

The Implicature of Dialogue Discourse in “Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them” Movie Script: A Psycholinguistics Analysis Study

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ABSTRACT

In the process of speech production, people start with such planning about the topic which is pronounced and turn it into verbal words or sentences that are used as the output. Meanwhile in film production, a script can be seen as it is made for those requirements in order to carry out a character. Within the process of movie production, a script has an important role as it is used to control dialogues and conversations which are the nature of a movie. As silence movies appeared in 70-80s era, here comes the revolution of the nature of movies, which is shown with such rich of visual appearances. It also has following the controlled script to see the connections between overall proper emotions due to an evidence or in a phenomenon. Here, from the way people utter their words which is written down in the script, it turns out to be their persistent character. The implicature of the dialogue discourse from this audio-visual media can be sought. Hence with it, this mini-research is conducted in order to seek it; the aim is to analyze the implicature of the functions of segments of dialogue discourse which are in form of the transcript of a movie and see the visual appearance of the scenes. From all movies, the researcher has chosen the British-American movie “Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them” as the quality of the dialogues and conversations is required. This article uses qualitative method. In the findings, there are some scenes and the dialogue from the movie which are the implicature of the personalia segment, common ground segment, joint action segment, the contribution segment, and the structure of conversation.

1. INTRODUCTION

In human life, verbal communication is known as one of the significant parts of it. One science involved in verbal communication, is recognized as pragmatics. Pragmatics is the process of focusing on intended meaning, assumptions, purposes, or goals (Huda, 2013). As well as the assumption or what people used to know in general as perception, human-being tend to not feel how difficult it is in common when they have conversation. Whenever they speak, it feels so easy to search for the words without thinking at all.

In that term, it is taken over into such situations whenever people talk and have conversations about their daily things. It is done whenever people

belong to a neighborhood, with classmates, and soon (Dardjowidjojo, 2012). The feelings can be understandable since as native speakers they do not realize that in communication such a mental preparation is needed. A mental preparation is a summary of discourse levels till its articulatory implementation. In other meaning, the sentence production cannot just require the psychological process in gathering the segments. These segments are the things we tend to pronounce in natural order yet in the exact coordinate with human's neurobiology (MacNeilage, 1998).

Commonly, discourses have been divided into two categorization which are dialogue and monologue (Dardjowidjojo, 2012). In term of this research, dialogue is the main medium of the language use which is focused and restricted to a specifically careful study from the context's nature (Ginzburg, 2016). In other words, dialogue has involved the

segments which are: (a) the personalia segment, (b) common ground segment, (c) joint action segment, (d) contribution segment, and (e) the conversation structure. Overall segments are considered as *joint activity* in the dialogue (Clark, 1994: 994).

Despite from the things above, as the dialogues and conversations are set in one place, we already know about castings and acting. Apparently, these cases are related to each other. In one common word, beside sitcom, television, and radio, it is considered that there is a media which is rich of the qualities in dialogues and such conversations. It is a media called *movie* or *film* in British. Movie has become so much popular since 90th era until now.

Furthermore, movie genuinely can be sought to its implication by the dialogues from it. As this research is focused on the implicature of the function of the segments of the conversation in scenes of the movie, it will be conveyed in qualitative way. The technique that is chosen is through analysis technique allowing the perspectives from psycholinguistics field. The source of data is from the book and journals, while the subject that is targeted to be analyzed is a movie. Specifically, it is few transcripts from the scenes of well-known British movie called "Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them". Thus, in this study, the researcher tries to formulate some problems as the following: (1) What are the segments of dialogues that can be found and categorized from the movie transcript? And (2) how do five segments of dialogues work in some scenes of the movie?

1. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Dialogue Discourse

Commonly, discourses have been divided into two categorization which are dialogue and monologue (Dardjowidjojo, 2012). In term of this research, dialogue is the main medium of the language usage which is focused and restricted to a specifically careful study of the context nature (Ginzburg, 2016). In other words, dialogue has involved the segments which are: (a) the personalia segment, (b) common ground segment, (c) joint action segment, (d) contribution segment, and (e) the conversation structure. Overall segments are considered as *joint activity* in the dialogue (Clark, 1994: 994).

2.2 Personalia Segment

At first, the personalia segment is referring to the involvement of some figures/participants (Clark, 1994) (cited in Dardjowidjojo, 2012: 121). In most

cases, this kind of segment has a minimum of two participants, which are the speaker and the interlocutor. It is being assumed that interlocutor here refers to a person who has joined to talk in a conversation (Fusaroli et al, 2013). It may be possible if there is one sided participant or more, who are other persons that can also participate in that conversation. In spite of them, personalia has been assumed to involve bystanders, as participants who have access to the information that is being discussed by the speaker and the interlocutor in a conversation (Clark, 1994). Hence the presence of a bystander is acknowledged. The other one is a person who roles as the eavesdropper who also has access towards the information yet the appearance of him/her is not recognized.

2.3 Common Ground Segment

Second part of joint activity is called as common ground segments (Dardjowidjojo, 2012: 122). The concept of "common ground" focuses on the assumption that whether the speaker or the interlocutor have similarity in pre-supposition and knowledge. In fact, the similarities in knowledge here is called as the common ground which is being discussed in the conversation. Another with the role of joint action in turn, means to the speaker and the interlocutor's joint action (Dardjowidjojo, 2012: 122). The basic is that both speaker and interlocutor have some rules which are considered by each other, whether in their action or mind. It is mentioned that the basic dialogue has some rules which have to be involved: the opening, the content, and the closing part in short dialogue. The opening part is usually by greeting "Hi!", "Hello", and being welcomed by the interlocutor by saying "Hi, too" or "Hello", etc which is usually found in the beginning two lines of a dialogue. Another point in the opening act is that it is assumed to have *summons* and *responses* (Dardjowidjojo, 2012: 123). Meanwhile, the content part is referring to the exchange of information between the speaker and the interlocutor through some dialogues. As seeking for information in the content part, both speakers in conversation should have the same knowledge and common ground. In the closing part, both speakers have to end the last topic, both are willing to end the conversation, and then the conversation stops. Without these procedures, one sided closing may show the feeling of offense by the second speaker since the conversation is just cut in by the first one.

In joint action segments, there is exactly a

linkage of meaning. The sentence on each segment, and between one to another have a linkage in semantics. In this term, there is an assumption that two utterance from two speakers or more who have this semantics similarities is considered as adjacency pair. These kinds of pair occur because of the conditional relevance (Dardjowidjojo, 2012; Mudra, 2018). This conditional relevance can be described: as the speaker A said the sentence, B seems to be hinted to respond it. As if in a conversation, the act of conditional relevancy is unfulfilled, it has to be something that is not right in the conversation.

2.4 Contribution Segment

Another segment is called contribution. Generally, contribution has two stages. First is the *presentation* stage, where the speaker conveys something to be understandable for the interlocutor (Dardjowidjojo, 2012). The second is the stage of *acceptance*, where the interlocutor have understood what topic is talked about by the speaker. A conversation will continue if the grounding would, in the form of these stages.

Such *grounding* could also happen in accumulative way. In other words, the grounding develops and also can change from one sentence to other sentences. However, the changes can happen since it depends on the content of conversation.

2.5 Conversation Structure

Through its personalia, the role of common ground, joint action, and the contribution in dialogue or conversation discourse has been recognized. Last but not least, a structure of conversation should be considered as necessary (Dardjowidjojo, 2012). Without any structure in having a conversation, such as taking turn in talking, getting the information through conversation would be useless. In such rules of taking turn in talking, for example, as a respondent, the sentence from the speaker should not be responded too quickly. On the contrary, another example is that normally, the respondent should not break a silence too long in conversation. The spacing duration on how long the respondent can have a silence is uncertain. Yet, another resource mentioned 0,2 secs as the spacing duration between the end of the words of speaker till the interlocutor responses (Beattie & Barnard, 1979: 213-229) (cited in Dardjowidjojo, 2012). Due to normal spacing duration, there are some rules of taking turn in speaking to be followed. It is consisted of: (i) a turn for someone who is asked to speak; (ii) a next turn for anyone who want to speak; (iii) and a next turn for the speaker again, if

there is no one speaking. With such rules, in fact, it is such an idealistic theory which still has irrelevances.

2. METHODOLOGY

As this research focuses on the implicature of the function of the segments of conversation in scenes of a movie, it will be conveyed in qualitative methods. Tit tries to explore the setting of segments from conversations. The technique that is chosen here, is through analysis technique allowing the perspectives of psycholinguistics field. The technique is through considering technique (reading transcripts) and note- taking technique which is needed in some criteria. The criteria for the data which has to be expressed as texts is consisted of four segments of dialogues: as the common ground segment, joint action segment, contribution segments, and conversation structure. The source of data is from the book and journals, while the subject that is targeted to be analyzed is a movie. Specifically, it is a transcript from the scenes of a well-known British movie called “Fantastic Beast and Where to Find Them”.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As we can see, there are few parts of the script of Fantastic Beast movie that is analyzed and then being categorized as the segments of a conversation.

4.1 Common Ground Segment

The concept of “*common ground*” segment focuses on the similarities of knowledge between the speaker and the interlocutor. To see more details, it can be seen in this part of conversation as below.

[1] A scene in bank:

- Newt : Hi. (1)
- Jacob : What brings you here?
(2) Newt : Same as you... (3)
- Jacob : You’re here to get a loan to
open up a bakery? (4)
- Newt : Yes. (5)
- Newt : What are the odds of that? (6)
- Jacob : Well, may the best man win, I
guess. (7)
- Newt : Excuse me (8)

From the script above, the common ground that

Newt and Jacob have is their same position and location which is inside the Bank. It also can be tracked through their conversation above which is (2) to (5). there, Jacob wondering if the man he sees has the kind of things he wants to settle up for. So, in line (3), a man called Newt says in confident as he knew what Jacob has in mind “Same as you!”. thus, a knowledge called assumption in a spontaneous way is done by Jacob like in the line (4) “You’re here to get a loan to open up a bakery?”. As the assumption is occurred, this situation brings up a common ground between Newt and Jacob. It is about what makes them continue to talk about the business they would like to make a deal for, with the Bank. Without any common ground, maybe there is no conversation after they greeted each other. It could be only restricted to (1) and Newt responded “Hi! Nice to meet you” or from his line (3) maybe he changes into “I don’t know yet, how about you?” and etc.

4.2 Joint Action Segments

Beside the common ground segment, joint action segment also can be found. It is part of the dialogue in which both speakers have a knowledge of the rules in a conversation. To see it in more details, pay attention to the previous scene [1] once more. There are actions: first, it is a greeting from Newt. But, his is not being responded by Jacob like saying “Hi!” instead of Jacob’s thought as he wondering if Newt has some business with the Bank. So, it can be seen that this part of scene (1-2) is not considered as the opening part.

Newt : Hi. (1)

Jacob : What brings you here? (2)

Yet, after the opening part, then it comes to a part where both speakers have exchanged such information in line (1-2) followed by one wondering a question and response in order to persuade Jacob to do the same thing as Jacob’s. Still the information is clearer as the line (3-6) are said below. Here it is the part called the content of the conversation.

Newt : Same as you... (3)

Jacob : You’re here to get a loan to open up a bakery? (4)

Newt : Yes. (5)

Newt : What are the odds of that? (6)

As the conversation has its opening and content, the other part is the closing of the conversation which is said by a phrase of excuses and it is said in unilateral; in line (7).

Jacob : Well, may the best man win, I guess. (7)

Newt : Excuse me (8)

The sentences in each segment, and also in between one segment and the other segments, have relationship to the meaning. In line (1) and (2) above, for example, Jacob started by asking question “what brings you here?” and being responded by Newt, “same as you..”. Then, another strong link between the line (1-6), which is followed within the semantic way. It can be seen the sentences between the line (3) and (4), also between the line (5) and (6). Here both links (line 3-4 and line 5-6) which are close within its semantic, can be considered as adjacency pair.

4.3 Contribution Segments

Again, through conversation [1], its contribution

segment can also be checked up.

[1] A scene in bank:

Jacob : Hi. What brings you here? (1) Newt : Same as you...

Jacob : You’re here to get a loan to open up a bakery? (3)

Newt : Yes. (4)

Newt : What are the odds of that? (5)

Jacob : Well, may the best man win, I guess. (6)

Newt : Excuse me (7)

It can be seen that after saying hi, Jacob spontaneously asks question what brings you here? (line 1). This kind of utterance is intended to get the common ground between him and Newt and he also needs such information to see if there is any business between Newt and the insider from the Bank while he reaches to the Bank. However, it has to be considered that in a situation before this scene of the movie, Newt and Jacob did not know each other. So, basically recognizing the participants of the conversation is not predicted, while it can be said that both of them (through the eyes of interlocutor) are considered as two strangers who

have just met.

4.4 Conversation Structure

As in the common structure of a conversation, the normal spacing between the time that the speaker stops and the interlocutor responses is 0,2 sec (Beattie & Barnard, 1979). Find more information, pay attention to the dialogue [2] and [3] from different scenes of the movie below.

[2] A scene as Tina brings Newt to the Ministry of Magic building.

Tina : We don't keep them! Mr. Scamander, do you know anything about the wizarding community in America? (12)

Newt : I do know a few things, actually. (13)

From the scene [2], it can be emerged that Tina do act as the speaker and directly asks Newt whether he knew something familiar with wizarding community in America or not. Here, Newt has to be responsible to answer Tina's question in correct order. As she asks in line (12) "do you know...?", Newt replies in the line

(13) "I do know a few ...".

[3] a scene where Jacob and Newt go visit Tina's apartment.

Queenie : You bake, honey? (14) Jacob :

I love to cook... (15) Newt :

(in silence) You're a Legilimens? (16)

Queenie : Uh-huh, yeah. But I always have trouble with your kind. Brits. It's the accent. (17)

In another dialogue from different scenes, dialogue [3], it can be seen that there are three persons; Queenie, Jacob, and Newt. The main character in this scene is Queenie. Thus, she does the rules as if she directly talks to Jacob by saying the line (14) "You bake honey?" and Jacob responses her by saying " I love to cook..." which indirectly means that he still wanting to continue his words. Apparently, while hearing and observing the way of conversation

between Queenie and Jacob, Newt as the third person, joins in and break in their conversation. He spontaneously asks Queenie if she is a Legilimens which is referring to someone who can read people's mind. And Queenie responds to him as she confirms that she is one of them. In here, it is a proper act in a conversation between them. Within the normal duration space, that 0,2 secs earlier, Jacob answers Queenie's question. When the duration space is more than normal, things which can happen are: (i) Queenie needs to repeat her question or paraphrases the question, or (ii) Newt could be cut in entirely and responds to her like saying "I think he does. He said that he loves to cook.". if Newt did not appear in the conversation, so its Queenie's turn. Below is another scene, which involves repetition by the interlocutor in order to convince what the speaker asks.

[4]

Tina : You wiped his memory, right? The No- Maj. (14)

Newt : The what?

(15) Tina : No magic. The non-wizard!

(16) Newt : Sorry. We call them Muggles. (17)

It can be emerged that the act of repetition above follow the structure of the dialogue before. The situation that happened in scene above, is that Tina finds Newt and is worried if Newt have wiped the non-magic people or not. Thus, Tina asks in line (14) "You wiped his memory, right? The No-maj?". Newt who is in a situation where he did not understand the phrase "The

No-maj" mentioned by Tina, asks for repetition. Newt considers the blur words and try to make it clearer for himself by saying "the what?". So, Tina takes turn to say it once again and she mentions for the second time by paraphrasing it which makes it easier for Newt to understand her words.

Such rules in the structures of the conversation above is considered an ideal theory as it was mentioned in the beginning. People cannot always wait for their turn in conversation. More than anything else, when the conversation like the one above could end up with arguing or debating with

each other. In that case, the interlocutor can fill the words which are forgotten by the speakers in face-to-face dialogues or conversations.

5 CONCLUSION

Human-being is considered as a social person. Through verbal communication, humans create dialogues with other people to get more information. Semantically, through the eyes of interlocutor, the function of segments of dialogues of one British movie is not quite work well in this research. The link between the speaker and interlocutor is in low level because of the unstructured dialogues and unstable functions of the segments such as: personalia, common ground, joint action, and contribution segments in the dialogue discourse of this movie. Yet it is clear to see that a lot of utterances or dialogues were preferred and followed the structure of conversation. Furthermore, the application of dialogue discourse can be seen through the transcript of the movie. The language that is used in the transcript of a movie is arbitrary as its role is only as a movie which is considered as an entertainment. Rather than a structured dialogue and conversation, movie seems to present its own language that is universal, that becomes the reason why such movies are improved within the cultural background that is presented in the story of a movie, such slangs are created in semantics yet in pragmatical methods. It has meaning and can be turned into proper words or sentences.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR(S)

Dinara Pinasti Sakanti is a student from Applied Linguistics study program, Graduate program, Yogyakarta State University. She has earned her B.Ed. degree in English Language Education (UII Yogyakarta) in 2017. Her research interests include English language, English movie-visual literary- learning and translation. She does not have any articles that have been published yet in public activities, she may show her efforts in public work. The author

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