



Paralinguistic Investigation of the Phrase 'Acha' in the Indian Movie PK

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Abstract

The current study investigated the significance of paralinguistic features in the dialogue and how masterfully Amir Khan materialised these elements of intonation in the presentation of the single phrase 'acha' in a prison scene in the Indian Movie PK retrieved from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ju6bwyhev94>. To elaborate the functions of intonation to specific the variation of meaning to the listeners, the qualitative research design was used. The study used Labovian Narrative Analysis to decide the speaker's tone variation when uttering the phrase 'Acha'. The study discovered that the presentation of the phrase was once entirely based on the paralinguistic features of communication that masterfully manifested the attitudinal functions of intonation, and how elements of intonation display a range of moods of the identical speaker (e.g. pleasure, displeasure, anger, curiosity). Though Amir Khan did not utter many sentences displaying paralinguistic features in the scene, he did perform only one phrase' in the perspective of paralinguistic features and conveyed the message that professional actors, newscasters, and speakers' speech can be beneficial for language learners in phonological terms.

Keywords: Communication; Intonation; Narrative analysis; Phonology; Qualitative study; Stress

Introduction

Attempted to distinguish between spoken words and the meanings they convey ('language') and other communicative elements of human speech, the 'Para-language,' or 'language beside' [1]. In English phonetics, the intonation is the musical sample of an utterance which is essentially counted as variation in the pitch degree of voice however in syllabus-stressed languages as in English stress and rhythm are additionally attentional. In phonetics, stress is the intensity given to a syllable of speech by extra effort in utterance, resulting in relative loudness ((Stress | Linguistics | Britannica, n.d.). The use of extra respiratory energy during a syllable is defined as stress. A stressed syllable is created by expelling more air from the lungs in one syllable than in others [2]. The language via intonation expresses a range of thoughts e.g. pleasure, displeasure, surprise, anger, curiosity, and wariness. According to Trask [3], the use of pitch, and perchance of additional prosodic phenomena such as loudness, tempo, and pauses, throughout utterance is generally longer than a single

phrase to deliver meaning. Intonation is used for a range of purposes: for marking grammatical boundaries (phrases and clauses), for signalling sentence kinds (e.g., statements and questions), and for conveying the speaker's mindset (surprise, irony, anger, etc.) Intonation is a complex topic, and a wide range of techniques has been adopted with various ranges of success. Under the attitudinal function, the attitudes of speakers can be expressed employing searching at the one-of-a-kind voice features and pitch ranges in their intonation (Intonation | Definition, Examples, & Facts | Britannica). The distinct intonations used in communication can represent the speaker's mindset. Listeners who do not understand intonation may struggle to understand the speaker's intended meaning, leading to miscommunication. In the speech, intonation describes how the voice rises and falls. In English, there are three major patterns of intonation: falling intonation, rising intonation, and fall-rise intonation. Falling intonation refers to how the voice falls on the final burdened syllable of a phrase or a group of words. In wh-questions, falling intonation is very common. Rising intonation refers to the way the

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voice rises at the end of a sentence. In yes-no questions, rising intonation is common. The term "fall-rise intonation" refers to how the voice falls and then rises. We use fall-rise intonation at the end of statements when we want to say we're not sure or if we have something else to say (Intonation - English Grammar Today - Cambridge Dictionary). Intonation Literature evaluation of the problem of pronunciation and intonation amongst non-native newcomers to English has ended up a growing challenge among teachers and linguists. Intonation is a linguistically large exchange of voice pitch, i.e. the pitch change has to be perceptible and underneath the speaker's management. Intonation refers to an aggregate of acoustic parameters, together with duration, intensity, and pitch used to speak discourse meaning. It is unique in tone, and the systematic use of voice pitch to distinguish lexical gadgets [4]. Intonation, the meaningful use of the pitch on a word or phrase, contributes to the interpretation of discourse meaning, grammatical meaning, and affective meaning. In discourse, intonation identifies important information for the listener, shows how different pieces of information relate to each other, establishes a level of engagement between the speaker and listener, and manages conversational turns. In common communication functions, intonation reflects speakers' attitudes and emotions on the keen listeners [5]. The patterns of pitch trade over an utterance or collection of utterances are referred to as intonation. Such patterns may be partly personal, but they are also conventional, and thus, to some extent, systematic. Underhill and Carr [6,7] describes intonation, as the section of phonology, as the form of pitch modulation observed in the total utterance. Shuying Advocate that miscues and misunderstandings manifest usually due to incorrect expression of intonation [8]. Consequently, instructors play an essential role in elevating students' consciousness of the features of intonation, mainly in ESL or EFL lecture room settings. The present is all about the functions of Intonation. Intonation serves many distinctive functions. Tench discusses the functions of intonation in the English language, including communicative, attitudinal, informational, syntactic, and textual functions [9]. The communicative function of intonation may address the speaker's certainty or hesitancy throughout the communication process, whereas the informational function of intonation refers to the devices of information expressed in the discourse. The syntactic function of intonation refers to the use of tones to distinguish a grammatical category, whereas the textual function of intonation refers to the use of tone in longer texts, such as paragraphs above sentence structure. The attitudinal characteristic of intonation is especially relevant in the language study room because the use of unique and varied intonation patterns in conveying the same message can reveal a variety of specific attitudes of the speaker. Cenoz contends that information on LL signs can also reflect community language practises in the official and second languages [10]. According to Scollon, [11] evidence in the formation of signs

should indicate whether the languages include symbolic or informative functions. The purpose of this research is to conduct linguistic analysis and identify prosodic features in English Indian Movie trailers. Based on their thorough analysis, the authors conclude that the value of prosodic design grows because prosodic features provide sound colouring to Indian Movie trailers, primarily optimising auditory perception and viewers' desire to watch the Indian Movie [12].

The current study also focuses on the Indian Movie scene dialogue, which was held in prison between only two characters, Amir Khan and Anushka Sharma.

Research Questions

- What role does the function of intonation play in communication?
- How is Amir Khan attempting to convey with his presentation the intonation of the phrase 'achaa'?

Literature Review

According to Townsend [13], "It is no longer what you say, but how you say it," says an adage. Paralinguistics received the least attention of the various types of "body language" that are now claimed to convey up to 75% of the "true" meaning of any communication. Nonetheless, nonverbal factors of speech, at least in Western European languages, play an important role in conveying to the listener what is absolutely on a speaker's mind or what his "reality map" looks like. Timing, emotional tone/inflection, speech errors, national or regional accent, the desire for words/sentence structure, verbal "tics," and tonic accent are all examples of training in paralinguistics or the way we say what is on our mind. I will discuss each of these paralinguistic training methods, in turn, providing examples and quoting lookup studies.

Nursyamsu [14] examined the patterns of intonation and types of information structure that take place in EFL rookies and found that There were 5 types of intonation samples used through the speaker: fall, upward jab (final), upward thrust (non-final), fall-rise (final), fall-rise (non-final); (2) There have been 158 clauses with 25 unbiased clauses and 133 dependent clauses from the respondent's performance; (3) There were three structures from information structure: tonality, tonicity, and tone; (4) In tonality system, S-T with the percentage 18% used to be the most pattern used by way of the respondent; (5) Given-New- Given (G-N-G) with the percentage 36% used to be in the main used in her overall performance primarily based on tonicity system; (6) Incomplete facts (rise non-final) was once the most dominant intonation pattern used utilizing the respondent with the percentage 33%.

Khromov [15] concluded that intonation is one of the most important aspects of language acquisition appropriateness because

it is realised within the framework of announcing standards with a distinct communicative-pragmatic sense, with modal, expressive, and emotional marks. This thesis is validated and improved by a variety of normative approaches. In the procedure of phonetic peculiarities of the language, instructing the intonation cannot be defined solely by the frequency of the main tone of speech melody. It is critical to consider the complex personality of intonation devices to maximise their utility in a speech based on the communicative task. Furthermore, we must not overlook the use of intonation to categorise distinct grammar meanings, and, most importantly, for intonation formulation of utterances in specific communicative situations.

Al-Shamayleh [16] investigates the impact of the use of multimedia in enhancing the satisfaction of instructing English stress and intonation to university students who are gaining knowledge of English as a foreign language and suggests the following recommendations: 1. Multimedia needs to be delivered as a primary device for educating English stress and intonation. 2. Further experimentation underneath special stipulations for a longer period is recommended.

Peng [17] proposed the discovery of his find out about as the flexibility of English intonation consists of wealthy language data and the tone change conveys in another way refined meaning. The misuse of intonation will directly affect the verbal exchange effect. The characteristic of intonation is much greater abundant and complex than the phenomena listed in the paper. This paper is simply a part of the normal rule. In phrases of English phonetics teaching, instructors modify the significance and the teaching method.

Cristina [18] presented the findings of extensive research conducted by Francisco Huerta Rendon on eighth-grade college students of General Basic Education on the treatment of intonation in the oral expression of the English language. This study was carried out to identify and quantify the extent to which the difficult reliance has affected the students' communicative performance. The goal of this task is to determine the impact of intonation on oral expression by designing an instruction manual for treating intonation using the potential of short dialogues. This investigation also enables one to consider oral expression as one of the most important and gist abilities to boost by way of the human being, so it is well-timed to award the most important role in the acquisition of any language. For these reasons, it was appropriate to incorporate bibliographic research into the theoretical framework to achieve an appropriate development of the related content material. Furthermore, it is performed to conduct a field search which brings about various types of research such as descriptive in which the application of some empirical techniques such as the statement guide, interview, and survey reveals how to impact the problem scenario within the educational setting. Once the research methods have been tabulated, analysed, and interpreted, it is

reasonable to conclude that the implementation of a guide for coaching intonation in brief dialogues for stages A-1 will provide full-size improvements to the learners' English communicative procedure.

Zulfugarova [19] concludes that one of the most difficult duties for foreigners to learn is the intonation, i.e. the stress patterns and melody of English. Stress on words and sentences can be inaccurate to the point of making the message completely unintelligible. One of the first language characteristics realized as an infant is the intonation of the native tongue. Learning pitch patterns as a child is less difficult than learning new patterns as an adult. However, getting to know intonation will considerably advantage the non-native speaker's intelligibility in conversation.

Madzlan [20] highlight the importance of intonation and its feature for intelligibility in communication, mainly among teachers in ESL lecture rooms, and suggest that teachers have to grant students with sufficient exposure to the applicable use of intonation to keep away from miscommunication. Students must be made aware that correct intonation helps the right interpretations.

Nigam et al. (2018) ambitions to know the importance and use of intonation in communicative English or spoken / day-to-day English. It is a properly regarded fact that, understanding and using the right intonation patterns in day-to-day communicative English is a difficult and one of the most challenging tasks for non-native speakers and beginners of English particularly Indian speakers of English because we have many languages. Even though they are conscious of theory, policies, and regulations when it comes to implementation and uses they tend to make mistakes. In general, in most faculties and colleges, ESL freshmen are rarely ever trained to use the right patterns of intonation. The trouble is that the majority of the teachers of English are now not confident in educating intonation as it is difficult. Even though some of them are confident in instructing segmental facets like consonants and vowel sounds when it comes to supra-segmental features; phrase stress, intonation, and rhythm most English teachers dare no longer to try and teach. The actuality is that the majority of the instructors of English themselves sense concern in the use of the right intonation patterns on proper syllable [21] unpack the fundamental mechanisms by using which paralinguistic facets communicated through the voice can affect evaluative judgments and persuasion. Special emphasis is positioned on exploring the hastily emerging literature on vocal elements linked to appraisals of self-assurance (e.g., vocal pitch, intonation, speech rate, loudness, etc.), and their subsequent impact on data processing and meta-cognitive tactics of attitude change. The main purpose of this evaluation is to advance a grasp of the extraordinary psychological processes through which paralinguistic markers of self-belief can affect attitude change, specifying the prerequisites under which they are greater in all likelihood to operate. In sum, we spotlight the importance of considering simple mechanisms of mindset exchange to predict

when and why appraisals of paralinguistic markers of self-belief can lead to more or less persuasion.

Research Design

To elaborate the functions of intonation to express the variation of meaning to the listeners, the qualitative research design was used. As per Jonker [22] the essence of qualitative research is to become aware of the traits and structure of phenomena and occasions examined in their herbal context The dialogue was adapted from a scene in the Indian Movie PK uttered by Amir Khan [23]. The study employed Labovian Narrative Analysis to ascertain the speaker's paralinguistic features: stress and intonation when uttering the phrase 'Acha,' with a particular emphasis on the attitudinal function of intonation. The main points of Labov's model were first published in an essay titled "The Transformation of Experience in Narrative Syntax" [24]. These steps are abstract, orientation, complex action, evaluation, resolution, and coda. He continues by stating that not all of the elements must apply to all of the texts. In any case, all of these elements are relevant to the present study.

Data Analysis

Abstract

The first step is to grant a quick synopsis of the scene underneath the study. The scene was Indian Movieed on a prison telephone with solely two characters, Amir Khan and Anushka Sharma. Anushka Sharma used to be the listener and Amir Khan was the speaker. Anushka performs as an information reporter who is looking for exciting new tales for her newspaper in the Indian Movie. She is looking for Amir Khan, whom she believes would be a unique character to provide her newspaper with sensational news. Amir Khan is a tourist from an unknown planet who has come to Earth to do habits research. He has no know-how of the earth's people's cultural norms. He knows no precise language to talk with the people, which drives him to do some ridiculous matters that make him a laughingstock amongst the Earth's inhabitants. Because of his atypical habits, he has piqued the activity of Anushka, who is curious about him.

Original Dialogue

بے؟ نسیس ن ذای پ سڈر ی ہمار ہے؟ لگتا ایک ک و آپ: خان عامر
 ی پ و ر ب ہوج ایک پ ر نڈی پ ل ارے ت م ای ک ت و س ی ذہ اور: ان و ش کا
 ہے؟ زب ان
 نڈی ماب س س ی ذہ یہ ہے زب ان ت و پ ر نڈی پ ل ہمارے ارے، خان؟ عامر
 ی ئ ک و یک طرح یک س س ی م سمجھنے س ی ہ تے جا پڑ ی ہ سے
 اور ک چھ مطلب اور ک چھ ب ول تے ت و ہا ی س ی ذہ یہ وزن یک ہف
 ک و سر سے ی مطلب چار چار کے لفظ کی ا کی ا س ی ہ ذ کلا تے
 اچھا۔ ب ہت گ ڈ یر ی و ہے۔ کی ڈ ہ سب ہے مطلب ت و بلا ن و س ی ہ ا ی ن ذہ
 ہے حالات یک صدمے مطلب ت ہو ہے ب ول و اچھا کے کے کر ی ڈ س ی آذ کھ

ی لمب اچھا ہے پوتا انداز ت و ایگ پو نڈی ڈی ک سس ی ک ا اماں ی ت مہار
 اور انداز ت و ہے آذ ا غصہ پ ہر اظہار۔ ک ا صدے س ی م آواز ی ڈچ او اور
 س دکھا ک و مہ اچھا ہے۔ ی جات ہو ی اونچ اور دب نگی ی ہ اور۔ آوازی ک و ی
 لفظ اچھا۔ وال لم بے اور پ ر م نہ کی ت و ا ن ی ہ سوچت جب اور ہو۔ رہے
 جات ب ہے۔ پڑتا ان ذای ان ی ڈھ ی پ ر ب ہ ک س پ ر ش ن ی ا س ت ہ س ل ت ہ کے
 ب ہوج مجھے، بے وزن یک نف ی ہ ب ہت۔ ی س س ر ہے ی ات س ی م سمجھ کے
 ل گے۔ گ ہ نڈے چار پ و رے س ی م ک ہ نے ی س زب ان ی پ و ر
 ہے۔ ی پوت حدی ک و ی ی ہ ی ک مار نڈے س ی نڈی ا ب۔ ک ر و ب س: ان و ش کا

Translated Dialogue

Amir Khan: What do you think? Is our history nonsense?

Anushka: And what if not? What is the language of the medium on your planet?

Amir Khan? Hey, there's no language on our planet. We simply apprehend the thinking of each other. There is no fusion of any sort in understanding. Here on your planet, human beings say something and mean something else. These four meanings of one word. Shake the head from right to left, its capacity for the whole lot is fine. Very right Very good. It is better to communicate with huge eyes, which means a country of shock. When your mother has an accident, the fashion is distinct with open eyes! Expression of sound in a lengthy and low voice. When an individual is angry, an equal word is spoken with a specific fashion of pitch. The voice becomes even greater domineering and loud. Acha! You are instructing us. And when you assume about it, it is desirable to have a lengthy face. You have to pay interest to the expressions alongside the word, then anyone can dare understand this challenging language on your planet. There is so plenty of confusion, that it took me four hours to examine the complete Bhojpuri language.

Anushka: Just give up now. There is additionally a restriction on exaggerating things.

Orientation

The 2nd step is to set the scene. Because Amir Khan is an alien with no home on Earth, he intentionally pees on the wall to be apprehended by way of the police and spends some time in the penal complex as a refugee. Anushka, who is very involved in him, follows him to the penitentiary and pays a bribe to the police to attain a right of entry to the prison cell to speak with Amir Khan. In the cell, she inquired about his whereabouts with super interest.

Complex Action

The scene's occurrence is the third step. Anushka's curiosity is piqued when Amir Khan informs her that it has arrived from every other planet, which astounds her. During the interview, he tells her that he is aware of nothing about the people's culture or language due to the fact no language is spoken on his planet. They study each other's minds besides speaking, and there is no confusion in their

understanding. The Earth people's language is difficult to analyze and recognize due to the fact solely one word has 4 meanings in the exceptional outlet of facial expression and emotions. He spent six hours getting to know that ordinary language, Bhojpuri. She was surprised to hear that nonsense story and was perplexed by what he was saying confidently. She assumed he was making up stories about learning the entire Bhojpuri language in six hours by clutching the hand of a prostitute at the betrothal.

Evaluation

The fourth step reveals the scene's motive or focal point. During his presentation, he explained how he discovered the language while clutching the hand of a prostitute in betrothal and how difficult it is. If he truly wants to convey the message effectively, he emphasises the speaker's tone and expression; otherwise, the listener will not be able to recognise the speaker's true meaning. According to him, words alone are insufficient to convey a message; however, the tone of one's voice can help listeners understand the true and correct meaning. He says the phrase 'achaa achaa' in four unique intonation patterns and explains how the meanings of the unique intonation pattern differ. These strong emotional intonation patterns appear to express attitudes of pleasure, displeasure, surprise, or anger. When uttered with expressions, Amir Khan clarified four meanings of a single phrase, 'acha.' He promulgated the thought of [25] who says 'The rise-fall pattern is used to express strong feelings of approval, disapproval, or surprise. It is not usually considered an important tone for foreign learners to learn, but learning to distinguish it from other tones is still useful practice. This tone is certainly used in English, but it usually conveys (on single-syllable utterances) the feeling of saying something routine, uninteresting, or boring.

The easy clockwise and anticlockwise movement of the head in a friendly environment, when someone says 'acha ha acha ha,' shows that he is happy and showing his pleasure and agreement, and potentially he wants to say that everything is fine. A gentle movement of the head indicates approval of the action. If we consider the phrase 'acha' to be a two-syllable word with the phonetic transcription | ə.tʃə |, Amir Khan's delivery shows a tonic accent on the first syllable and a falling accent on the second.

When someone says "acha" at the top of his voice, with surprise and wide-open eyes, he represents a state of shock and uncertainty. When told that your mother was in an accident, the response will be 'Acha!' with a pursed lip. The rising tone is on the second syllable and the falling tone is on the first in this pattern.

The phrase 'acha,' when spoken with a tight, lengthy voice and a tight face, expresses displeasure and complaint. The primary stress is on the second syllable, while the secondary stress is on the first syllable.

The phrase 'acha' uttered lengthy with a hand on the chin shows that he is wondering and attempting to show that he is remembering

something. The first syllable in this pattern also has a falling tone, while the second syllable has a rising tone.

Resolution

The fifth step, resolution, is the result of the utterance. Intonation is no longer what you say, but how you say it, under phonological parameters. It skills that the intonation is extra necessary than the phrases spoken. Amir Khan promotes the phonology philosophy, which can beautify and demonstrate the effect of spoken words. He is merchandising the thinking that the use of the right words with the wrong thoughts can have an advantageous or ineffective pragmatic effect on the listener. Hence the speaker's effort will be squandered if the expression of feelings is not in sync with the phrases of the conversation. He gave a good presentation of the utterance of the phrase 'acha' in four one-of-a-kind types of intonation with effective thoughts that can deliver the proper message to the listeners/viewers in the scene. The intonation in the presentation is so robust that each frequent scholarly person and frequent human being can apprehend it. Only the phrase 'Achaa', uttered in four different tones of voice, sincerely conveys the emotions of pleasure, displeasure, anger, and curiosity.

Though Amir Khan did not utter many sentences displaying paralinguistic features in the scene, he did perform only one phrase' in the perspective of paralinguistic features and conveyed the message that professional actors, newscasters, and speakers' speech can be beneficial for language learners in phonological terms.

Coda

The sixth step finalizes the scene's relationship to the real-life conversation. When dealing with personnel in the workplace, intonation is crucial. In the workplace, a business enterprise ought to task authority over its employees. No one can dare to go against the employer if he speaks with self-belief and a powerful intonation. The identical is actual for a company's agent who promotes his business enterprise through accurate tone tactics. He promotes his company's slogans with the wrong emotions; as a result, he will be unable to deliver the right message to the listeners, which can be very damaging to his company's reputation. A teacher's intonation is extraordinarily important when dealing with students from a variety of cultural backgrounds. Because intonation varies depending on cultural background, a teacher should be well-versed in intonation to deal with students. The intonation is extremely vital for a religious scholar who must demonstrate spiritual settlement and disagreement. He has to counsel and chastise his followers. Keeping all of this in mind, his intonation is integral in conveying the proper message at the proper time.

Discussion

Linguists have different points of view about the significance of the features of intonation in colloquial communication. Daniel Jones proposes that the attitudinal characteristic of intonation expresses the mood and thoughts of a speaker, their attitude to the positive situation, and also to the listener or some other interlocutor [26] is of view that intonation, at least, is the outlet of well-mannered emotions [27]. An IELTS coach says that intonation is essential in spoken English due to the fact it conveys meaning in many ways. Changing the pitch in your voice, making it greater or lower, allows you to show surprise (Oh, really!). McMahon, (2003) proposes there is, no doubt, that intonation is created by a pitch which is the upward push and fall of the voice. In the scene beneath the study, Amir used the paralinguistic features of intonation masterfully and manifested that the word solely has semantic value and the addition of emotion in utterance aggravates the pragmatic aspects which make clear the means to the listener. Through the presentation of the single phrase 'acha acha' in a range of intonation patterns, Amir Khan clarified that features of intonation with emotional expression change the meanings of the words.

Conclusion

The current study investigated the importance of functions of intonation in the conversation and how Amir Khan materialised these features of intonation in the presentation of the phrase 'acha acha' in a scene in the Indian Movie PK written by Hirani and Abhijit Joshi and directed by Rajkumar Hirani. The presentation of the phrase was based totally on the linguistic aspects of Phonology that masterfully manifested the attitudinal functions of intonation, and how features of intonation display the various moods of the same speaker (e.g. pleasure, displeasure, anger, curiosity). The presentation gave a clear message to the linguistic students that words are now not adequate to convey the message; the emotional amalgamation and its outlet will play a very important in conveying a clear and vivid message to the listeners. The study is delimited to only one character, solely one scene, and only one phrase. Anyhow, it graphically imparts the function of intonation. Finding out about is very vital from a speaking point of view that can be materialised in day-to-day communication. It is very interesting and has an appeal to linguistic students and lookup scholars. As the canvas of the study is very small, it can and needs to be enlarged by way of the keen researchers with the addition of characters, scenes, and phrases. It can also be completed on comparative measures in a full-length thesis.

The Implication of the Study

English teachers should pay close attention to intonation patterns so that students can learn how to convey and receive the correct message through the use of intonation functions.

- Perfected intonation makes speech smooth and meaningful.

- Incorrect intonation practice renders the speech meaningless.

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