while looking at or addressing another person. Next time you visit Vietnam, then, don’t cross your fingers in public. It could send the wrong idea.

### ***1.6.Finger Snapping***

Snapping one's fingers is the act of creating a snapping or clicking sound with one's fingers. Primarily this is done by building tension between the thumb and another (middle, index, or ring) finger and then moving the other finger forcefully downward so it hits the palm of the same hand at a high speed.



Finger Snapping originate in the music, it's used by musicians and dancers as a way to keep the rhythm instead of clapping or percussion to beat



time and control in music.

Nowadays, fingers snapping is popular in America, people usually use it instead of clapping. When American watching the poetry in cafe shop, the only audible reaction from the crowd comes from their thumbs and index fingers snapping in unison. Instead of laughter or clapping, the audience turns to snapping as a form of approval. When a powerful line erupts into thin air, there's a symphony of fingers pop-pop-popping to catch it from falling. The more snaps that fill the empty space, the more people are pursing their lips and

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nodding their heads. If snapping could speak it would chant, “I agree,” or “I feel your pain.”

This quiet signal of agreement is not new; the form of recognition spans back centuries ago. Historians debate where snapping originated or when it began replacing clapping in specific cultures. Some attribute the rhythmic movement to the Ancient Romans’ theatrical performances. In addition to snapping, Romans would raise their handkerchiefs or flap their togas to show their appreciation. The subtle statement didn’t disrupt performer’s scenes and gave viewers enough time to show their amusement.

Besides, Americans can use finger snapping to get the attention of the others, maybe the waiter in restaurant or call a friend when they lost the attention.

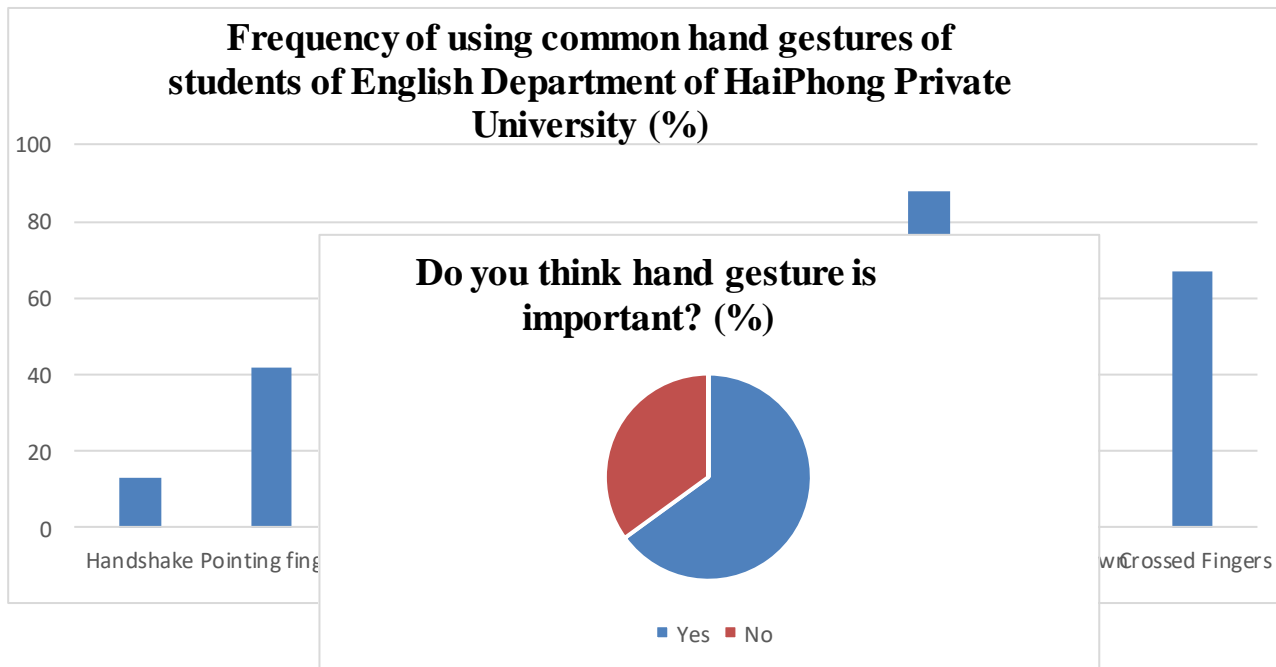
In Vietnam, this gesture can be used to replace for money. This also is a way to demand payment of a debt between friends or when you want to ask someone raise the fee. Vietnamese also use this gesture to get the attention of the others, but they just use it for friends or someone close to them.

## **2.The use of the common hand gestures of the student in HPU**

### ***2.1. Data collection***

As mentioned in the method of the study, a survey was conducted to collect data for the study. I did a small survey with 60 students of English Department in HaiPhong Private University about the use of common hand gestures in communication. Their ages range from 19 to 23. In this graduation paper, the results of this survey will be shown to find out the frequency and meaning of some hand gesture that the students used.

#### *2.1.1.The importance, frequency and objects of using hand gesture of students of English Department of HaiPhong Private University*



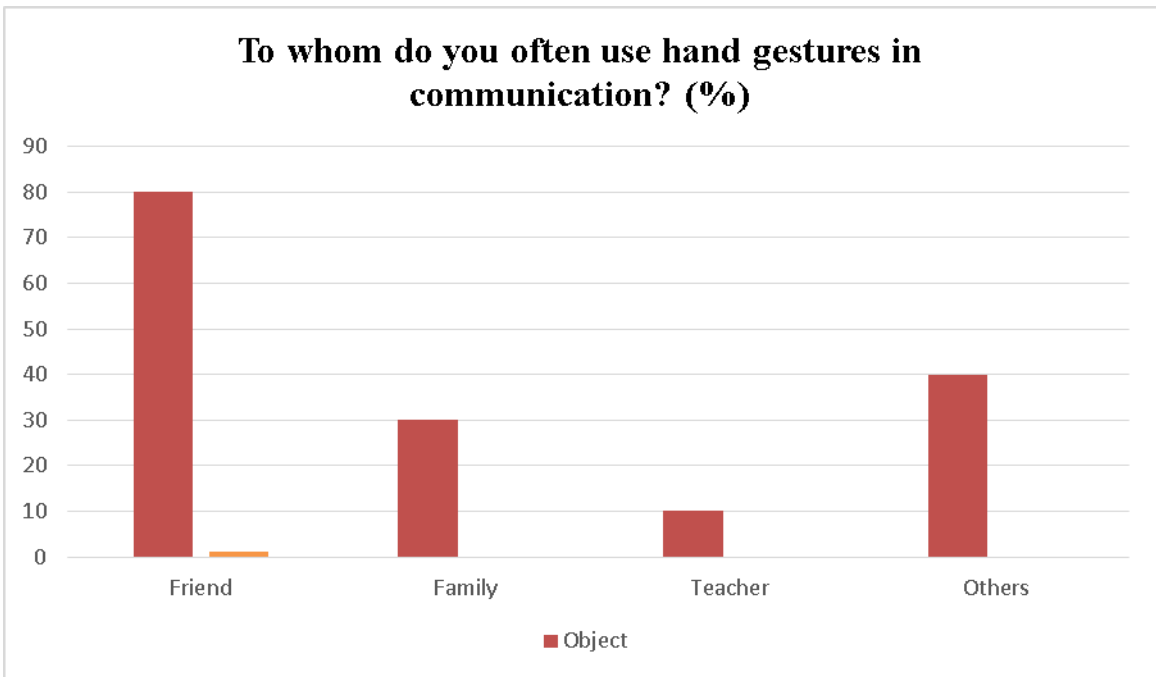
HaiPhong Private University is the location where a survey is completed.

This chart shows that the attitude and interest in using hand gestures of students in English Department of HaiPhong Private University. As we can see, most of students do not care about importance of hand gestures, they almost use saying in conversation. Nearly almost students said “NO” because they do not know the real meaning of hand gestures and do not understand the implication in daily conversation or other aspects. The reason that they use hand gesture because of behavior or imitate some symbol that they saw in the movie or on social network.

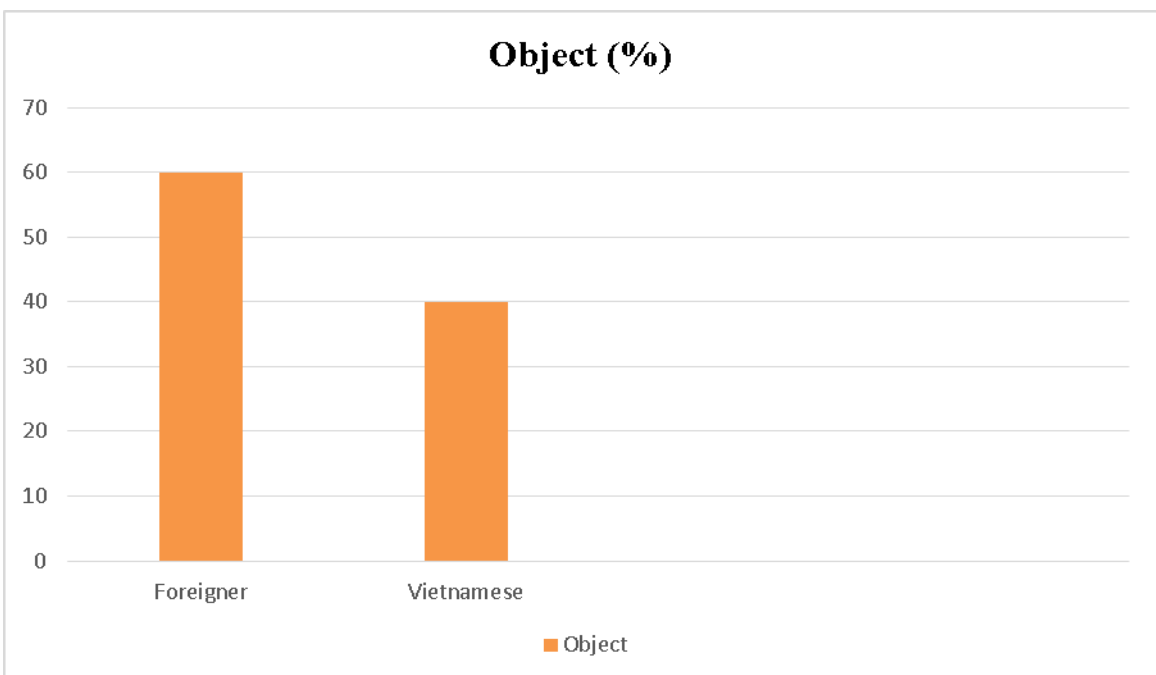
Through second chart show the frequency of using hand gestures, we can see clearly that thumbs up, thumbs down, crossed fingers, finger snapping, pointing finger, V sign and handshake are the common hand gestures used by students of English Department of HPU in their daily life.

Thumbs up is used the most by students with 88% and finger snapping takes the second place with 70%. Next, crossed fingers are used with 67%, thumbs down with 48%, pointing finger with 42% and the V sign with 40%. The handshake with lower frequency is 13%, OK sign with 10% and the last, devil horn is just only 2%.

With less use hand gesture in daily life communication because most of students of English Department of HPU don't understand the importance and real meaning of this common gestures.



As can be seen from table, nearly all students use hand gestures in their interaction with friends who have same old or same rank in society. They feel comfortable when using some gestures with their peers in communication. In contrary, they rarely use hand gesture to their family or teachers or some one who is older or have higher rank in society, because they donot understand the real meaning and the importance of some common hand gestures. Besides, in Vietnamese culture, just using gesture and not saying is considered impolite and disrespectful with older people or those with higher social rank.



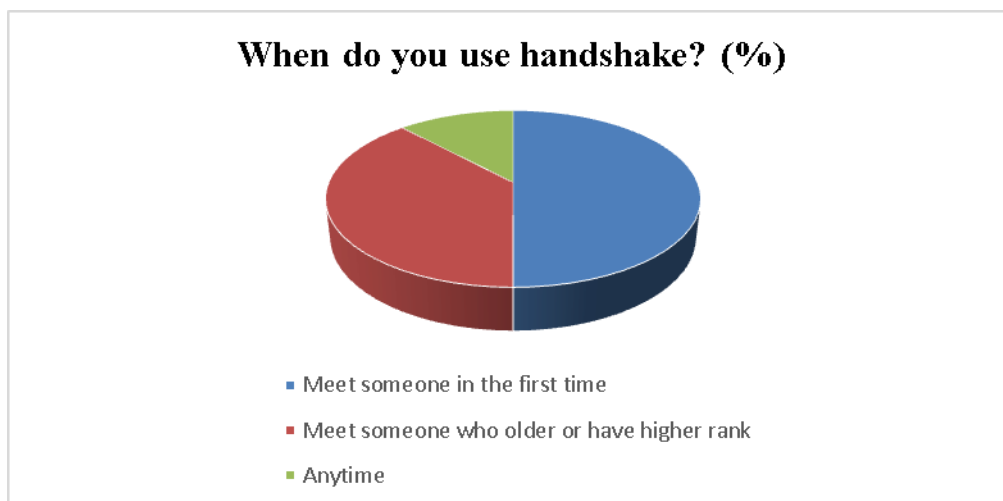
In third chart, we can see use foreigners and Vietnamese nearly the same. Although, taking the chance to meet some foreigners is not popular in daily life, but students still have tendency to use hand gestures with foreigners more than when meet Vietnamese. Firstly, we can realise that foreigners usually have initiatives in using have hand gestures in communication, even foreign teachers. Therefore, students feel comfortable when using some hand gestures with foreigners. Secondly, in some situation, when students donot find appropriate English word to talk with foreigners, they will use hand gestures instead.

## ***2.2.The way to using hand gesture in communication of students of English Department of HPU***

Apart from the frequency and object of using hand gestures of students of English Department of HPU, we can realise thatHPU students sometimes misunderstand the meaning of some common hand gestures in daily life

### ***2.2.1.Handshake***

Students from English Department at HPU usually use handshake in communication. This gesture is compared as the bridge between one person and another . It is important in communication in daily life and in the business.



However, students do not understand the importance of this gesture. Most of students think that hand shake is suitable when meet some one in the first time. Because it is the general greeting way that show the belief or welcome to the partner. Instead of smiling in the first time, hand shake make people feel be welcome and open for good relationship.

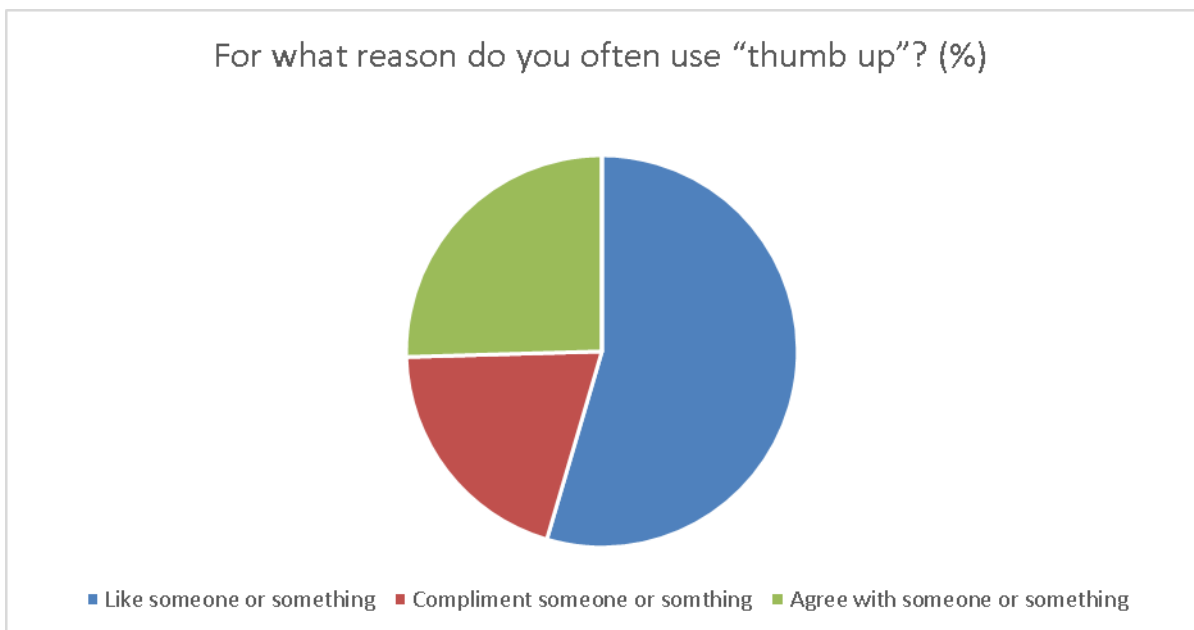


Besides, some students believe that hand shake just suitable with someone who older or have higher rank. Because they think it is the solemn and polite greeting way, it should be use when meet the boss, the big partners or when meet someone who older such as older brother or sister of friends... In contrary, when they meet friends or someone who younger, they just say hello, smile or other ways as punch partners's shoulder to show the closeknit in relationship.

Only 12% students think that hand shake is suitable for anytime, anyone, any place. They think it is the only way to greeting that is suitable for anyone in the whole world. This hand gesture is similar in all cultures worldwide and just have the only one meaning is which greeting.

### 2.2.2.Thumbs up

Thumbs up is the most often used hand gestures of students in HPU. This gesture is known to have the meaning of the approval, the acceptance and the compliment.



Most of students use this hand gesture in daily communication with friends. However, the students use thumbs up with similar meaning to the button "like" in the facebook. We can see people give the "like" to compliment to a topic or a image or because they simply like this thing in social networks. Thus, the students of HPU use thumbs up with the meaning of "like". For example, if

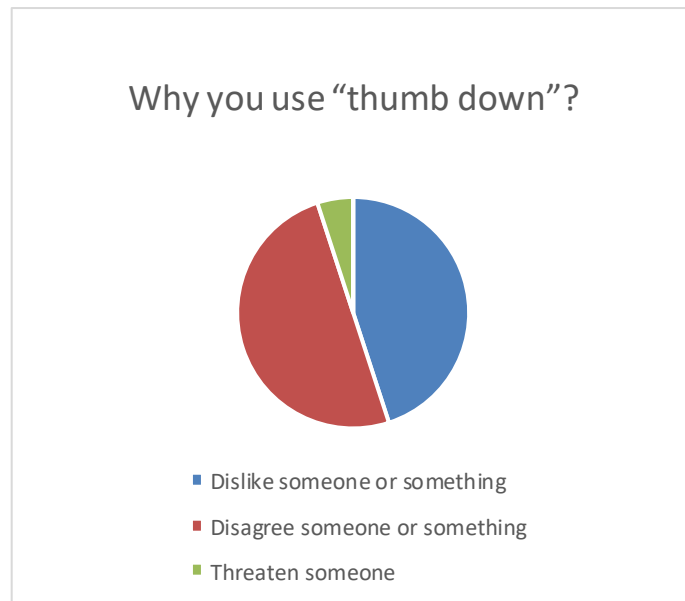
they hear someone talk somethings that they like or they feel happy, they will use thumbs up.

Beside, some students use thumbs up when they want to compliment someone or something. Such as when they see someone have a nice outfit or something new, they use thumbs up instead of saying “Your outfit is very nice”., “You look so charming with this suit”...

Finally, the students use this hand gesture when they agree with someone or something. We can see clearly in some discussion or learning in group, thumbs up means the approval or agreement with idea or opinion of someone.

### 2.2.3.Thumbs down

In contrast with thumbs up, thumbs down has a different meaning which is “bad” or something that you do not approve of. It also indicates that something or someone has failed.



HPU’s English students often use this gesture with friends in university or someone who are younger or at same age with them. Most of student use it with meaning of disagreement or disapproval. For example, in the speech of someone in class which makes everyone feel uncomfortable and fail to agree, they will use thumbs down to show the opposition to this idea or even the speaker.

Beside, it also shows the dislike toward someone or something. When someone creates some jokes that make students feel uncomfortable and angry, they will use thumbs up to show the dislike with this joke but with jolly meaning.

Lastly, students use thumbs down to threaten someone and this percentage occupies 6%. The reason is when they want to warn someone with terrible joke. It can be a warning with joke meaning or serious meaning.

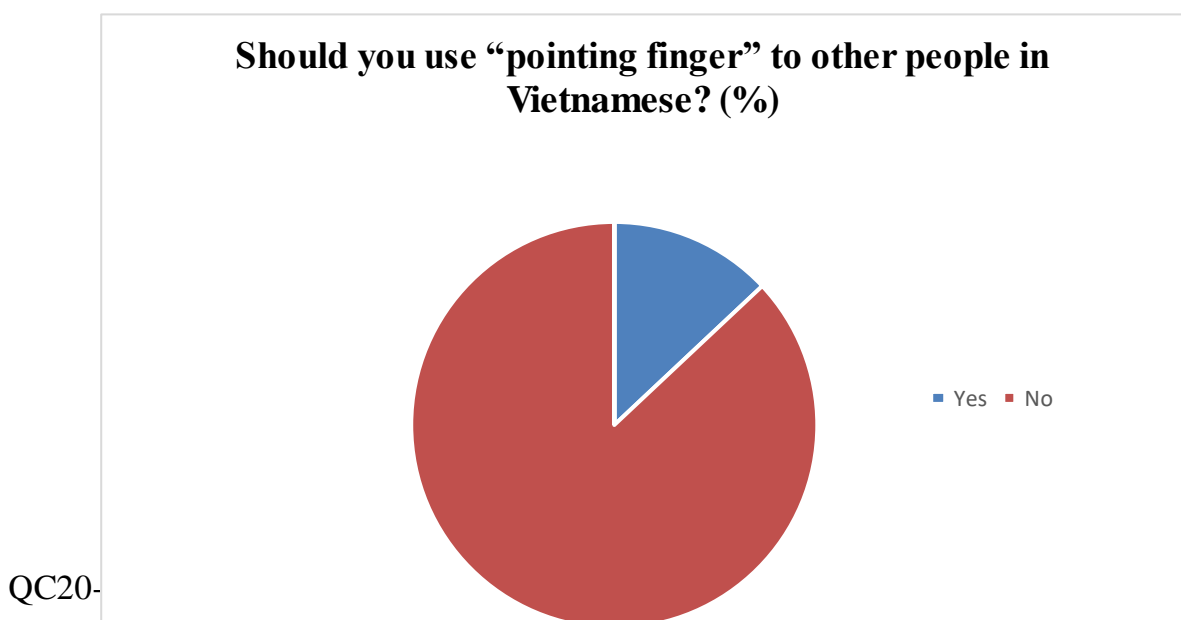
#### 2.2.4. Crossed fingers



Just 5% of students believe that crossed finger has the meaning “good luck” as the Americans do. The remaining 95% students think cross fingers can be used with the meaning of profane language. However, it does not mean mischief, it is the way that students can joke in university. But they just use it for friends or someone who has closeknit relationship and it is not suitable to someone who has higher social rank or older than them or someone who they just meet for the first time.

No one believes this gesture means anger or refusal.

#### 2.2.5. Pointing finger

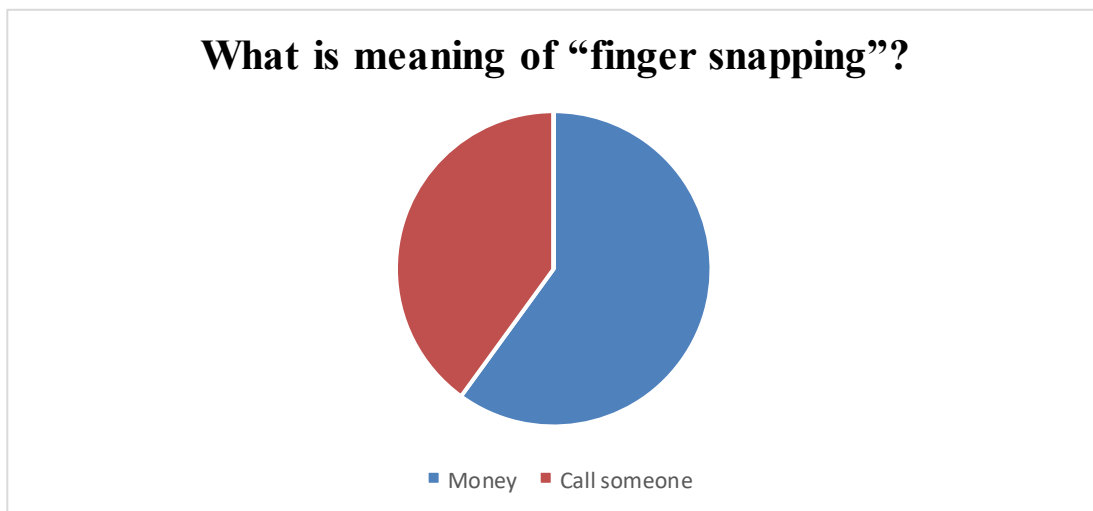


As for students in HPU, they usually use this gesture with friends with the meaning of warning someone. It can be joking or serious.

Pointing finger is the way that friends usually use to respond to the joking performed by the others. It means “be careful, asshole”. Absolutely, it is an obvious joke.

But in some situations, it is very serious. That is when the speakers offend someone and make them hurt, pointing finger will be a real warning. You will be regretful if continue doing it.

However, 87% students believe that pointing finger is an impolite and disrespectful action when you point finger to someone.



#### *2.2.6. Finger Snapping*

Like the others people in VietNam, 60% students use finger snapping as “money”. It is very popular with friends in university. Instead of saying “Give me money back” or “pay back for me”, they just use this gesture and the debtor will understand meaning immediately.

Besides, in school, when someone needs support in the exam, homework or any situations, the friend who receives the offer usually use finger snapping to demand the pay. It is not exactly money but it can be a milktea, coffee or a dinner that the person needs help will pay.

Secondly, 40% students use finger snapping to call someone. When we sit by someone and they lose their focus, we can use finger snapping to call them and attract attention from them.

## **CHAPTER 3. IMPLICATION**

### **3.1. Difficulties in communication**

Through the similar and difference of using hand gestures between Vietnam and America, I realize some difficulties in using hand gestures in communication.

With the similar between Vietnam and America in using hand gestures in communication, it can be the advantage that connect people from different culture to closeknit and open relationship

In contrast, the different in using hand gestures between different countries can lead the misunderstand the meaning in conversation and even worse, it can make conversation failure and break the relationship.

Firstly, the difficulty begin from the lack of understanding about using hand gesutures of students in English Departmen of HaiPhong Private University. Through my survey, I realize most of students do not understand the importance of hand gestures. In communicaiton, using hand gestures to help other people understand your main point quickly and make the conversation smoothly. Lack of understanding about hand gestures can make student be passive in communication and make the conversation meet with difficulties.

For example, hand shake is one of the most common hand gestures is used in the whole world. This gestures is the general greeting that suitable for anyone. In the future, students can have oppotunity work in some big company or even foreign company. When you have a interview, using hand shake make you and interviewer can open–hearted and feel comfortable before interview. Besides, the interviewer will appreciate and think you are a confident person. In contrast, the passive in using hand gesture may make the interview become difficult and prevent the interviewer from trusting you. Moreover, hand gesture is the bridge to connect the people in company and some partners from other corporations. It can make you have more good relationship in the company and in society.

Secondly, misunderstanding about meaning of hand gestures and different culture from different countries can make conversation meet with difficulties. The students in English Department of HPU will have opportunities to interact with foreigners in company or students have chance to study abroad in the future. It can lead to some problems in communication and even worse, it can make conversation breakdowns.

For example, crossed fingers in America is good luck. However, 95% students English Department of HPU do not know this meaning. They just think cross fingers can be used with the meaning of profane language. And if some foreigners use this gesture to students, this will make them feel offended and the conversation can be a complete breakdown.

Lastly, we can make the conversation break down if we use hand gesture in the wrong way. Students can use some hand gestures not suitable in some situations or wrong people or wrong time. For example, finger snapping is the symbol of money when someone who needs to demand payment of a debt. But in the Vietnamese culture, this gesture is just suitable to friends or someone who are younger or of your same age . If you use this gesture with someone who have higher rank or older, this action can be considered disrespectful and impolite. This is the rude in Vietnam.

Besides, the American usually use pointing finger with the meaning “you’re cool” to compliment or encourage someone. Some people in Vietnam also use this gesture with this meaning, they are usually between man-to-man. It is completely suitable in some situations for example a man compliments on his teammates when they score a goal in the football match or encourages someone who have just achieved their purpose. However, in other situations in daily life, pointing finger is an impolite action and even worse, this seems to be a terrible and forbidden action when you point finger to someone who are older or have higher rank.

### **3.2. Implication in teaching Hand gestures in HPU**



Apart from implication in daily life, teachers can implicate in teaching hand gesture in university. Firtsly, with teachers in HPU, they need enhance knowledge about hand gesture and the importance of hand gesture in communication. In teaching general, hand gesture is very important. It is the tool to impart to student with easily and smoothy way and help students understand your main point quickly. Besides, with status is English teachers in one of the biggest university in Hai Phong, teachers of HPU have chance to comunicate and interact with foreigners. Therefore, using hand gestures is very important, it makes the good conversation and gives foreigners the good images about teachers and even HPU.

Secondly, the teachers should students can know real meaning of some common hand gestures and some different meanings in other coutries. With an intention to going to study abroad in nowadays, especially with students in English Department of HaiPhong Private University, most of students will go overseas. The understanding about culture including shelter, food, behavior,.. and even communication is very important to avoid cuture shock. Especially, using hand gesture in overseas is very popular. Therefore, teachers in HPU need to help students have knowledge about the meaning of hand gestures and difference of meanings in different countries. This way makes students have fundamental knowledge about hand gesture and use it in foreign countries. In other way, it can help students avoid culture shock, this status makes many students meet difficulties in other countries and even worse students will give up and come back to Vietnam. Understanding about hand gestures can create the conversation smoothy and helps students can integrate into foreign countries in better way.

And thirdly, the last role of teachers in teaching hand gesture in HPU is give enough knowledge to students to use hand gesture in suitable situation, with right people and right time. Apart from studying abroad, students also have chance to work in foreign company in Vietnam. Understanding and using handgesture with right way can help students create the good relationship with

colleagues or even director Besides, it helps avoid offending other people in company and make the conversation failure.

## **PART THREE: CONCLUSION**

### **1. Recapitulation**

To sum up, hand gestures play an important role in daily communication or any aspects. Hand gestures are an ideal suggestion for anyone who needs to create helpful communication without language. This graduation paper provides readers with useful information and figures to help them understand and practice positive things in near future work environment.

The graduation paper includes three major parts. Part I is the introduction of the research. It consists of rationale, the aims, research questions, scope, the method and the design of the study. Part II is the development combining three chapters. The first chapter deals with the theoretical background which provides readers with the knowledge of general non-verbal communication. The second chapter concentrates on the different and similar in using hand gestures between Vietnam and America and the using hand gesture in communication of the students in English Department of HaiPhong Private University. Through this comparison, we can see clearly the difference of culture of Vietnam and America. Besides, this part provides readers data from a survey which was conducted to answer the research questions. The data is collected from the behavior and frequency of students in English Department of HaiPhong Private University. This survey also shows the knowledge and mistake of student in using hand gesture in communication. The final chapter is the analysis of difficulties in communication and implication hand gestures in teaching English for students of English Department of HPU in using hand gestures. This chapter shows the mistakes of student in using hand gesture in daily life and the lack of understanding the meaning lead the difficulties in communication. Besides, we can see the role of teachers of HPU in teaching hand gesture for students. Part III is an overview of the whole study.

### **2. Recommendations**

In my opinion, in the future, the students in English Department of HaiPhong Private University will graduate and have opportunities to work in

foreign companies. The using hand gesture can be the way to connected with foreigners in communication. With some students who speak English not very good, hand gestures can shows their ideas or feelings for the foreign colleagues in company.

Thus, the students in English Department of HaiPhong Private University should have serious attitude with using hand gestures in communication. Besides, students should find out the meaning and the difference culture in using hand gestures.

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**APPENDIX**  
**CÂU HỎI KHẢO SÁT**

**Survey Question for student of English Department in HPU**

XIN KÍNH CHÀO ANH/CHỊ Xin Anh/ Chị vui lòng dành ra một ít thời gian quý báu của mình để giúp tôi hoàn thiện bảng khảo sát bên dưới. Xin lưu ý, không có câu trả lời nào đúng hoặc sai. Tất cả các câu trả lời đều có giá trị như nhau và rất cần thiết, các ý kiến của Anh/ chị được giữ bí mật tuyệt đối.

**I.THÔNG TIN CHUNG**

- Tên Anh/ Chị:.....
- Giới tính: Nam Nữ
- Độ tuổi của Anh/ Chị thuộc nhóm nào?
  - 1.Dưới 18
  - 2.Từ 18-30 tuổi
  3. Từ 31 đến 45 tuổi
  4. Trên 45 tuổi
- Nghề nghiệp: .....

**II.CÂU HỎI KHẢO SÁT**

- 1.Do you think hand gestures is important in communication?
  - A.Yes
  - B.No
- 2.Do you care about using hand gestures in communication?
  - A.Yes
  - B.No
- 3.How often you do use hand gestures in communication?
  - A.Sometimes
  - B.Always
  - C.Rarely
  - D.Never

4. Do you usually use hand gestures to foreign people or Vietnamese people?

- A. Yes, I do it to foreign people
- B. Yes, I do it to Vietnamese people
- C. Yes, I do it to both
- D. No, I never do it to either of them

5. To whom do you often use hand gestures in communication?

- A. Friends
- B. Family members
- C. Teachers
- D. Colleagues
- E. Anyone

6. What is popular hand gesture in Vietnam and American?

- A. Thumbs up
- B. OK sign
- C. Pointing Finger
- D. Thumbs down
- E. V Sign
- F. Handshake
- G. Finger Snapping
- H. Devil Horn
- I. Crossed Finger

7. What do you think about meaning of V Sign gesture?

- A. Approval
- B. Disgust
- C. Refuse
- D. Happiness

Explain why you choose A, B, C or D

.....

8. When do you use handshake?

- A. When you meet someone in the first time

B. When you meet a person who is older or have higher rank

C. Anytime

Explain why you choose A, B, C or D

.....

9. What is meaning of crossed fingers in Vietnamese?

A. Good luck

B. Disgust

C. Refuse

D. Anger

Explain why you choose A, B, C or D

.....

10. Should you use “pointing finger” to other people in Vietnamese?

A. No.

B. Yes.

Explain why you choose A or B

.....

11. What is meaning of “finger snapping”?

A. Money

B. Call someone

Explain why you choose A or B

.....

12. “OK sign” is the same in Vietnam and America?

A. Yes

B. No.

C. I don't know



13. For what reason do you often use “thumbs up”?

A. You like something or something

B. You want to compliment someone or something

C. You agree with someone or something

Explain why you choose A or B or C .....

14. Why you use “thumbs down”?

A. You dislike someone or something

B. You disagree with someone or something

C. You threaten someone or something

Explain why you choose A or B or C .....