

GESTURES USED BY MARGARET THATCHER IN *THE IRON LADY* MOVIE

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Abstrak

Komunikasi merupakan hal yang penting dalam kehidupan manusia. Gestur adalah kepentingan utama bagi seseorang untuk mengekspresikan kebutuhan, rasa, opini dan maksud didalam komunikasi. Penelitian ini memfokuskan pada bagaimana seseorang menggunakan gestur dalam film yang bertujuan menunjukkan status seseorang dalam percakapan. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa gestur seseorang yang memiliki status tinggi. Yang meliputi: (1) apa saja macam-macam gestur yang digunakan oleh Margaret Thatcher dalam film *The Iron Lady* (2) di konteks apa tipe gestur digunakan oleh Margaret Thatcher dalam film *The Iron Lady* (3) bagaimana efek dari penggunaan gestur oleh Margaret Thatcher dalam film *The Iron Lady* pada lawan bicara. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskripsi yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan dan menganalisa gestur oleh Margaret Thatcher. Teori utama yang digunakan adalah macam-macam gestur oleh Nierenberg dan Calero (2001). Data analisis melalui proses mengurangi data, menyajikan dan menyimpulkan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penelitian ini menemukan beberapa macam gestur yang digunakan oleh seseorang yang memiliki status tinggi dalam film. Yaitu senyum sederhana, senyum lebar, senyum bujur, menyalangkan kaki, gestur dengan kaca mata, berjabat tangan, menunjuk, mengunci pergelangan kaki, dan menggenggam tangan dengan rapat. Setiap gestur memiliki arti dan efek masing-masing tergantung pada konteks dalam percakapan, contohnya Margaret Thatcher menggunakan senyum lebar untuk menunjukkan kegembiraannya dalam situasi semiformal, gestur tersebut membuat lawan bicara memberikan senyum dan menikmati pembicaraan.

Kata kunci: Gestur, gaya berbicara, konteks.

Abstract

Communication is the important thing of human life. Gesture is the central importance to people expression of needs, feelings, opinions, and intentions in communication. This study focuses on how the gestures used by someone in the movie correlating to the purpose of showing the status in conversation. The purpose of this study is to analyze the gestures of someone who has high status and describe the effect to the interlocutors. The description consists of (1) what kinds of gestures that are used by Margaret Thatcher in *The Iron Lady* movie; (2) under what context does the type of gestures are used by Margaret Thatcher in *The Iron Lady* movie; (3) how are the effects of using gestures by Margaret Thatcher in *The Iron Lady* movie to the interlocutors. This study used descriptive qualitative method which is conducted to describe and analyze the gestures used by Margaret Thatcher. The main theory is the kinds of gestures by Nierenberg and Calero (2001). The data analysis requires the process of reducing the data, displaying and concluding. The result shows that this study has found several kinds of gestures which are used by someone who has high status in the movie. They are simple smile, broad smile, oblong smile, cross the leg, gesture with glasses, hand shaking, pointing index finger, lock the ankle, and tightly clenched hands. Each of the gestures has their own meaning and effect to the interlocutors depending on the context in conversations, for example Margaret Thatcher uses broad smile to show her gladness in semiformal situation, the gesture makes the interlocutor give smile and enjoy the conversation.

Keywords: Gesture, Speech Style, Context.

INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool to communicate each other in society. Language is the important thing that always used by people to share the idea or express the feeling. This study deals with sociolinguistics, as Wardhaugh (2006:1) states that language cannot be separated with society. Language can be defined as verbal, physical, biological innate and a basic form of communication. Communication is the important thing of human life. It is a way of interaction, sending and receiving a message or information through signals such as verbal and nonverbal from a person to other people such as eye contact, voice tone, and gestures. It is also exchanging thoughts, feeling, and emotions.

- **Language and Social Context**

Language is the important thing in society that is used to socialize each other. People need to share idea or express the feeling by using language. Yule (2014) states that language is the cement of the society, allow people to live, work, and play together. Language and the society are the two parts that cannot be separated. It is because society uses the language as medium to communicate. Levine and Adelman (1982) also assumed that the study of language clarifies the verbal and written language, so people have to consider that in many ways, communications are much expressed nonverbally. Then, people may often use some parts of their body when they speak to others because some types of communication people particularly express nonverbally than verbally.

- **Ethnography of Communication**

Schiffrin (1994:138) said that ethnography of communication is one approaches of discourse analysis. Ethnography of communication is a kind of linguistics which is emphasizing language not only as a formal system of grammar but also relating the culture in the context of social life. She also defined that language use in speech situations, events, and acts help realize the cultural norms that underlie the way someone act toward one another. These components were originally formulated by Dell Hymes, he classified the formula known as SPEAKING grid. (S=situation, P=participant, E=ends, A=act, K=key, I=instrument, N=norms, G=gender).

- **Types of Gestures**

Gesture is the part of nonverbal communication that is conveyed by a part of the body, used instead of or in combination with verbal communication. Levine and Adelman (1982: 44) states that “gesture is like specific body movements that carry meaning.” This can be related to communication, the ability to intervene somebody to correct communication problems by utilizing the different ways of practical communication between verbal and nonverbal communication. Matsumoto, David et al (2013: 4) define that nonverbal communication as the transfer and exchange of message in any and all modalities that do not involve words such as the body language and gesture. Commonly, the message which is delivered by nonverbal communication relates to people behavior in a conversation because when they speak, their gesture will also speak. It is the reason that this study analyses gesture to be learned. Allan and Barbara Pease (2004: 347) states that the people who has high status and educated more use the vocabulary while the people who has less status and educated use more on gesture than words to communicate his message because they want to replace the word to gesture. According to explanation above, gesture have close relationship with cultures and also social acceptances in a society. Different culture will produce different social acceptance, so that there are many gestures that re not universal, so this study concern with Margaret Thatcher’s gesture which commonly used by people around the world, especially as the prime minister in United Kingdom who has a high social status.

- a. Head or face gesture**

A smile, according to Levine and Adelman (1982:45), smile is the kind of an expression of pleasure, which has many functions. For the example, woman's smile at a policeman who is about to give her a ticket does not carry the same meaning as the smile she gives to a young child. That smile may express affection, convey polite-ness, or disguise true feelings. Based on Nierenberg and Calero (2001:14) there are nine types of smiles, but three of them are very common used by people around the world: simple smile, upper smile, and broad smile. Simple smile is the lips curve back and up but remain together and there is no teeth expose. It refers to he is smiling to himself. Then, upper smile often used as a greeting smile when friends meet, or, sometimes, when children

greet their parents. Next, broad smile is commonly seen during play and is often associated with laughing. Moreover, Nierenberg and Calero (2001) also stated there is another kind of smile, it is called oblong smile. Oblong smile usually tends to use when people have to be polite.

b. Hand gesture

Hand gesture consists of hand shaking, tightly clenched hands and pointing index finger. Hand gesture is a modification of both hand raised indicates that no weapon are held of the primitive gesture. By the time, the modern handshake is a welcoming gesture where the palms interlocking signify openness and the touching signifies oneness as stated by Nierenberg and Calero (2001:19). Nierenberg and Calero also states that tightly clenched hands refer to frustration. The gesturer is uncertain and sorely needs to be made doubly sure before agreeing to resolve an issue or reach a compromise. While pointing index finger used to point something or someone but Nierenberg and Calero (2001) said that some people pointing them in a gesture of reprimand or admonishment, or for emphasis.

c. Leg gesture

As Nierenberg and Calero (2001:30) states that people who cross their legs seem to be the ones who give others the most competition and need the greatest amount of attention. In addition, Nierenberg and Calero (2001) also assumed that in a negotiation situation, cross the leg has different meaning. During the stage of the negotiation one or both of the negotiators have their legs crossed when issues are being presented and discussed. Someone who crosses her legs seems to be the ones who give others the most competition and need the greatest amount of attention. Moreover, according to Nierenberg and Calero (2001), people who sit with their ankles locked, they feel uncomfortable, edgy, or dissatisfied with what was happening.

d. Gesture with glasses

This kind of gesture refers to an evaluation. An evaluating gesture that causes a negative emotional reaction in others is the one of dropping eyeglasses onto the lower bridge of the nose and peering over them. Nierenberg and Calero explained that the recipient of the stare feels that he is being closely scrutinized and

looked down upon. Many executives who wear "granny" glasses for reading purposes are especially likely to elicit this reaction inadvertently from subordinates.

- **Speech Style**

Martin Joos (1967) stated that speech style is the forms of language that using for speaker and it depends on the degree of formality. He concludes in five styles. First style is frozen style. It is a style which is used in very formal situation such as in palace, church ritual, speech ceremony and others occasion. Second style is formal style which is used in important or serious setting. This style is considered to inform and the background information is form into text in complex sentence. Next, consultative style is commonly used in semiformal situation that happens in two way participation and the structures are simpler than formal. The fourth is casual style. This style is a style which is applied in informal situation or conversation among friends and sometimes with members of a family. The last is intimate style which is used in intimate utterance that does not giving the addressee information outside the speaker's background.

It is proved by Wardaugh (2006:51) that there are some factors people may try to relate the level formality chosen those are the kind of occasions; the various social, age and other differences that exists between participants; the particular task that is involved, for example writing or speaking; and the emotional involvement of one or more of the participants. Moreover, the level of formality in language style in communication is also influenced by the level of social diversity, and age that related to the speaker. Thus, it is clear that in this study, the use of language style within the gesture by Margaret Thatcher is in various types which are influenced by the level of formality.

This study uses 3 research questions. Those are what kinds of gestures that are used by Margaret thatcher, under what context does the type of gestures are used by Margaret thatcher and how are the effects of using gestures by Margaret thatcher to the interlocutors. Then this study aimed to analyse and describe the types of gestures used by Margaret Thatcher, the using of those gestures in several contexts, and the effect to the interlocutors of using the gestures. All of the

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research questions are about in *The Iron Lady* movie.

METHOD

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. This study focuses on the gestures which are used by Margaret Thatcher in *The Iron Lady* movie. The subject of this study was the main character, Margaret Thatcher who is the Prime Minister of United Kingdom in *The Iron Lady* movie. Then, the data used for this study was the gestures and utterances occurred in the movie.

The writer was the main instrument in the collecting data process of this study. The writer became the researcher who collected the data, analyzes the data and reported the data as this study. This study also used the tools to support the data that was useful in analyzing. They were *The Iron Lady* movie, internet, book, and digital file.

DISCUSSION

Table 1 Data analysis result

Gestur e	Speech Style	Interloc utor	Effect
Simpl e smile	Formal style	Public	Follow the speech and give smile back
	Consulta tive style	The colleague s	Pay attention
		The Member of Parliame nt	Pay attention, end the debate and leave the conversat ion
		The interview er	Follow the answer and give smile back
	Intimate style	Carol (daughter)	Obey the instructio ns
Broad smile	Consulta tive style	The colleague	Smile

		s	
		The interview er	Smile and enjoy the conversat ions
		Public	Smile and enjoy the campaign
	Intimate style	Carol (daughter)	Laugh
Oblong smile	Formal style	Public	Respect, follow the speech and smile back
		The oppositio n party	Listen and respect
	Consulta tive style	The woman (stranger)	Smile and respect
		The US Secretary	Follow and listen the conversat ion
		Public	Respect and interested
Hand shakin g	Consulta tive style	The woman (stranger)	Appreciat e
Tightl y clenched hands	Casual style	The Member of Parliame nt	Tell the problem directly and listen the command
Pointing index finger	Formal style	The oppositio n party	Angry
	Intimate style	Husband	Laugh
Cross the leg	Consulta tive style	The Member of Parliame nt	Pay attention and enjoy the conversat ion
		The US Secretary	Pay attention
	Intimate style	Carol (daughter)	Follow the instructio n, enjoy and focus

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Lock the ankle	Consultative style	The woman (stranger)	Talk calmly
Gesture with glasses	Casual style	Geoffrey (The Member of Parliament)	Explain the problem directly

The findings show that in during the observation of this research, it can be seen that this study has found some gestures and speech styles used by Margaret Thatcher in the movie. The gestures are simple smile, broad smile, oblong smile, cross the leg, gesture with glasses, hand shaking, pointing index finger, lock the ankle, and tightly clenched hands. The results are as following the explanation of Nierenberg and Calero (2001) about gesture. Then, the speech styles are formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. The results are as following the explanation of Martin Joos (1967) about speech style.

This study found that certain gestures have each different meaning and using related to the context and interlocutor of the conversation. This is relevant to the theory in gesture by Nierenberg and Calero (2001) that the understanding of gestures is very important to know the context. The example is smile gesture which has been used mostly in conversation. The speaker often smiles in any situations. This is following what had been stated by Allan and Barbara Pease (2004) that someone who has high status or power and educated she more likely to have relaxed or smiling faces.

Furthermore, Margaret Thatcher is the prime minister in Britain who has high power, high status and high education. According to Nierenberg and Calero (2001) simple smile is the lips curve back and up but remain together then the teeth are close. It shows when Margaret Thatcher meets with the colleagues. They underestimate her but Margaret Thatcher believes that she is competent and has good education so she does not care others. Then, in the SPEAKING Grid by Dell Hymes shows the genre is small talk it indicates the semiformal situation. It also shows the utterances use consultative style (Martin Joos, 1967, see further in chapter 2) because the situation happens among colleagues those are Margaret Thatcher, businessman and the Member of Parliament. This gesture shows that she is proud

of herself and has high competence to be the new Member of Parliament. Actually, the colleagues pay attention to her. In other word, she succeeds to convince the colleagues that she has able to be the new Member of Parliament because the first time they are uncertain about her. The gesture also shows when she talks with the Member of Parliament. The Member of Parliament disagrees with Margaret Thatcher's decision about the government problem but she tends to smile to control her emotion. The utterances also use consultative style because the situation is semiformal situation but this scene shows that Margaret Thatcher's is high intonation based on the SPEAKING Grid analysis. It tells that she is very angry but she performs simple smile. From the situation, it tells that simple smile refers to fake smile. She just wants to decrease the tension between the Member of Parliament and her. It makes the Member of Parliament end the debate and tends to leave Margaret Thatcher.

Nonetheless, Margaret Thatcher shows the simple smile in other situation. It looks like when she meets with the Member of Parliament in the semiformal situation because it shows the consultative style (Martin Joos, 1967) and the genre is small talk (Dell Hymes). They talk about the planning to make Margaret Thatcher to be the prime minister in Britain. The simple smile means that she is smiling to herself because she feels unbelievable about the planning. Although she feels surprise, she shows the simple smile to enjoy the moment and manage her feeling. The gesture influences the interlocutor response. They directly pay attention to her explanation.

This study found that simple smile has different meaning in different interlocutor and the situation. The situation happens when Margaret Thatcher speeches in front of the public. The gesture is used to attract the public's intention, because she goes to the election. Then the tone is high intonation, it indicates that she is full of enthusiasm to give the speech in front of the public. In this situation, she must show her ability and attitude to the public. The gesture makes the audiences follow her speech and directly smile to her. It also shows that Margaret Thatcher uses formal style (Martin Joos, 1967) in this campaign speech that is attended by the colleagues, the Member of Parliament, the government staff, consultants, and the public.

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Moreover, the gesture also shows that she talks with the full of proudness of herself when Margaret Thatcher talks with the interviewer in television show,. It makes she has good attention to others by her smiling. Although she looks like happy but the smile is used to persuade the audiences because she will go to the election. But she succeeds to attract the interviewer attention. He follows the way her answers the questions during the interview and also smiles to her. It contrasts to another situation when Margaret Thatcher talks with her daughter. She performs the simple smile to her daughter but it indicates that she proud of herself and she is happy and enjoy to having conversation with her daughter. It is also proved by the speech style used. The style is intimate style (Martin Joos, 1967) because the utterances between mother and daughter, Margaret Thatcher and Carol. Then, because of her smile her daughter can follow the instructions clearly.

Nierenberg and Calero (2001) have estimated that real smile pull back both mouth and the eyes and those smiles will automatically appear based on the situation happen among the speakers. It performs when she has dinner with the colleagues whom they ask about her social background; she can answer those questions fluently and full of proud with broad smile. It is because she feels happy can attend to the dinner with the colleagues. She enjoys during the conversation in this semiformal situation. It causes the colleagues respond to her smile with smile, too. That is the reason Margaret Thatcher more proud of herself.

Moreover, the kind of this gesture reflects to proudness, gladness, and it comes straight from the heart unconsciously. This is proved by Nierenberg and Calero (2001) that broad smile is often associated with laughing. It shows when she teaches her daughter to drive. She gives the instruction with laughing and funny to her daughter because her daughter feels nervous. By using broad smile, her daughter can decrease her nervous and laugh directly. The style uses intimate style. Related to Martin Joos (1967), intimate style happens among family members. Margaret Thatcher shows the intimacy with her daughter by using intimate style.

In contrast, Margaret Thatcher performs broad smile when she has campaign to the public. She gives a speech about her promises if she wins in the election in front of the public. The situation looks like semiformal

situation so that it uses consultative style (Martin Joos, 1967). Commonly, the broad smile refers to the gladness but in this case Margaret Thatcher shows the broad smile to persuade the public because she has campaign to the public. She promotes herself to the public. In other word, the gesture is in order to get the intimacy with the public. Another data that use the same broad smile in consultative style is when Margaret Thatcher has interview in talk show. In this scene, she must give the best answer from questions that given to her. The broad smile is to attract and persuade the public because the talks show is the part of campaign. The effects are the interlocutors give her smile directly and listen to her.

Then, the oblong smile appears in several situations when she speeches to the public, US secretary, a woman, and the member of opposition party. Oblong smile tends to use when someone have to be polite as Nierenberg and Calero (2001) stated. Margaret Thatcher is the important person in Britain so she has good attitude especially to speak in front of others. It proofs in the analysis above when she speeches to the public. She must keep her image to the public in the campaign because when someone goes to the election, she must have good impression to the public. Also, she performs oblong smile when she gives the winning speech in front of the parliament building to the public. In other word, she uses the gesture to persuade the public and it is supported by using the formal style. According to Martin Joos (1967), the formal style uses in speech. It proved by Margaret Thatcher speaks in front of the public in campaign speech. Then, she also uses consultative style in outdoor campaign because the campaign is semiformal situation. Moreover, the oblong smile also uses in another semiformal situation. It shows when Margaret Thatcher is having talk with the stranger. As the important person in Britain she must keep her attitude to others, it looks like when she meets the woman who admires her. She shows her politeness to the woman by her gesture, that is oblong smile. Those situations make the interlocutors more respectful to Margaret Thatcher.

Nevertheless, she performs the oblong smile in bad situation. It is when she meets the US Secretary in negotiation. The style uses consultative style (Martin Joos, 1967), it happens in two way participants, between Margaret Thatcher and the US Secretary .She is angry with him because of the cases. Her

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intonation is high. Although she is angry with the US Secretary, she still smiles to him. She smiles to him because she tends to be polite to him. As the prime minister, she must keep her attitude in every situation. Because of her smile, it makes the US Secretary listen to her talking and respect to her. Moreover, she also shows the oblong smile in formal situation. It proved by the utterances used. The utterances are formal style. The situation is when she is angry to the opposition party in the meeting. But she still gives the oblong smile to respect the member of opposition party. She shows the oblong smile to attract others attention. It makes the interlocutors respect to her.

In addition, Margaret Thatcher looks like sitting with crossing the leg gesture when she is having a negotiation with the US Secretary. They keep their own believing. Nierenberg and Calero (2001) have assumed that someone who is in negotiation situation where she still had his legs crossed, she seems to be the one who gives the most competition and need the greatest amount of attention. Margaret Thatcher crosses her leg to attract the US secretary attention because she wants him to listen carefully what are her arguments. This gesture also refers to defensiveness. It indicates that Margaret Thatcher conducts the negotiation. She wants to win in the negotiation, she disagree about the US secretary opinion. Nonetheless, when she meets the Member of Parliament in the negotiation situation she feels enjoy with cross the leg gesture. In this case, she also needs the attention because she is the center of the conversation. The conversation topic is the planning of the new leader in the party. Her friends or the Member of Parliament persuade her to join the election. She feels surprise about the idea because she never thinks about it. She performs this gesture in order to make the situation friendly so her friends can enjoy during the conversation.

Then, when she meets with the member of opposition party, she is pointing index finger to them. It is because she is angry to them. She is angry because the members of opposition party do not want to listen to her. It supported by her intonation. She delivers her argument with high intonation. According to Nierenberg and Calero (2001), pointing index finger is a gesture of reprimand or admonishment. In this situation, pointing index finger is to show the anger or to scold the member of opposition party. The effect is the

opposition party feel angrier to her and they keep her argument to others.

However, pointing index finger has different meaning in another situation. It looks like when she is pointing index finger to her husband, she is angry to her husband because he does not wear the scarf. She is worry about her husband because the weather is cold so she asks her husband to care about his health and wear the scarf. In this case, she is pointing index finger to her husband because she cares about him. It is supported by the style used. The style is intimate style; it indicates that Margaret Thatcher has close relationship with the interlocutor that is between a wife and a husband. In other word, she is angry to her husbands with love. This pointing index finger has different effect from the previous explanation. It is because Margaret Thatcher has close relationship with the interlocutor and she is not reel angry to him, it refers to worry. Therefore, her husband is not angry to her on the contrary he laughs because he knows that she loves him.

Next, it is hand shaking gesture. It happens when Margaret Thatcher meets the stranger. As stated by Nierenberg and Calero (2001), this kind of gesture is a gesture of welcome. Margaret Thatcher shakes her hand to welcome the woman and start the conversation. It indicates between Margaret Thatcher and the woman want to get close relationship. It supported by the style used. The style is consultative because the situation is semiformal. By shaking her hand, Margaret Thatcher welcomes to the woman. It makes the woman delivers her feeling about Margaret Thatcher that the woman appreciate what Margaret Thatcher done when she is to be the prime minister. Also, she sits with lock her ankle when she meets the woman. Nierenberg and Calero (2001) also stated that lock the ankle shows the uncomfortable situation with is happening. Margaret Thatcher may feel uncomfortable because the woman is someone who does not meets her yet. It makes the woman talks calmly to her because she afraid that she makes Margaret Thatcher uncomfortable to meet with her.

In addition, this study found gesture with glasses and tightly clenched hands when Margaret Thatcher meets the Member of Parliament in semiformal situation. Tightly clenched hands gesture indicates the need of reassurance as stated by Nierenberg and Calero

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(2001). The gesture is uncertain and sorely needs to be made doubly sure before agreeing to resolve an issue. She needs of reassurance because the island left. By showing the gesture, it makes the interlocutor tries to tell the problem clearly and listen to her command. Nierenberg and Calero (2001) also stated the gesture with glasses means an evaluating gesture. She drops her glasses when Geoffrey gives her resignation letter. Directly, he explains his reason that gives her the resignation letter.

Thus, it can be concluded that someone who has high power, high status and high education tends to smiles in several contexts especially in the formal situation. Moreover, the gestures also indicate the superiority to the subordinate in semiformal situation. Nevertheless, she can express the gesture freely to show the intimacy among family or someone who has close relationship. All in all, the gestures are influenced by the interlocutor and situation or formality and those gestures have different effect for each interlocutor depends on the context.

CONCLUSION

This research found gestures and speech styles which are used by Margaret Thatcher in the movie "The Iron Lady" which are taken from the conversation spoken by her. The use of gesture and speech style varies according to the context and the interlocutor that she is talking to.

This study shows that gestures which are used by Margaret Thatcher in the movie "The Iron Lady" are simple smile, broad smile, oblong smile, pointing index finger, cross the leg, lock the ankle, hand shaking, tightly clenched hands, and gesture with glasses but she never shows the upper smile. Moreover, the speech styles are formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style. This study did not find upper smile gesture and frozen style used by Margaret Thatcher in *The Iron Lady* movie. Each of the gestures and speech styles has their own meaning depending on the interlocutor and context in conversations.

Although the gesture is same, it has different meaning or function depends on the situation or formality and interlocutor. The simple smile, oblong smile, and pointing index finger show when Margaret Thatcher uses formal style. In the semiformal situation that the utterances are consultative style, she shows the

simple smile, broad smile, oblong smile, cross the leg, lock the ankle, and hand shaking while the casual style is tightly clenched hands and gesture with glasses. Then, she shows the simple smile, broad smile, cross the leg and pointing index finger with her family that uses intimate style.

Moreover, each gesture also has different effect to the different interlocutor depends on the context. The effects are follow the speech and answer, give smile back, pay attention, end the debate, leave the conversation, obey the instructions, enjoy the conversations, focus, laugh, listen, respect, interested, appreciate, tell the problem directly, listen the command, angry, laugh, talk calmly, and explain the problem directly.

In the discussion section it can be seen that Margaret Thatcher often smiles in any situations. It indicates that she keep her attitudes when she faces the public because she has high power, high status and high education. Though, she shows the superior gesture when she meets her friend because her friends are subordinate. Then, she can gesture freely when she talks with her family because she has close relationship with them.

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