

تحليل النبرة لمشاهد الفلم المأساوي المختار : كاتسبي الكبير

Intonation Analysis of Some Selected Scenes of The Tragic Movie : The Great Gatsby

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المستخلص :

لقد تغيرت اللغة في العديد من الجوانب خلال المائة عام الماضية, هناك العديد من العوامل التي أدت إلى ظهور هذا التحول في الحياة الحالية مقارنة بالحياة الماضية ؛ حيث ان حياة الأفراد وكذلك المجتمعات قد تغيرت وتحدثت في جميع أنحاء العالم ، واختراع التكنولوجيا المتقدمة في جميع مجالات العلوم ، والاكتشافات العلمية وسرعة الحياة أحدثت بعض التغييرات الأساسية في اللغات ، وخاصة في اللغة الإنجليزية.

تعد الدراسة الحالية أول دراسة في مجال علم الأصوات والغرض من هذا البحث هو معرفة ما إذا كانت اللغة قد تغيرت بالفعل من حيث التنغيم على مدار عقود قليلة ، لهذا الغرض تم أخذ بعض المشاهد من الأفلام القديمة والحديثة بعين الاعتبار. باستخدام برنامج WASP ، تم قياس التغييرات المقارنة في التنغيم بتركيز عميق ؛ وقد تمت مقارنة هذه الدراسة بالبحوث التي أجراها باحثون آخرون في مجال الدراسة المحدد. ومن ثم تحليل البيانات

والنتائج في الوظيفة السلوكية للتعليم في اللغة الإنجليزية الحديثة التي تم توضيحها في الاشكال الجدولية والرسوم. أجابت هذه الدراسة بشكل نهائي على السؤال المتعلق بالتغيرات في التعليم في اللغة الإنجليزية خلال القرن الماضي. هناك حاجة إلى مزيد من الدراسات للتركيز على دقة وطلاقة المتحدثين الأصليين وتأثير الوسائط الرقمية على اللغات. الدراسة مختلطة نوعياً وكمياً بتحليل برنامج WASP للبيانات المختارة.

تم اختيار الفيلمين "The Great Gatsby (1920)" و "Fall from Grace (2020)" كلاهما تراجيديا ولها نفس الموضوع، تضمنت الدراسة أربعة فصول ، يتناول الفصل الأول خلفية البحث ومنهجيته ، وهدف البحث ، وقيمة الدراسة وإجراءاتها ، بالإضافة إلى تعريف المصطلحات. يتناول الفصل الثاني النظريات ومراجعة الأدب ، ، والنظرية ومعاني أنواع التعليم ، كما يتناول النظرية البيولوجية وآلية إنتاج الصوت ، وكذلك طريقة التعبير وأنموذج الدراسة ، بينما يتناول الفصل الثالث تحليل البيانات الذي يتضمن تحليل نغمة الشخصية. بينما يتضمن الفصل الرابع تحليل نتائج الدراسة. تنتهي الدراسة الحالية بخاتمة وقائمة بالمراجع.

الكلمات المفتاحية: النبرة - العلم - النغمة - درجة النغمة - النبرة المرتفعة - النبرة المنخفضة.

Abstract:

Language has really changed in many aspects through the past hundred years or so. There are many factors due to which this transformation is seen in the present-day life in comparison with the more distant life; the modernization of the lives of the individuals as well as the communities around the globe, the invention of advanced technology in all fields of science, the awakening scientific discoveries and the rapidity of life has brought upon some coarse changes in languages, especially in English language.

The current study has no pioneer, and it is the first study in the field of phonology and the purpose of this research is to know whether the language has really changed in terms of intonation throughout a few decades or not. For this purpose, some scenes from the old and modern movies have been taken into consideration. Using the software WASP, the comparative changes in the intonation have been measured with deep concentration; and this particular study has been compared with the researches done by other scholars in the particular field of study. The analysis of the data has paved way for tremendous results and outcomes in the attitudinal function of intonation in the modern-day English that has been illustrated in both tabular and graphic form. This study definitively answered the question regarding changes in the intonation in English language through the past century. Further studies are needed to focus on the accuracy and fluency of the native speakers and the impact of digital media on languages. The study is mixed qualitative and quantitative analyzed the software WASP of the selected data.

The two movies have been chosen because a full decade between them " The Great Gatsby (1920) and Fall from Grace (2020)". Both of them are tragedies and have the same theme. The study contributed into four chapters, chapter one deals with the background and methodology of the research, the research aim , the value and procedures of the study, as well as definitions of the terms. Chapter two deals with theories and review of literature, transcription, prosodic theory and meanings of kinds of the tone, it also deals with the biological theory and sound production mechanism as well as manner of articulation and model of the study, while chapter three deals with the data analysis that includes the analysis of character tone. Chapter four includes the analysis of the results of the study. The current study ends with conclusion and a list of references.

Key Words: *Intonation – Science – Tone – Pitch – Falling intonation – Rising intonation.*

Introduction

1.1. Background study

The variation in spoken language is known as Intonation also as tone for its recognizing words to be unwavering , for anyhow , as a matter of choice, for a range of various intakes , e.g demonstrating the feelings and outlook of a person speaking, flagging the contrast among assertive and interrogative sentences, and between different types of questioning, focusing on important components of the presented context, and helping to further manage conversation collaboration. Phenomenal timbre was used by some British scholars in their representations of inflection, but to refer to the development of intonation found on the nucleus or syllable of tone in a particle of sound.

Even though diversion is essentially a matter of pitch diversity, it is imperative to know that the abilities attributed to sound, for example, emanating opinions and emotions, or include parts of linguistic structure, often including related diversity in sentences other than salient points. David Crystal, for example, says that "tonation is not a single system of lines and levels, but is the product of the interaction between the characteristics of different tonal systems - pitch,- tone, pitch-range, loudness, rhythmicality and tempo in particular." (Crystal, 1975)

1.2. The problem

As far as the modern world has observed the rapid changes in culture, religion, science and technology etcetera, a lot of other things have been prone to tremendous changes throughout a period of time; most probably, the past century. The problem of the study embodied in the following question which is whether the intonation has also changed amid this rampant modification or not?

1.3. The aims

The research aims to measure the changes that have occurred to the intonation of the English language through The Great Gatsby.

1.4. The procedures

- 1- *The research would investigate theories of the intonation*
- 2- *The researcher would use specific program (The software package WASP) to analyze the intonation of the selected movie.*
- 3- *Analysis of the results would also be presented.*
- 4- *Conclusions would also be included.*

Literature Review

2.1 Definition

Intonation: “Manner of utterance specifically the rise and fall in pitch of the voice in speech” (Guess, 1969) **Tone:** “A particular pitch or change of pitch constituting an element in the intonation of a phrase or sentence” (Cruttenden, 1997). **Pitch:** “The relative highness or lowness of a tone as perceived by the ear, which depends on the number of vibrations per second produced by the vocal cords” (Crystal, 1975). **Rising intonation:** “The rise of the pitch of the voice over time” (Cruttenden, 1997). **Falling intonation:** “The fall of the pitch of the voice over time” (Cruttenden, 1997). **Rise-fall intonation:** “It describes how the voice rises and then falls” (Greaves, 2008). **Fall-rise intonation:** “It describes how the voice falls and then rises” (Palmer, 1922). **Transcription:** Most record shows have been conceived for portraying one specific highlight or language, and the particular shows along these lines should be clarified with regards to what is being depicted.

2.2. Prosodic Theory

The development in intonation has been seen in different regions in most of the English-speaking countries; most specifically this study limits the discussion to the progress in the United States and in England.

Speaking and understanding English doesn't just come from using correct grammar and vocabulary. Native English speakers convey meaning in their sentences with pitch, the ups and the downs, and the musical notes of their sentences. For example, the following two sentences contain the same words but is there a difference in meanings?

1. *She got a dog.*
2. *She got a dog?*

In these two simple sentences the focus word of the sentence (the word that gets the most emphasis) is "dog", but what happened with the sound of the focus word. In sentence 1 the intonation went down to indicate the completion of the thought. In sentence 2 the intonation went way up to indicate surprise. The patterns of ups and downs of the voice and the pitch on and after the focus word which is usually at the end of a sentence or question is called Intonation. In English, there are three intonation patterns: rise, a full fall, and a partial fall (Crystal, 1975)

2.3. Syllable

A syllable is essentially a single unit of speech and that unit of speech tends to contain a vowel sound and that may have a consonant after it or before it, it may even have what is called a cluster of Consonants which means more than one consonant before it or after it. A syllable is a single, unbroken sound of a spoken (or written) word.

2.4. Stress ~

Here are all of these rules about how to stress a syllable and how to stress a word which are quite useful, but when we got a sentence or a question or a comment or statement or exclamation which word in that sentence or that phrase should I stress. And there are scores and scores of ideas about this and how you should do it in English and in British English.

2.5.Pitch

pitch is the highness or the lowness of your voice. In other words, it's the frequency of the sound waves that you produce when you're speaking.

Place of Articulation

It is the way in which consonants are articulated in human languages.

Manner of Articulation

It is exactly how you produce the sounds; it is what you do to the airstream when you speak, the air typically goes out right.

2.6. Environmental influences

(Paul, 1991) show that small fry sets contribute to language development. The setting provides language input to the grave. Adult youth speech provides the child with correct language use over and over again. The environmental impacts of the language development unit have been tested from time to time by the culture of human communication with researchers such as theologizes (Wells, 2006), (Santrock, 2007), (Guess, 1969), (Haslett, 1997).

The administrative body of Theologizer Wells laid the foundations for this approach during his lifetime, emphasizing that the "arrogance" of a child's adult makes the effort to learn the language well an important biological process.

2.7. Cultural and Socioeconomic Effects

Different aspects of society and its impact is concerned with the study of sociolinguistics, as well as expectations, context and cultural norms, on the method language is employed, and the impact of society on language. It is different from social science, that emphasizes on the social impact of language. linguistics overlaps significantly with linguistics and is therefore associated with linguistic social science.

(Roach, 2009) and (Reilly, 1980) highlight that sociolinguistics' historical interrelatedness with social science will be discovered in works of differing language variations disagree between teams secluded by the variables of society (e.g., religion, ethnicity, gender, status, age, level of education, etc.) And variables that effect physically (a chain of mountains, a river, a desert, etc.).

Studies like this, additionally analyze various such variations in its use and variations in beliefs concerning usage manufacture and showcase categories of socioeconomics and society. Because geographically, the use of language differs, the use of language also varies among different social classes, and it is this social thing that language undergoes. Japanese and Indians initially studied the fashionable sense the social aspects of language within the Thirties, and additionally by Joseph Louis Barrow Gauchat in Swiss Confederation within the early decade, however no one got abundant attention within the West till later on. Language amendment and its study of motivation of society, however, grounded within the model of wave the late nineteenth century. The primary usage of the word linguistics was by Thomas Callan Hodson within findings of his article in 1939 "Sociolinguistics in India" revealed in "Man in India" linguistics within the West initial appeared within the Sixties and was pioneered by linguists like William Labov within the America and Basil conductor within the kingdom.

Research Methodology

Design of the Study

In order to analyze the data thoroughly, first of all Wondershare Filmora is chosen to cut the movie into many scenes to get the desired data and the researcher chooses 3 scenes . After that, the dialogues are extracted and converted into WAV file. The software package WASP was used to measure the frequency and pitch of the sounds (both maximum and minimum).

The first choice that is intended to square measure is planning to analyze from the film is a spoken communication between Nick Caraway and Daisy Buchanan from the movie The Great Gatsby 1976 in an exceedingly calm state of affairs. only few phrases have been taken into consideration, one spoken by every character.

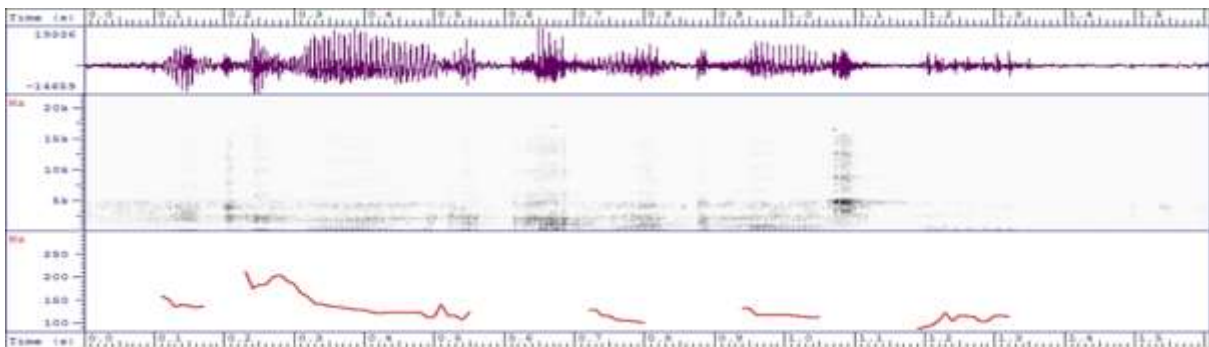
Daisy: Tom says you just come from Chicago, tell me everything. Do they miss me?

Nick: All the town is desolate.

Daisy: How gorgeous.

Nick: All the cars have their left wheel painted black as a mourning wreath.

The falling intonation in the beginning and rising intonation at the end has been observed in the graph.



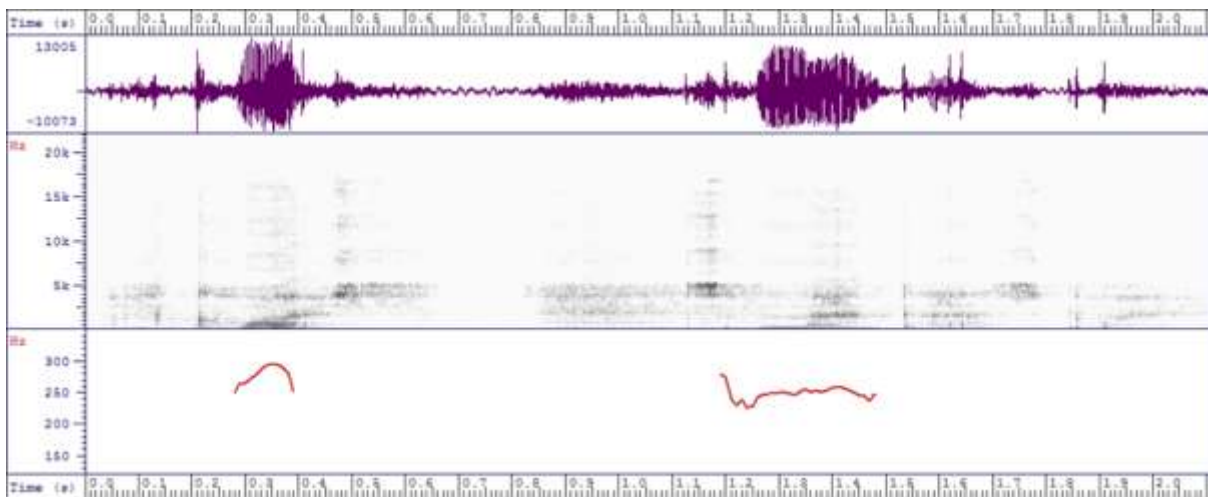
Scene (1)

Analyzing character's Tone

In this vocalization it's vital to see once analyzing the graphs from WASP that within the scene the actor starts with a pitch of 150Hz, reaching subsequently the most pitch height of 230 characterizing an increase on the word happens, that appears to be the main target of the vocalization. As a result, it reaches the maximum pitch of the full phrase. Towards the very end of the vocalization, she uses little pitch movement [ranging from one hundred 50 Hz to a bit lesser than a hundred cycle per second] over the little pitch movement. Reaching the end to the word.

the intensity and period have been considered too with as much as 33996 for the intensity and 1.355s for the period of the phrase. During this vocalization the actor created ten syllables in 1.355s, in order that makes 7,4 syllables a second.

In the different part of the scene the other character. The falling intonation in the beginning and rising intonation at the end has been observed in the graph.



Scene (2)

Analyzing the graph, it's important to realize that the character started with a rise-fall, the highest pitch was 300Hz, that is above the best pitch of the person as we will observe. That happens as a result of in step with some people have a smaller speech organ and shorter vocal

folds than others that produce the higher pitch. linguists found that some even have a wider pitch range. Pitch range may be equated with a bigger range of feeling throughout speech, which can be additionally culturally developed among fluent speakers.

However, during this example, the actor contains a touch of the pitch movement, only 140Hz, within the starting of the vocalization on the phrase: in fact, therein she reaches the maximum pitch height (300hz) of the full phrase. And once within the remainder of the phrase — there's associate degree of initial fall from 300 cycle per second to 250 cycles per second, then a tiny low rise fall from 250 cycles per second to 270 cycle per second and ending on 250Hz.

Analyzing character's Tone

The intensity was 23078 and also the period 2,045 s. the actor created nine syllables in 2,045 s which implies that we have a tendency to have 4,4 syllables per second in the vocalization. However, we have got to imply that there's a substantial pause in between the two phrases — of regarding zero,305 s. Comparing the results for the calm scene involving the person and also the lady we saw that Overall, the character's pitch is above the other, that corresponds to the theoretical information from before.

Myrtle: what did you do you clumsy?

Tom: Don't call me clumsy. Myrtle don't slam the door in my face. Get out.

Myrtle: I do get to say her name whenever I damn well please. Daisy, Daisy

Tom: Shut up.



Scene (3)

The falling intonation in the beginning and rising intonation at the end has been observed in the graph. First, let us have a deeper analysis of the character's speech. In this particular utterance, we imply that the pitch maximum is 390 cycles per second and also the minimum is 50. Overall, the pitch movement is 580 that is far larger than the opposite within the calm scene. In the Word who as an example, he starts with a hundred and seventy-five cycles per second rising to 217 cycles per second, then falling slightly to around two hundred. And within the different part of the vocalization — are you the 'are' appears to be the nucleus. It's around 250, then the last word may be a larger fall from 355 to 245 The intensity reached 55637 and also the period is one,035 s. Since the phrase contains solely three words, the speech rate is regarding 2,9 syllables per second.

Daisy: I'm going to arrange a marriage between you and Jordan.

Nick: Daisy, I have no money. Will Jordan marry a man with no money?

Daisy: Of course not.

In that vocalization there is the top pitch at five hundred cycle per second and also the low on two hundred. The full quantity of pitch movement is 520 overall. Beginning at 200 planning to 460 falling to four hundred rising once more to 480 then finishing on a hundred and eighty. Which is greater than her pitch movement within the initial scene too, that was 260. Thus, we have 260 in distinction between them. Within the beginning of the vocalization within the initial half: I'm she reaches have an initial pitch level at around two hundred — then I make her highest point during this word around 465Hz. However, we have got to contemplate that her speech square measure additional associates with the speech organ tension that is connected to her voice quality, instead of her pitch mensuration. Within the other part of the vocalization —No one- she starts higher in 480 cycles per second ending on two hundred cycle per second and subsequently she rises once more to four hundred cycle per second. The intensity was 50185 and also the period zero,890s, thus since the phrase concerned three syllables the speech rate was 3,3 syllables per second.

Analyzing character's Tone

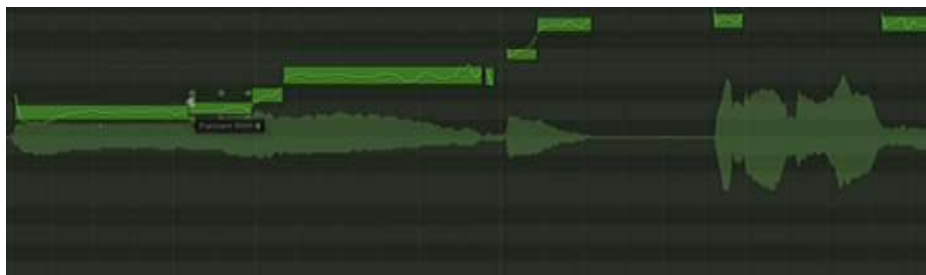
The character of Tom expresses anger at one scene. In that vocalization the researcher has got the best pitch at five hundred cycles per second and also the lowest on two hundred. The full quantity of pitch movement is 520 overall. Beginning at 200 planning to 460 falling to four hundred rising once more to 380 then finishing on a hundred and eighty. Which is greater than the pitch movement within the initial scene too, that was 250? Thus, the study has 260 in distinction between them. Within the beginning of the vocalization within the initial half: he reaches top his initial pitch level at around two hundred – then make his highest point during this word around 495 Hz. However, he also contemplates that his speech square measure additional associates with the speech organ tension that is connected to his voice quality, instead of his pitch menstruation.

Hello Jordan.

Jordan: Nick, I had hoped you would come.

Nick: Yeah.

Jordan: I know your cousin Daisy has a craving for you but I'm gonna borrow for tonight.



scene (4)

In this particular utterance, the considered pitch maximum is 290 cycles per second and also the minimum is 40. Thoroughly, the pitch movement is 240 that is far larger than the opposite within the calm scene. In the Word who as an example, he starts with a hundred and

seventy-five cycles per second rising to 217 cycles per second, then falling slightly to around two hundred. And within the different part of the vocalization —appears to be the nucleus. It's around 250, then the last word may be a larger fall from 355 to 245. The intensity reached 45436 c/s and also the period is one, .6 s. Since the dialog is celebrated in calm mood, the speech rate is regarding 2,9 syllables per second. Gatsby expressing his views by telling. In this vocalization we have a tendency to see once analyzing the graphs from WASP that within the scene the actor starts with a pitch of 150Hz reaching subsequently the most pitch height of 230 characterizing an increase on the word live, that appears to be the main target of the vocalization. As a result, it reaches the maximum pitch of the full phrase. Towards the very end of the vocalization, he uses little pitch movement [ranging from one hundred 50 Hz to a bit lesser than a hundred cycle per second] over the little pitch movement. Reaching the end of the word .

Nick: Excuse me.

Gatsby: How do you do ol sport I'm Gatsby.

Nick: Nick Caraway. It's a pleasure.

Gatsby: You live in a cottage across the lawn.

The falling intonation in the beginning and rising intonation at the end has been observed in the graph.



Scene (5)

Meyer: Fine Feller, isn't he?

Nick: Yeah

Meyer: Handsome to look at, the perfect gentleman.

Nick: Yes

The falling intonation in the beginning and rising intonation at the end has been observed in the graph.

3.2. Analysis of the Results

3.2.1 Scene 1 - The Great Gatsby

Daisy: Tom says you just come from Chicago, tell me everything. Do they miss me?

Nick: All the town is desolate.

Daisy: How gorgeous.

Nick: All the cars have their left wheel painted black as a mourning wreath.

An articulated communication between two people from the movie in a remarkably tranquil state. A falling intonation in the beginning followed by rising intonation at the end; This is when the pitch of the voice falls at the end of a sentence. The falling intonation is regularly used in statements, commands, WH-questions, confirmatory question tags, and exclamations. It is commonly used in yes or no questions, and question tags that show uncertainty. In this scene the two characters use the falling intonation to exchange information from each other without making the situation too awkward. Both characters become overwhelmed by the lifestyle of the other one, and This is when the pitch of the voice rises at this point; the rising intonation is used here to indicate doubt within the characters' statements.

3.2.2Scene2-

Nick: you're Jordan Baker, the golf champion

Jordan: shh. Don't talk. I wanna hear what happens

Nick: Is something happening?

Jordan: You mean you don't know?

It's significant to notice that the scene of the movie is filled with a fall-rise intonation; fall-rise intonation indicates the way the voice falls and then rises. Fall-rise intonation is used at the end of statements when there is a lot of hesitation about finishing certain sentences, or when there's so much more to say in so little time. The character's speech indicates a lot of affection but also deception or manipulation. Everything about the tone signifies the unethical ideals and indifference of the upper-class societies to anyone but themselves.

3.2.3Scene 3-

Myrtle: what did you do you clumsy?

Tom: Don't call me clumsy. Myrtle don't slam the door in my face. Get out.

Myrtle: I do get to say her name whenever I damn well please. Daisy, Daisy

Tom: Shut up.

In this scene from the movie, the character expresses anger towards the other. that particular vocalization signifies falling intonation with a high pitch. The bursting anger with this this kind of pitch indicates absolute hostility mixed with pride in this scene. Yet, the character tends to a slight fluctuating rhythm in the speech to avoid looking like an angry peasant. Within this part of the vocalization, there's so much manipulation to shift the guilt towards somebody else.

3.2.4 Scene 4-

Daisy: I'm going to arrange a marriage between you and Jordan.

Nick: Daisy, I have no money. Will Jordan marry a man with no money?

Daisy: Of course not.

In this particular scene from the first movie, falling intonation is used brilliantly by the characters to hide their true schemes behind the facade of aristocracy. It's known what exactly is more or less with the life of the other but deceit is dominant within the characters. This kind of deep control of his pitch and rhythm is often necessary to hide the truth or to bend it.

3.2.5. Scene5-

Nick: Hello Jordan.

Jordan: Nick, I had hoped you would come.

Nick: Yeah.

Jordan: I know your cousin Daisy has a craving for you but I'm gonna borrow for tonight.

A spoken communication between the main character from the first movie in an outstandingly soft pitch. A falling intonation in the beginning followed by rising intonation at the end; This is very common when the pitch of the voice falls at the conclusion of an utterance. In this scene the two characters utilize the falling intonation to trade information from each other without making themselves look guilty in front of the other. Both characters somewhat become overwhelmed by the recent events, and This is often when the pitch of the voice rises at this point; the rising pitch is utilized here to demonstrate curiosity inside the characters' minds.

Conclusion

Based on the result of the data analysis, it can be concluded that the English language has changed so much over the decades because the language is always shifting, growing, and adjusting to the requirements of the speakers. The change isn't necessarily bad or good; if the language never changed over the past hundred years, the speakers wouldn't know words to discuss iphones, digital printers, or Wi-Fi. Given that the desires of language speakers never stay the same for long, then the language will never stay as it is either. The change could be very incidental that it is hardly noticed over the years.

The characters tend to use the rising intonation to exchange statements between themselves and they use falling intonation to end express doubt to the other characters.

The movie (The Great Gatsby) tends use the fall-rise intonation in a few scenes to indicate that the character has so much to say in so little time. The characters in the movie almost always use a steady pitch; no too high or too low. But sometimes the high pitch is used when the characters get a little bit emotional. But overall, the steady pitch is the dominant one. most the characters are high-class society so the steady pitch is a vital part of their appearances.

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