

شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلو

# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم





HANAA ALY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكرونيله



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الالكتروني والميكروفيلم



HANAA ALY



شبكة المعلومات الجامعية التوثيق الإلكترونى والميكروفيلم

# جامعة عين شمس التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم قسم

نقسم بالله العظيم أن المادة التي تم توثيقها وتسجيلها على هذه الأقراص المدمجة قد أعدت دون أية تغيرات



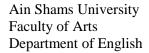
يجب أن

تحفظ هذه الأقراص المدمجة بعيدا عن الغبار



HANAA ALY







Misr University for Science and Technology Faculty of Foreign Languages and Translation Department of English Language

# Gendered Racism of TV Commercials: A Semiotic Analysis with an Interdisciplinary Approach

## MA Thesis

## Submitted by

### Sarah Ismail Abed El Salam Ibrahim

To

Department of English Language-Faculty of Arts-Ain Shams University

Under the Supervision of

Prof. Hassan Al-Banna Gaballa
Prof. Neveen Hassan Khalil
Prof. of Linguistics
Faculty of Languages and Translation
Misr University for Science and Technology
Prof. Neveen Hassan Khalil
Prof. Science Hassan Khalil
Prof. Neveen Hassan Khalil
Prof. Neveen Hassan Khalil
Prof. Science Hassan Khalil
Prof. Neveen Hassan Khalil
Prof. Science Hassan Khalil
Prof. Science Hassan Khalil
Prof. of Linguistics
Faculty of Arts
Ain Shams University

Prof. Gamal Abdel Nasser
Prof. of Literature
Asst. Prof. Trandil Al-Rakhawy
Asst. Prof. of Linguistics
Faculty of Languages and Translation
Misr University for Science and Technology
Al-Azhar University

## **Table of Contents**

Abstract	III
Acknowledgments	IV
List of Tables	V
List of Figures	V
List of Abbreviations & Acr	X
Introduction	1
0.1. Introduction	1
0.2. Approach and Methodology	
0.3. Multimodal Framework	
0.4. Theoretical Framework	
0.5. Research Questions	4
0.6. Organisation	5
0.7. Conclusion	5
1. Chapter One: Literature Review	7
1.1. Introduction	8
1.2. Media and Marketing Studies	9
1.3. Semiotics and Education	15
1.4. Semiotics and Evolution of Life Forms	20
1.5. Semiotics in Business Communication	21
1.6. Socio-semiotic Analysis of Public Figure's Interaction	23
1.7. Semiotics and Description of Places	23
1.8. Semiotic Analysis of Musical Data	24
1.9. Semiotic Analysis of Olympic Mascots	25
1.10. Semiotic Analysis of a Literary Text	26
1.11. Semiotic Analysis of Electronic Devices	26
1.12. Semiotics and Definition of Intercultural Communication	
1.13. Conclusion	
2. Chapter Two: Theoretical Framework	
2.1. Introduction	31
2.2. Ferdinand de Saussure's Definition of Semiotics	31
2.3. Halliday's Definition of Social Semiotics	32
2.4. The Meta-Functional Perspectives of Understanding Communication .	32
2.5. The Multimodality	
2.6. Theo Van Leeuwen	
2.7. Van Leeuwen's and Kress's Visual Communication Analysis	
2.8. Gunther Kress	
2.9. Gunther Kress's Key Definitions	
2.10. The Semiotic Approach and the Art of Commercials	36

2.11. Rick Iedema and Tele-Filmic Contexts	37
2.12. Hartmut Stöckle's Network of Modes	37
2.13. Film Theory and Edvin Kau's Perspective on Editing	38
2.14. Geoffrey Leech's Semantic Theory	40
2.15. Conclusion	42
3. Chapter Three: Analysing the First Commercial	43
3.1. Introduction	44
3.2. The Advertisement Description	44
3.3. Semiotic Analysis and Filmic Techniques	45
3.4. Semantics Theory of Types of Meaning	81
3.5. Conclusion	
4. Chapter Four: Analysing the Second Commercial	86
4.1. Introduction	87
4.2. The Advertisement Description	87
4.3. Semiotic Analysis and Filmic Techniques	88
4.4. Semantics Theory of Types of Meaning	139
4.5. Conclusion	
5. Conclusion	144
5.1. Findings of the Study and their Importance	145
5.2. Contribution to Research and Filling Lacunas	
5.3. Limitations and Recommendations for Further Studies	
Mini Glossary	
References	151
English Summary	160
Appendices	162
Arabic Summary	166

#### **Abstract**

This study is a semiotic analysis of two selected TV commercials: Labels Against Women-Philippines Pantene commercial and CoverGirl: Women Empowerment. They are analysed within an interdisciplinary approach to display the positive and constructive role of multimodal contexts in exposing and correcting cultural attitudes that are related to discrimination and double standards against women. a) The targets the social role of language in TV commercials away from the marketing role; b) it displays and explains the various types of modes utilised by **copywriters** to send meaningful messages and affect the targeted audience and societies concerning gender discrimination as well. c) It clarifies the specific types of meanings used to communicate with viewers. Those objectives are accomplished through the application of a social semiotics theory, film theory, and Leech's semantic theory to the two, selected commercials, mentioned above. The key participants in this study are the representatives of both sexes in the advertisements. One of the arguments of this study is that multimodal contexts e.g., advertisements are rich and highly influential. In this study, data goes through three phases: deconstruction, interpretation and reconstruction. For example, the two commercials of this thesis are analysed through deconstructing, interpreting and reconstructing their main components which are the semiotic modes. This analysis reveals the significant role and direction of the advertisements' copywriters regarding pointing out discrimination against women and correcting such biased notions and attitudes through establishing a communication with the audience to encourage them to interact appropriately. The study recommends that linguists and specialists in making advertisements collaborate in creating more multimodal commercials that deal with severe social and cultural problems which influence individuals and societies e.g., gender discrimination in college education and job opportunities.

**KEYWORDS**: Semiotics, cultures, multimodality, semantics, media, advertisements, discrimination

### Acknowledgements

I thank God for the guidance, support and blessings during the process of conducting this research: having a supportive family, selecting a topic, and working with my professors and supervisors.

I would like to acknowledge Professor Hassan Al-Banna Gaballa for his precious guidance and generous support through the accomplishment of this study. I would like to thank Professor Neveen Hassan Khalil for her valuable assistance and understanding through the continuous supervision of the thesis. The researcher would also like to thank Professor Trandil Al Rakhawy for her kind remarks and academic instructions, since the start of this research. All my supervisors have allowed this study to be an acceptable piece of work. They simultaneously guided me through the whole procedure whenever their support and advice are required. Finally, I should express sincere gratitude to parents and brother for providing me with genuine support and constant encouragement throughout the years of study and the period of preparation and writing. This piece of work would not have been possible or attainable without them. Thanks to my supervisors and supporters.

## **List of Tables**

Table	Description	Chapter	Page
Table 1	Types of Meaning that are mostly used in the	3	84
	Three Parts of Analysis		
Table 2	Types of Meaning that are mostly utilised in	4	140
	the Two Parts of Analysis		

# **List of Figures**

Figure	Description	Chapter	Page
Figure 1	The male manager is described as 'boss.'	3	46
Figure 2	The female manager is described as 'bossy.'	3	46
Figure 3	Black Verne heels with catwalk walking posture	3	47
Figure 4	Direct gaze or eye-contact	3	47
Figures 5 & 6	Two models move in different directions making the same gesture	3	48
Figures7 & 8	The spokesperson is described in a discriminatory way based on sex	3	49
Figure 9	The representative of the working father is described as dedicated	3	51
Figure 10	The representative of the working mother is described as selfish	3	51
Figure 11	The mobiles of the baby's crib	3	52
Figure 12	The tidy representatives of a real couple are described in a discriminatory way only because they represent different genders	3	53
Figures 13, 14 & 15	The male model slides his hand from up downwards his side face or beard to check its texture	3	55
Figure 16	The young man initiates with his gaze towards the young woman	3	56
Figure 17	The young woman gazes back to him	3	56
Figures 18 & 19	The order of the male model's gazes to the mirror first and then to his partner	3	57
Figures 20 & 21	The order of the female model's gazes to her partner first and then to the mirror	3	57

Figure 7	Phrase number one in which the pronoun 'it' refers to the word 'can't.'	4	93
Figure 6	The first appearance of Sofia Vergara in the commercial	4	92
Figure 5	The usage of the clapperboard in making Pink's parts in the commercial	4	91
Figure 4	The third form of the term 'can't.'	4	91
Figures 2 & 3	lowercase and uppercase of the word 'can't.'	4	91
Figure 1	Ellen DeGeneres as the first character on the screen  These are the first and second forms, fonts,	4	90
41	indicates moving forward regardless of anything		0.0
Figures 40 &	A back view of the last female participant. It	3	73
Figure 39	A side view of the female participant	3	73
Figure 38	A close-up shot of the female participant	3	70
Figures 35, 36 & 37	The side and back views of the male and female participants of the second couple	3	69
Figure 34	The second sentence to emerge on the screen after the stop of the song; voice-over	3	65
Figure 33	The first sentence to appear after the song; voice-over	3	65
31 & 32	upwards gazes reflect her hopeful feelings towards her future position in society. Her gaze backwards represents her reconciliation with the past		
Figures 30,	position in society  The female representative's forwards, and	3	61
Figures 28 & 29	The male representative's gazes towards his left and right sides. They represent his satisfactory feelings towards his present	3	61
Figures 26 & 27	The female representative's arms and hands gestures while she takes off the same navy blazer	3	60
Figures 24 & 25	The male representative's arms and hands gestures while he puts on the navy blazer	3	60
Figures 22 & 23	The male model is described as smooth, while the female model is described as the show-off	3	58

Figures 8 & 9	The second phrase which includes the pronoun 'it' that refers to the term 'can't.'	4	93
Figure 10	Natalie Wiebe with her ice hockey stick	4	94
Figure 11	The second appearance of Becky G	4	95
Figure 12	The pink background with the unchanged appearance of Becky	4	95
Figure 13	The white background with the unchanged appearance of Becky	4	96
Figure 14	Queen Latifah's first appearance with a cross-leg seated position	4	96
Figure 15	Pink's second appearance in colours	4	97
Figure 16	Katy Perry's first appearance	4	98
Figure 17	Perry's closed eyes	4	99
Figure 18	Perry's second shot	4	99
Figure 19	Perry's clenched fists	4	100
Figure 20	Perry's direct eye-contact	4	100
Figure 21	Wiebe wears some of her ice hockey equipment and holds her stick	4	101
Figure 22	Becky's crossed arms	4	101
Figures 23 & 24	The first word of the sentence is repeated 4 twice. It represents the subject of the sentence		102
Figures 25 & 26	The auxiliary verb 'can't' appeared twice	4	102
Figures 27 & 28	The main verb of the sentence appeared twice	4	102
Figures 29 & 30	The object of the sentence	4	103
Figure 31	Janelle Monáe's first emergence in the commercial	4	104
Figures 32 & 33	Monáe's outfit with a pink background 4		104
Figures 34 & 35	This phrase presents one of the main ideas of this advertisement	4	105
Figures 36 & 37	Two phrases in two sequential shots	4	105
Figure 38	Queen Latifah's direct eye-contact	4	106

Figures 39,	The repetitive appearance of the word 'girls.'	4	106
40, 41, 42 &			
43			
Figures 44,	The repetitive emergence of the word 'can.'	4	107
45, 46, 47,			
48, 49 & 50			
Figure 51	Wiebe wears the t-shirt of her team	4	107
Figure 52	Wiebe wears her helmet	4	107
Figure 53	Wiebe's outfit	4	108
Figure 54	Wiebe's direct gaze	4	108
Figure 55	Pink with her teddy bear	4	109
Figures 56 &	Pink performs and the word 'challenge'	4	109
57	appears		
Figure 58	The word 'everything' appears alone on the	4	110
	screen		110
Figures 59 &	Queen Latifah's absence of direct eye-	4	110
60	contact		
Figure 61	Latifah's direct gaze	4	110
Figure 62	Pink's true smile	4	111
Figures 63 &	DeGeneres' appearance with the phrase; 'be	4	111
64	you.'		
Figure 65	DeGeneres in the last shot	4	112
Figure 66	The emergence of 'hear it' without any participant	4	119
Figures 67 &	Becky's long and medium shots together	4	120
68	with the phrase 'feel it.'		
Figure 69	Wiebe's frontal angle and close-up shot	4	120
Figures 70 &	DeGeneres's and Vergara's frontal angle and	4	121
71	medium shot		
Figures 72,	Vergara's subtle message to the targeted	4	121
73, 74, 75 &	viewers		
76			
Figure 77	Queen Latifah's medium shot	4	122
Figures 78 &	The medium shots of Monáe	4	122
79			

Figures 80, 81 & 82	Direct gazes of participants increase the viewers' involvement   123		123
Figures 83, 84 & 85	Close-up shots display the participants' feelings and reactions	4	123
Figures 86, 87 & 88	Direct gazes of participants generate communication with the audience	4	123
Figures 89, 90 & 91	Absence of eye-contact between participants and viewers lowers viewers' engagement	4	124
Figure 92	Latifah's eye-contact increases the viewers' involvement	4	125
Figures 93, 94, 95 & 96	The emergence of the word 'can' and the participant Wiebe together	4	126
Figure 97	DeGeneres' medium shot and absence of eye-contact lower the audiences' engagement		127
Figure 98	Monáe's frontal angle that makes her part of the viewers' reality	4	128
Figure 99	Wiebe looks directly to the targeted audience to communicate with them	4	128
Figure 100	Perry's appearance encourages the audience 4 to react		128
Figure 101	The close-up shot of Becky establishes 4 intimacy		129
Figure 102	DeGeneres' direct eye-contact creates visual 4 communication with the viewers		129
Figure 103	Monáe's enthusiastic appearance encourages 4 the audience		129
Figure 104	Pink's close-up shot and direct gaze 4 increases the viewers' involvement		130
Figure 105	Perry's direct eye-contact invites the 4 audience to react		130
Figure 106	Latifah's medium shot lowers the viewers' 4 13 involvement		131
Figure 107	DeGeneres' close-up shot creates familiarity	4	131
Figures 108 & 109	Long shots of DeGeneres lower the viewers' 4 132 involvement		132

## **List of Abbreviations & Acronyms**

Abbreviation & Acronyms	Expansion
CGWE	CoverGirl: Women Empowerment
DCT	Discourse Completion Test
ICC	Intercultural Communicative
	Competence
ISS	Intercultural Sensitivity Scale
LAW PP	Labels Against Women-Philippines
	Pantene
OC	Okanagan College
SSI	Semi-Structured Interviews

#### Introduction

#### 0. 1. Introduction:

In this introductory chapter, the main topic of the study is introduced. The topic is about the social role and semiotic function of two selected commercials in rejection of discrimination against women, tackling underestimation of females' abilities and standing out against double standards, in favour of men and against women. Specific details about this study are displayed and elaborated such as the utilised approach, the process of data collection and selection, the tools, techniques and type of analysis and the implemented theories. The chosen commercials are Labels Against Women-Philippines Pantene commercial 2013 (LAW PP) (TRAIT-Erasmus, 2017) and CoverGirl: Women Empowerment (CGWE) (Cosmetic TV, 2014). The researcher picked them as data due to the suitability of their contents: semiotic components and semantic themes, with the perspective, objectives and approach of this study.

## 0. 2. Approach and Methodology:

The approach to this study is interdisciplinary connecting the disciplines of linguistics, media and communication. This unique link between these two areas of research shows the significance of implementing linguistics in the analysis of media contexts. It also displays the impacts and results of such an interdisciplinary approach to research on individuals' perceptions and cultures of societies. This link aspires to make the study an unprecedented contribution to media-semiotic research. Moreover, the approach is based on analysing two advertisements which are forms of media using a linguistic perspective. The semiotic analysis of data represents this linguistic perspective. Data are collected through surfing and browsing YouTube. Some keywords, e.g., discrimination against women and females in commercials are used to get relevant advertisements. The processes of search and check last for several days. Only two commercials are selected. Selection depends on the relevance and appropriateness of contents to the theoretical framework and semiotic analysis strategies utilised in conducting the study.

#### 0. 3. Multimodal Framework:

In this study, the two chosen commercials are analysed using semiotic analysis within a multimodal framework. They are studied as multimodal contexts. This perspective is a different and new contribution to the two areas of research, i.e., linguistics and media. A **multimodal material** or **framework** is formed from several modes. Modes are also called semiotic resources, which means that they are sensory units that have meaning, function and influence on recipients. Different modes that compose the multimodal materials have major categories: visual and auditory, and minor subcategories like images, colours, gestures, verbal and musical. In a multimodal framework like