

A Phonosemantic Study of Some Selected Hollywood Historical Epic Movies' Titles

Researcher

Hamza Ajeel Nasser Alsalihi

hamzaalsalihi@gmail.com

Prof. Dr.

Balqis I.G. Rashid

Dep. of English, College of Education for Human Sciences, University of Basra

balqis.gatta@uobasrah.edu.iq

دراسة صوتية - دلالية لعناوين الأفلام التاريخية - الملحمية "الهوليوودية"

الباحث

حمزة عجيل ناصر الصالحي

الأستاذ الدكتور

بلقيس عيسى كاطع راشد

جامعة البصرة - كلية التربية للعلوم الإنسانية - قسم اللغة الانكليزية

Abstract:-

The present study tries to check the phonosemantic meaning that sounds have in some selected Hollywood Historical Epic movies' titles. The study adopts the Universal Theory that Agrawal suggested (2010) as a model for the analysis. The chosen movies are those movies which won or were nominated for the Oscar award and other awards, such as BAFTA. The study can reveal the association between the selected movies' titles and their events.

The present study is intended to accomplish the following objectives: First shedding light on the phonological features and patterns that are found in the titles of the selected movies. Second, finding out the association between the sounds and the meanings of the titles and their reflection on the events of the related movies, and third, checking phonologically the stylistic features of the sound patterns in titles of the chosen movies. Among the most important conclusions of the study are : Sounds are meaning-bearing elements and titles reflect the events of their movies.

Key words: Phonosemantics, Universal Theory, Historical Epic Movies.

المخلص:-

تهدف الدراسة الحالية لتقصي العلاقة بين الأصوات والمعاني في الكلمات التي تتركب من تلك الأصوات وهي عناوين الأفلام التي انتجتها هوليوود. تم تطبيق النظرية الكونية للكاتب الهندي أكراول لتحليل العناوين التي اختيرت. وقع الاختيار على الأفلام الفائزة أو المرشحة لجائزة الاوسكار أو الجوائز الأخرى. التطرق لأسلوبية استخدام الأصوات في تركيب هذه العناوين وتأثيرها على المعنى. بعد تطبيق النظرية والمناقشة تبين الاتي: تحمل الأصوات العديد من المعاني بالإضافة إلى ان اعتبار العناوين انعكاس لأحداث الأفلام، حيث يمكن فهم الفلم من خلال الاطلاع على عنوانه.

الكلمات المفتاحية: المعنى الصوتي الدلالي، النظرية الكونية، الأفلام الحركية

Introduction:-

The first and starting point of dealing with phonological studies was in a very ancient period when Al-Khaleel Bin Ahmed Al-Farahidi dealt with the issues of phonology in the preface of his book "Al_Ain" and his student Sibawaih in his book "Al-Kitab", which can be considered as an original source for many phoneticians all over the world. Moreover, there was a great work done by Ibin Jinni in his book "Al-Khasa'as" where he provided a marvelous description of sounds and their effect on meaning. These works can be regarded as the back ground which many modern studies depend on (Siham, 2017, p.1).

The words that are used in the daily life are affected by the place in which they are used. Language, in general, interacts with the environment in which it is used. The traditions of that place, economic items and even the political issues can affect the use of the words which belong to that place (Kazem, 2020, p. 4).

Meaning of a form can be reflected or understood by looking at or hearing the sounds that construct such a form. This claim is considered a controversial issue in linguistic studies; some linguists see the relation between sound and form as arbitrary, whereas others consider this relation as a natural one and a great association between sounds and meaning is linked. According to Saussure any object has an image in the mind, but there is no association between that image and the object that stands for this image and even there is no natural relation with the sounds of the word that names the concept. "Indeed, we should not fail to note that the word-image stands apart from the sound itself and that it is just as psychological as the concept which is associated with it" (Saussure, 1959, p.12). Many linguists, scholars and stylisticians go against the current of arbitrariness and adopt a natural relation between sounds or the form and its meaning, such as Sapir (1929), Jespersen (1921), Jakobson (1971), Hinton et al.(1994) and Magus (2001).

Jespersen (1921, pp.400-401) demonstrates that high front vowel sounds represent smallness or something light, whereas low back vowel sounds stand for largeness or a dark thing. Some sounds reflect enjoyments, others refer to sadness, whereas, some of them represent smallness or size in general. The high front vowel sounds

refer to smallness, such as /ɪ/. Furthermore, low back vowels stand for large things, such as /ɑ/ Ultan (as cited in Rojczyk, 2011, p. 605) clarifies that high front vowel sounds are typically perceived as denoting smallness, whereas low back vowel sounds are perceived as reflecting largeness.

Methodology:-

In this study, an attempt is made to explore this discipline (i.e. phonosemantics) to clarify the association between sounds and the meanings of the forms they construct. Pramod Kumar Agrawal who is a science scholar and works in the field of philosophical aspects of science, suggested in his books "Theory of Phonosemantics" in 2010 and "The Meaningfulness of Sounds" in 2016 a general theory called "the Universal Theory".

Agrawal (2016, p. 50) states that the human body is made of many cells; each cell is constructed and controlled by a code which can be called DNA. The world is comprised of many existences each of which is formulated and controlled by the same DNA or inbuilt unitary code which can be called God or sometimes Science. The previously mentioned word "existence" does not refer to an object as Agrawal believes, but to the root of the object which is found in all kinds of existing objects. Each existence is comprised of cosmology, physical, biological, psychological and intellectual worlds. The relationships among these worlds are the same, and each world or level has its own science, but the same unitary code. It is believed in this theory that phonosemantics can be seen under the same unitary code to be explained on the platform of existence.

Some notes should be taken into consideration during the application of "The Universal Theory" Agrawal (2010, 2014, 2016, 2020):

- 1- There is a specific psychological feeling for each phoneme. These feelings are explained in literary meaning. Agrawal believes that the development of languages takes place by converting feelings into sounds.
- 2- This theory does not deal with function or grammatical words, such as "the", "but", it deals with content or lexical words only, since grammatical words have little identifiable meaning.
- 3- There is not any description for diphthongs and triphthongs,

they can be analyzed according to their elements. For example, the sound /eI/ can be described with the features of the sounds /e/ and /I/.

Historical Epic Movies:

This section is about movies which mix historical events and heroic actions. Maltby (1995, pp.107–112) says that most of the movies that Hollywood produces are mixed movies, they are not rigorous, but multi-generic movies, such as musical-comedy movies and action-historical ones. Neale (2000, p. 22) states that historical movies are those movies which reflect historical events or legendary actions and their titles are linked to their heroic characters. Thus, a historical Epic movie is a movie that shows past events, focusing on heroic characters. This genre of movies is one of the most celebrated cinematic productions. Actions, love stories and other themes are attached to heroic actions of the main characters in each movie. Toplin (as cited in Stubbs. 2013, p. 14) notes that historical movies are those movies which show past events and identify clearly the heroes and villains. Ten movies' titles are chosen within the epic historical kind. The arrangement of the movies is chronological, that is to say from the older to the newer ones, if there are two movies produced in the same year, awards will be the decisive factor. The titles are⁽¹⁾: "Robin Hood", "Braveheart", "13th Warrior", "Gladiator", "Patriot", "Master and Commander", "Kingdom of Heaven", "The Last Samurai", "Troy" and "Alexander".

1- "Robin Hood"

This movie tells the story of Robin, a young man from Loxley Britain who loves a girl named Marian. Robin was in love with Marian until the Sheriff ordered him to join the army to fight against Saracens. Robin spent four years in the war before his return. After his coming, he found that his land was ruined by the Sheriff who claimed that Robin passed away to seize his lands. People were struggling by gathering taxes, so Robin used a new name for him "Hood". The town people under the leadership of Robin Hood held the Sheriff and returned their money. Finally, Robin Hood got married from his beloved Marian. The movie is written by John Watson and directed by Kevin Reynolds in 1991. It won and was nominated many Oscars and other awards. Many versions of the same story have been produced with the same title.

Application “1”

The title	The dictionary meaning	Transcription	Semantic value
Robin	a kind of birds or a person name	/rɒbɪn/	/r/ intelligence, /d/ accept hidden ability, /bɪ/ visibly acquired, /n/ fullness of identity
Hood	covering of the head and neck	/ hʊd/	/h/ big, . /, /u/ inside existent, /d/ had

After the application of “The Universal Theory”, the resulting phonosemantic meaning for the first part of the title is {existence that is full of intelligence and that is able to hide}. The second part can be interpreted semantically as {the big person that had identity}. So, the final phonosemantic is a person who has intelligence and identity to stand against his enemy.

2-“Braveheart”

This movie tells the story of Scottish people when they rebelled against the king of England Edward 1. Alexander III was the king of Scotland, when he died the kingdom of England wanted to make them under its leadership. So, Scottish people stood against that conquest and they led by a brave man called Wallace. Scottish men and women lost their lives due to their refusal that Edward I becomes their king. Wallace represented freedom for the people of his homeland, but at the end he was executed. The movie was produced by Hollywood in 1995 and it was directed by Mel Gibson and was written by Randall Wallace . This movie is an Oscars Winner (1996), BAFTA winner (1996), Academy of Science Fiction & Fantasy & Horror Films nominee (1996), American Cinema Editor winner (1996) and many other awards.

Application “2”

The tile	The dictionary meaning	Transcription	Semantic value
brave	A person who has mental or moral power against danger	/breɪv/	/b/ security, /r/ fineness, /e/ straight, /ɪ/ noticeable existent, /v/ storing (having)
Heart	the muscular part of human and animals bodies	/hɑ:t/	/h/ achieving, /a/ entity, /t/ doing

The phonosemantic meaning of the first part is {storing (having) security and fineness that are noticeable straight in existence}, whereas the second part can be represented as {achieving and doing life to existence}. The final phonosemantic meaning for this title is the one who has power and identity against enemy.

3-“The 13th warrior”

It is a story of a civilized man from Baghdad which was the center of culture; his name is Ahmed Ibn Fadhlān. He fell in love with the wrong lady and the Sultan banished him in a noble way to be an ambassador in Nordic land. During his march, Ibn Fadhlān met a Viking boat on the seaside. The leader of the Viking was Buliwyf. They were asked by the king of Venden for help. A soothsayer proclaimed that the Viking can win the battle if they gather a thirteen warriors and the (13th) one should not be from the North. So, Ahmed was chosen as the thirteenth warrior. The new name for Ibn Fadhlān is Eban. He was a weak man with a small Arabian horse and all the group made fun on his horse and it was called a dog. Eban become the strongest warrior among them and they won the battle. Then, Ahmed returned home as the thirteenth warrior. This movie was written by William Wisner and Warren Lewis and was directed by John Mc Teirnan in 1999. This movie won many awards, such as ALMA Awards, Hollywood Makeup Artist and Hair Stylist Guild Awards and International Film Music Critics Awards.

Application “3”

The title	The dictionary meaning	Transcription	Semantic value
Warrior	a person engaged or experienced in warfare	/wɒrɪər/	/w/ invisible force, /d/ accept ability, /r/ intelligence, /ɪ/ noticeable existent, /ə/ existence, /r/ fineness

The phonosemantic meaning that is associated with the title of the above mentioned movie is {an existence who is intelligent and has force (power)}.

4-“Gladiator”

It is a historical epic American movie produced in 2000 and it won many Oscars. The story of this movie is about a Roman

fighter whose family were murdered and he was sent to slavery.

Maximus who was a general in the army was chosen and called as Rome keeper by the emperor "Marcus Aurelius", but Maximus was refused and punished by the new emperor. So, he was obliged to fight in a gladiator game where he died. He was one of the most faithful soldiers in Rome. At that time movie was written by John Logan and William Nicholson, and was written directed by Ridley Scott in 2000. This movie is a winner of Oscar (2001), BAFTA Awards (2001), Screen Actor Guild Awards (2001), Academy of Science Fiction, Fantasy & Horror Films Awards (2006) and many other awards.

Application "4"

The title	The dictionary meaning	Transcription	Semantic value
Gladiator	a fighter who uses weapon against others or animals. In ancient Rome, this term stand for the person who engages in a combat with other person or a wild animal	/glædiətə/	/gl/ clear, /æ/ visibility, /d/ old, /ɪɪ/ visibly indicated, /t/ towards occupying space with free fluency, /ə/ existence

After applying "The Universal Theory", the following phonosemantic meaning is obtained {the person who is clear and having or occupying power}

5-"The Patriot"

The story of that movie dates back to old periods when an American man who was called Benjamin fought the British army to free his people and homeland since America was a British colony. At the beginning of the story, Ben was not against the British occupation, but after the death of his son, he decided to revenge. The American people under the leadership of Ben got a French support to fight the British army, and they won the battle and killed the British leader "Tavington". After Tavington's death, America put the steppingstone for their life and the downfall for Britain. This movie was written by Robert Rodat, and was directed by Emmerich in 2000. The Patriot won the American Society of Cinematographer award in 2001 and it was nominated for the Oscar, then Academy of Science Fiction, Fantasy & Horror Films Awards.

Application “5”

The title	The dictionary meaning	Transcription	Semantic value
Patriot	The one who loves and supports her or his country	/peɪtrɪət/ or /pætrɪət/	/p/ protection, /eɪ/ visibly indicated, /tr/ activated, /ɪ/ visible, /ə/ existence, /t/ towards occupying space with free fluency

The phonosemantic meaning of the above analyzed title is {visible existence (person) who has a power and provides protection}.

6-“Master and commander”

This movie talks about a British frigate, which was under the leadership of Captain Aubrey. Aubrey and his crew mission was to fight the French Privateer Acheson. During the Napoleonic war, Acheson was in the Atlantic off South America moving toward the Pacific to extend the war. Surprise which was the name of the British frigate was smaller than the French one. The attack was firstly made by Acheson and Surprise faced a very bad condition. Aided by his crew, especially the doctor of the ship, the British captain, Aubrey destroyed the French ship and won the battle. This movie was written by Peter Weir and John Collee, and was then directed by Weir himself in 2003. It won many Oscars and other awards in 2004 and was nominated for many other awards, such as BAFTA Film award (2004) and American Cinema Editors (2004).

Application “6”

The title	The dictionary meaning	Transcription	Semantic value
Master	a great figure of the past whose work serves as model or ideal	/mɑːstə/	/m/ offering, /ɑ/ desire, /s/ application of physical clarity, /t/ towards occupying space with free fluency, /ə/ existence
Commander	Officer in the navy or coast guard ranking	/kəməːndə/	/k/ clarity, /ə/ existence, /m/ available offering, /ɑ/ desire, /nd/ spatial occupation, /ə/ existence

The phonosemantic meaning that can be obtained from the above application of the theory to the first part of the title is {a person who has desire to offer clarity to others and the one who has power}. The second part of the title is {a person who occupies a place and offers clarity to others}. So, the resulting title is the person who has a power to offer clarity to other people.

7-“The Last Samurai”

The movie of “The Last Samurai” presents the story of an American military advisor who goes to Japan to help people there in using firearms. He trains them and he embraces the Japanese culture and tradition. He aids them to face the enemies. When he completes his mission, Algren (the military advisor) offers his sword to the Emperor as a gift. He was named as the Last Samurai for his courage and defense in Japan. The movie was written by Edward Zwick, and then directed by him in 2003. It won many awards, such as the AFI Award (2004), the Blue Ribbon Award (2004) , the award of Japanese Academy (2005), and the All Def Movie Award (2017). It was also nominated more than ten times for awards like the Oscar in 2004.

Application “7”

The title	The dictionary meaning	transcription	Semantic value
Last	Being the only remaining	/lɑ:st/	/l/ expandable, /ɑ/ placemen, /s/ clear expression /t/ achieving time
Samurai	The warrior aristocracy of Japan	/ səmuraɪ/	/s/ visible, /æ/ visibility of existence , /m/ having, /u/ accepting existence inside, /r/ monistic, /a/ entity, /ɪ/ visible

The phonosemantic meaning of the first part of the title is {the one who achieves time to remain and the one who is expandable}, whereas the second part meaning is {existence (person) who is visible, clear and monistic as well as powerful}. The final title can be read as a powerful person who achieves time to be found.

8-“Troy”

This movie is about the battle that happened between Sparta and the Trojan people. It started after the Trojan Prince had taken Helen the queen of Sparta. Sparta's army was supported by the brave man “Achilles”. More than one thousands ships moved towards Trojan land with more than five thousand fighters. There was great fight within the days of the battle. At the end Achilles killed the elder Prince of Troy, and the younger Prince ,who, shot Achilles' left heel and killed him with an arrow. Based on the story of Homer (poem The Iliad), David Benioff wrote this movie, and was directed by Wolfgang Petersen in 2004. The movie received many awards and it was nominated for many other ones ,such as the Oscar award.

Application “8”

The title	The dictionary meaning	Transcription	Semantic value
Troy	A name of a Greek city	/troɪ/	/t/ doing, /r/ intelligence, /ɔ/ availability of existence, /ɪ/ visible existence

This title can be referred to phonosemantically, after the application of the theory, as {existence (place) that provides an intelligent things}.

9-“Alexander”

This movie tells the story of Alexander the Great who was the king of “Macedonia” and the one who conquered more than ninety percent of the world when he was only twenty-five years old. His conquest of the world paved for the spread of the Greek culture. He occupied the mighty Persian Empire and Egypt, then he moved towards India. He died of illness when he was thirty-two years. This movie was written by Oliver Stone, Christopher Kyle and laeta Kalogridis, and then it was directed by Oliver Stone himself (2004). It was the winner of the (2004) Camerimage and Golden Schmoes awards; moreover it won the World Soundtrack award (2005). It was nominated for other awards more than four times, such as Academy of Science Fiction, Fantasy & Horror Films award.

Application “9”

The title	The dictionary meaning	Transcription	Semantic value
Alexander	A king of Macedonia	/æliɡzɑːndə(r)/	/æ/ visibility of existence, // expandable, /ɪ/ evident, /g/ decision, /z/ lively expression, /ɑ/ entity, /nd/ visibility of spatial occupation, /ə/ existence, /r/ intelligence

The phonosemantic meaning that can be attached to this title after the application of the theory is {The existence (person) who can take a decision and the one who is intelligent and expandable}.

10-“Kingdom of Heaven”

The movie is about the a young whose name is Balian a blacksmith French. He lost his family and became the keeper and leader of the crusader army in the holy city “Jerusalem”. This city is considered as a holy place by the Jew, Christians and even Muslims. Godfrey who was the Baron of Ibelin reveals himself as the father of Balian and asked him to make a harmony between cultures and religions in the city. This young man faced a powered Muslim army under the leadership of Salah ad-Din AL-Ayyobi. After leading many battles to protect the holy city, Balian signed a contract with the Muslim’s leader to be escorted to the sea to leave the city. William Monahan war the writer of this movie which was then directed by Ridley Scott (2005). It won many awards , such as the Hollywood Film award and the European Film award. Furthermore, it was nominated for many other awards, such as Goya award (2006) and International Online Cinema award (2006).

Application “10”

The title	The dictionary meaning	Transcription	Semantic value
Kingdom	the eternal kingship of God	kɪŋdəm/	/k/ attentive, /ɪŋ/ liveliness (full of strength) , /d/ had, /ə/ existence /m/ having
Heaven	the dwelling place of the Deity and the blessed dead	/hevn/	/h/ towards non-life, /e/ display, /v/ storing, /n/ fullness of identity

While the following phonosemantic meaning stands for the first part of the title which is {the place which is full of strength and attentive for existences (people)}, the second part phonosemantically can be read as {the thing that has non-life to existence and the one which stores full identity (the Deity)}. The following phonosemantic can be attached to the final title which is the place which is full of strength and empty from ordinary life affairs.

Discussion of the Results:

Movies naming is regarded as one of the important missions for movie-makers to deliver information about the content and to be kept in the audience's memory. A title can be seen as a brand name for their product (i.e. a movie). It is sometimes chosen because it sounds good, but generally speaking there is usually choosing a specific title a reason behind, such as attract the audience's attention, create an effective title for box office success or just to be a distinguished one (Chung & Eho, 2019, pp.1-5). Movie-makers use many phonological devices that attract the audience's attention and make their product a distinctive one. Sound patterning such as chiming (two words with the same sound to sensitize a semantic relationship among words), alliteration, assonance, consonance, phonaesthesia, onomatopoeia and many other devices are used in constructing titles of movies.

Media reflects the reality and even represents social reality itself (McQuail, 2020, p.17) . Movies are a kind of the media that can be used to inform and convince audience about the historical events and heroic characters in the past. The above selected movies provide information about the heroic actions that some heroic men done in that past time. The construction of the movies' titles is full of sounds that reflect noise, actions and hatefulness. The presence of some sounds can be associated with some feelings, such as the sounds /p/ and /b/ which are linked to harshness and quickness (Boulton, 2013, p. 63). The selected titles are full of sounds that can refer to a quick movement, noise, violence, and activated work, such as /p, b, r, g, and k/ sounds.

Ten historical epic movies' titles are selected and analyzed within this section and many phonological devices are used in that construction. It has been mentioned by many specialists in the phonosemantics field, such as Jespersen (1921) and Ultan (1978),

that the use of high front vowel sounds indicates smallness, whereas the use of low back vowel sounds refers to largeness. Consonants are the meaning-bearers but the association of vowels can add meaning to that already attached meaning. The selected titles are full of back vowels that can refer to words indicating largeness, energy and aggression. These titles also include high front vowels that refer to kindness, honesty and cheerfulness. The simple vowels are mentioned more than 16 times in the titles: five high front vowels and twelve back vowels. The high front vowels represent 29 % of the simple vowels, whereas the back vowels are used 71 % of the simple vowels that the titles have.

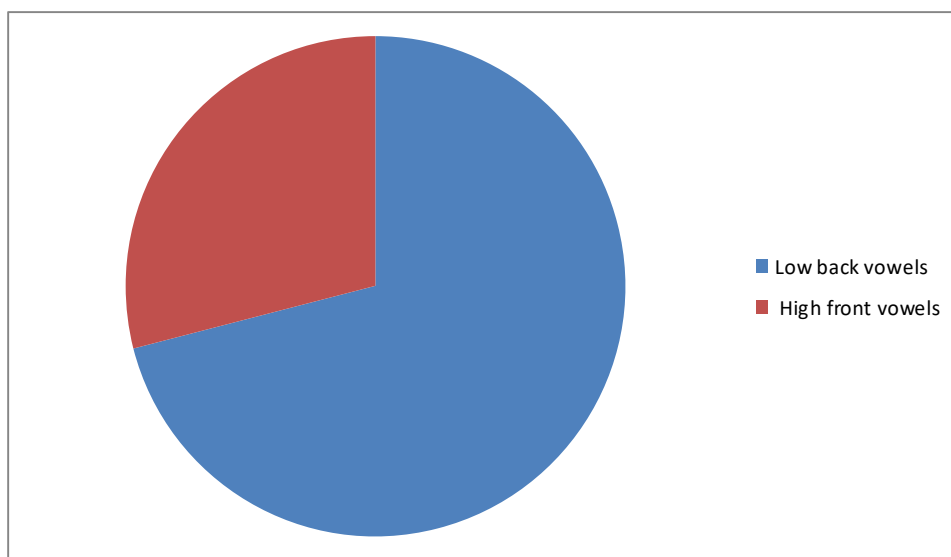


Figure (1) shows the percentage of low back vowels and high front ones that the titles constructed from

Haidegger (2015, p. 433) maintains that a movie cannot be seen as isolated one, since it may be linked intertextually to other movies which have relationship in genre, setting, character or production crew. So, one of that associations that link the movies together can be the phonological features, such as the use of specific sounds and sound cluster, like the use of /g/, /tʃ/, /st/ and /ts/ sounds which refer to harshness and noise. The selected historical epic movies' titles consist of short names that can indicate a positive value. It is

advantageous thing to use a short name for the movie than the longer one to be in the audience's memory (Chung & Eoh, 2019, p.5).

Conclusion:-

Many items can be shown here to provide the results that the study came up with:

- 1- Choosing a title for a movie is not arbitrary process done by the movie makers. They use a title that can be seen as logo for their movie which then can lead to attract audience and reflect the events of that movie.
- 2- Movies makers consider the title as slogan for their products because they consider the movie as if a product for any other companies which produce food, clothes. So, they choose a vital and effective titles that can attract audience and then bring them more money. So, title can be seen as iconic item to the events of the movie.
- 3- The analyzed epic historical movies' titles are constructed from sounds that refer to action, aggression, and harshness. So, sounds have meaning within the titles.

References:

- Agrawal P. (2010). A Theory of Phonosemantics. Universal Theory Research Center. JAIPUR
- _____. (2014). A new approach to phonosemantics. International journal of linguistics. 6 (1). Pp. 107-131.
- _____. (2016). Meaningfulness of Sounds. India: Universal Theory Research Center.
- _____. (2020). Psychological Model of Phonosemantics. Journal of Psychological Research. Doi. Org./10.1007/s10936-020-09701-y.
- Boulton, M. (2013) The anatomy of poetry. London: Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- Chung J. & Eho J. (2019). Naming strategies as a tool for communication: application to movies titles, international journal of advertising. Doi: 10.1080/02650487.2019.1593719.
- Haidegger I. (2015). What's in name? the art of movie titling. A journal of verbal/ visual enquiry. 31 (4). Pp.425-441. Doi: 10/1080/02666286.2015.1053037.

- Hinton, L., Nichols, J., & Ohala, J. Sound symbolism. (1994). UK: Cambridge University Press
- Jakobson R. (1971). Selected writings, phonological studies. (Eds). Paris: the Hague
- Jespersen O. (1921). Language its nature development and origin. New York: Henry Holt Company
- Kazem M. (2020). Language and location. Adaab Al-Basra Journal. 1 (93). Pp. 1-22.
- Magnus, M. (2001). What's in a Word? Studies in Phonosemantics. PhD Thesis. Norway: Norwegian University of Science and Technology
- Maltby, R. (1995). Hollywood Cinema: An Introduction. Oxford: Blackwell.
- McQuail D. (2020). Mcquail's Media & Mass communication Theory. USA: Los Angeles
- Neale S. (2000). Genre and Hollywood. London: Routledge.
- Rojczy A. (2011). Sound Symbolism in Vowels: vowel quality, duration and pitch in sound-to-size correspondence. 47 (3). Pp. 602-615. School of English, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan , Poland. Doi: 10.2478/psicl-2011-0030
- Sapir E. (1929). Study in Phonetic Symbolism. Journal of experimental psychology. 12 (132) Pp. 225-239
- Saussure F. (1959). Course in General Linguistic. New York: Philosophical Library.
- Siham M. (2017). Al_Sawt Wal Dilala Bain Al_Turath wal Dars Al-Laghawi Al_Hadith. Master Thesis. Algeria: Bel Qaid Universith.
- Stubbs J. (2013). Historical Films: A Critical introduction. New York: Bloomsbury

(1) This theory does not deal with function or grammatical words, such as “the”, “but”, it deals with content or lexical words only, since grammatical words have little identifiable meaning.