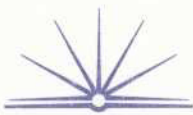




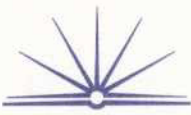
Dialogue is a conversation between two or more people. It is an expression of ideas and attitudes. In order for dialogue to be communicated correctly, both speaker and listener must regard, which presents the relationships between the two. The speaker must be aware of their audience and use register appropriate. Usually it is not what is being said, but how dialogue is said that portrays the most meaning. Dialogue shows the immediate circumstances, relationships between the voices and the social, political and historical content.

Normally in naturalistic plays, such as The Club, the audience has to listen intently to the dialogue, in order to understand who the characters are, their relationships and why they do what they do. In The Club, clues come more simply. With each character being developed within the first few minutes of being on stage, a distinct type is recognisable and their attitudes and ideas strong on themes of The Club such as tradition, loyalty,



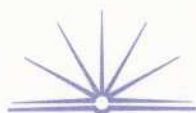
role of women and commercialism. As

David Williamson satirises all six characters of The Club as a way of showing the relationships between their different voices. The character Jock gives for a scope of a kind of slap-stick comedy seen through his long, nostalgic speeches about The Club's history and great past players. Jock uses common clichés, "I wouldn't be surprised if he was turning in his grave right now," and football jargon, "The man who kicked three super human goals in the dying ~~minutes~~ minutes of the 23rd grand-final, and won us the flag," as a way of showing the relationship between the different characters all commonly relating to football. It is also made evident through the character of Jock, that it is not necessarily who contains the most dialogue, has the most power, as Jock in the play contains a lot of dialogue but says very little. Jock is able to form relationships with the different voices of the play, as he and most of the men relate <sup>to</sup> the common issue of football.



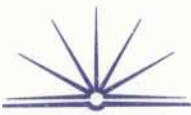
~~They~~ It is also seen through the dialogue, that the characters are around about the same age as common clichés are used from that particular era. <sup>It is seen through</sup> The character Gerry in the play, that he finds it hard to relate to the other men and form good relationships, as his interests are one of difference.

Comic dialogue allows for a constant shift between rhetorical posturing and matter-of-factness. The character Gerry allows for this shift. The Club's plot springs from <sup>underhandedly</sup> Gerry (the administrators), plans on taking over the Club and gaining status for himself. David Williamson creates Gerry's dialogue with a formal tone compared to the other characters, showing that he has a major difference and no real relationship with them. Formal dialogue also shows Gerry's education, careful planning and seriousness to the Club matters, "If we get rid of Ted, we can put Mulbray in as a vice president and Tanner an honorary life member." Gerry's dialogue contains lies and play on words which presents the bad relationship he has with other characters,



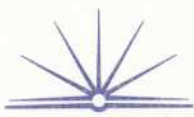
and also shows his elastic nature of morality.

In the play The Importance of Being Ernest, written by Oscar Wilde, dialogue ~~also contains~~ is also used for characterisation and showing relationships, and satirising aristocracy with their light, comic tone. The play is about Jack Worning and Algernon Monciuff, both young men who have created imaginary people as a form of adding excitement to their lives. The play has a particular Victorian tone, with the character of Lady Bracknell embodying the stereotypical English aristocrat. She uses formal language to emphasise her wealth and status, "To feel bound to tell you," yet Wilde satirises her character with her common use of direct questioning, "how old are you?" "do you smoke?" which shows her ill manners and bad relationship with other characters. Witt manifests itself throughout the whole play, with the double meaning of earnest, acting both as a man's name <sup>and</sup> an adjective describing seriousness. Smaller puns within the play, ~~are~~ <sup>is</sup> seen in Act 1, with the dentist's

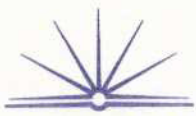


perspective on false impressions. Weir also uses wit through the form of epigrams, short witty sayings, contrary to the audience expect the character to say, for example, Algernon's personification of marriage when Ernest tells him he has come to town to ask Gwendolene to marry him. Algernon responds, "I thought you had come for pleasure." Oscar Wilde uses this comic method to emphasise the relationships present between the characters in a light, to comic tone.

~~In~~ The dream, with Roy and H.G., is also a naturalistic piece. Within the short segment of Todd Woodford and Mark Woodbridge (The Woodys), dialogue is used to display relationships in numerous forms of ways, such as interviewing, private conversation, improvisation and body language. In the first bit of the segment, there is an improvisation of Todd and Mark preparing for a game. The only dialogue used is, "You ready?" "Ready as I'll ever be." This minimal



amount of dialogue shows the good relationship they have with each other, from playing with each other for so many years, they understand what each other are feeling emotionally without a great deal of spoken language. Within the interview, Australian idiom and colloquial expressions are used such as "Bloody great day," as well as the use of nicknames "The Woodys," "Rooming with the poo." This creates a light-hearted comic tone to their dialogue away from a more formal subject of losing the gold medal. It also shows an informal relationship they have with each other. The dual dialogue between Roy and H.G. is constructed but because of their good relationship with each other, allows for smooth spontaneity. The dialogue between The Woodys is totally unprepared seen through their common use of non-lexical sounds of "um" and "ah." Body language in the piece also shows their good relationship with each other for example an informal tone of slouching in chairs and patting each other on the back.



It is evident through the texts studied that dialogue is used to present the relationships between different voices in numerous ways and ~~var~~ numerous forms of text types. Through features of language, body language, ~~and verbal non verbal~~ and non verbally language can create relationships.