

No sound but the AD

How does AD alter the filmic narrative?
The case of the Flemish TV series *De Nachtwacht*.

Gert Vercauteren – University of Antwerp ARSAD 21/03/2025

Background

Quote by sound designer Vincent LoBrutto:

"Although the feature film is perceived as a visual medium, 50 percent of the motion picture experience is aural". (LoBrutto, 1994)



Background

2 questions:

- What does the (narrative) sound profile of "a film" look like?
- What happens to the (narrative) sound profile of the film when AD is added?



State of the Art in AD

Still very little research

- Mostly product-oriented and descriptive (e.g. Remael (2012), Reviers (2018), Vercauteren & Reviers (2021));
- Few experimental studies (e.g. Fryer (2013), Lopez & colleagues (2009, 2020, 2021)
- => Possible explanation: lack of a shared conceptual and methodological framework.



Case Study - De Nachtwacht S05E07 - Gwendolyn

- Fantasy series for children/young adults
- > 37 episodes with AD + audioguide
- "AD created as audiobook"





Methodology

- Analysis of (part of) episode S05E07 Gwendolyn
 - **•** 00:00:00 00:03:11
 - 00:03:51 00:06:10
 - **•** 00:12:50 00:17:30
- Annotation in *Elan* on two broad levels:

Type of Sound:

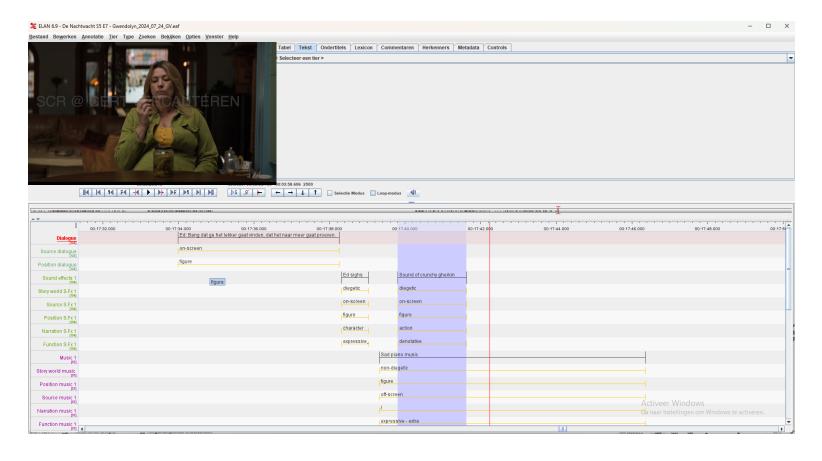
- Dialogue
- Music
- Sound Effect
- Voice Over
- Audio Description
- Silence

Characteristics of Sound:

- Storyworld
- Source
- Position
- Narrative constituent
- Narrative function



Methodology





Number of sounds in the scenes

	No AD	AD
Dialogue	135 (31,3%)	135 (35,7 %)
Sound effects	261 (60,4 %)	209 (55,3 %)
Music	36 (8,3 %)	34 (9 %)
AD	0	(65)
TOTAL SOUNDS	432	378 (443)



Position of the sounds in the narrative

	No AD	AD
Figure	133 (51%)	94 (45%)
Ground	128 (49%)	115 (55%)



Sounds linked to narrative constituent

	No AD	AD
Actions	172 (66 %)	139 (67%)
Characters	13 (5 %)	11 (5%)
Objects	33 (12,6 %)	26 (12,4 %)
Space	21 (8,0 %)	14 (6,7%)
Time	9 (3,4 %)	9 (4,3 %)
No reference	13 (5%)	10 (4,8 %)



Sounds linked to narrative constituent

Actants +/- 17,5 %	{
Setting +/- 11 %	$\left\{ \right.$

	No AD	AD
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Narrative functions of sounds

	No AD	AD
Denotative	208 (79,7 %)	166 (79,4 %)
Expressive intradiegetic	39 (14,9 %)	33 (15,8 %)
Expressive extradiegetic	14 (5,4 %)	10 (4,8 %)
Symbolic	0	0
Aesthetic	0	0



Sounds in the audio description

65 blocks of AD => 63 references to sounds in the narrative:

- 26 references to sounds that can still be heard
- 22 references to sounds that moved from a figure to a ground position
- 15 references to sounds that can no longer be heard in the AD version



Sounds in the audio description

- 52 sounds disappeared in the AD version => 15 (28,8%) mentioned in the AD
- 39 sounds moved from figure to ground => 22 (56,4 %) mentioned in the AD

Related to the total amount of sound effects:

• 37 of 261 sounds disappeared => 14,1%

BUT: all ground sounds still audible in the AD version.

If not: possibly up to 54 of 261 disappeared => 20,7%



Conclusions

Question 1 => 50% of the filmic experience is aural

- In qualitative terms => definitely
- In quantitative terms => up for debate
 - Very often a supportive function for the visuals
 - > (e.g. 58 footsteps)
 - > Predominantly denotative
 - Only +/- 20% expressive function



Multimodal cohesion

Conclusions

Question 2 => Impact of AD on the narrative

- > Between 14,2% and 20,7% of sound effects get lost
 - > +/- 20 % for 3 main narrative constituents (actions, actants setting)
- > Considerable change in terms of construction of the narrative
- > Impact on the reconstruction of the narrative => still to be researched
- Various avenues for further research



Questions & Contact



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