
The significance of titles in the short story collection (When crying does not work) by Ahmed Odeh

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Abstract: Recent linguistic research has demonstrated the value of analyzing titles in creative texts since they serve as both the creator's intended message for the reader and the initial barrier and key that allows the text to be decoded and understood. In order to find the intentions or meanings that the creator or writer intended to convey in the folds of his creative text, the reader must penetrate the text, search through its components and connotations, and decipher its codes. This is because the code contains specific meanings that the creator or writer (intentionally or unintentionally) concealed between the folds of the text and raises questions for the recipient, as well as the significance of the title, which academics argue is the most precarious threshold because it allows one to access the implications of both the text's apparent and hidden meanings and open the text's curtains

Keyword: title, creative text, apparent and implicit connotation.

Introduction

In order to analyze texts and determine their meanings and purposes, modern linguistic studies employ a variety of critical approaches including dissecting creative texts, researching linguistic contexts, attempting to formulate specific hypotheses, identifying the relationships that connect the signifier to the signified, and interpreting those relationships by connecting them to the context. Additionally, the study aims to unravel the speaker's discourse and any hidden meanings that may be apparent or concealed within the text's folds. Therefore, the creative writer's ingenuity can be found in his employment of intricate strategies, expressions and linguistic tools which is not clearly apparent to the reader or critic, making the recipient in a state of constant search for those meanings in order to decipher the texts, and reveal the formats embedded in them.

This study aims to reveal the meanings and connotations that the author, Ahmed Odeh, employed and invested in the titles of the collection of stories. It also aims to reveal the discourse or code that underlies the title selection and to make the titles carry specific formats that reveal the author's intentions behind those narrative texts. Finally, it aims to reveal how the author and storyteller, Ahmed Odeh, used the titles to pique the reader's interest and what aesthetic and semantic values the group's titles demonstrated.

The research section on an introduction, conclusion and two main axes, the first theme of which dealt with the definition of the writer (Ahmed Odeh), the definition of the collection of stories subject of the research (when crying does not work), and a brief and simple presentation on the concept of the threshold or title, because in this study we are not going to theorize the science of addressing as much as the analysis, interpretation and study of the titles of the story collection, as for the concept of (title) and the importance of studying it, there are many studies that dealt with this theme in detail, accurate and comprehensive.

As for the second theme of the research, it represents the practical aspect of this study, as it dealt with the presentation of the titles of the story collection, its study, analysis, decipherment, and the search for the underlying and implicit formats in order to reach the intentions of the creator and understand his speech, and what were the reasons behind the selection of these titles.

The researcher has relied in this study on many references and sources that had a major role in providing this research with information, including Arabic language dictionaries such as the dictionary (Al-Waseet), the dictionary (Mukhtar Al-Sahih) by Al-Razi, and (Dictionary of the Contemporary Arabic Language) by Ahmed Mukhtar Omar, as well as the use of some sources that founded and looked at the science of addressing such as the book (Semiotokia title) by Bassam Katous, and (thresholds of the text) by Gérard Gent, etc. and other books and academic studies, which cannot be mentioned here.

The first theme

Recently, there has been a wide interest in studying the title, searching for its meanings and purposes, and the reasons for choosing this or that title in proportion to the subject of the creative text, the title as a word or a function is closely related to the meaning, so it expresses in one way or another the speech of the creator or the writer of the text, "that the thresholds are the entrance to

everything, and the first thing that falls on the sight and perceived by insight. What must be drawn, however, is that they should be considered transitional texts towards the most important, which is the central text. Thus, the best way to take advantage of its rich potential lies in the need to deal with it at its server level of the central text, and not in its form in which it turns into a subject isolated from the text" (Ashhaboun, 2005, p. 284), the threshold cannot be viewed in isolation from the creative text because it forms a link between the text and the reader, which is the gate, so to speak, to enter the world of the text, so the threshold is part of the text, as well as the threshold constitutes "a semantic network that opens The title consciously from the writer aims to focus the attention of the recipient, as it is a label accompanying the literary work and an indication of it", (Halifi, 2004, p. 9), the choice of the title does not come randomly by the creator or creator; One of the parts of the text in the sense that it is not a superfluous decorative part, and therefore the storyteller's choice of the title is not a random choice, but rather closely related to the storyteller's vision, as the title may indicate the goal of the story, or include the conclusion of the story and a solution to its knots", (Al-Mutairi, DS, p. 1554), and the importance of the title appears as "with semantic loads, and suggestive signs very diverse and rich, just like the text, but it is a parallel text, as when Gerard Genet. If the text is a semantic system and not the meanings informed, the title is also a semantic system Ramez has its surface structure and deep level just like the text " (Kattous, 2001, p. 37), the importance of the title lies in its meanings and connotation, which is a second text in front of the creative text, the significance of the title and its meanings resulting from a link to the context of the text expresses the ideology that the creator wants to express, it is a "linguistic message that is exchanged between the sender and the addressee. Both parties contribute to cognitive and aesthetic communication, and this message is encoded by a linguistic code that the future will deconstruct. This message with a poetic or aesthetic function is sent through a channel whose function is to maintain communication" (Mohammed, 2002, p. 29), the title is a message that carries a certain code, which needs interpretation and interpretation, and it can be said that the title "a linguistic section less than a sentence, text or work of art. ... It has a function synonymous with interpretation", (Alloush, 1985, p. 155), so the title has a formula that can be interpreted and interpreted, which can give a certain impression to the recipient, and raise his questions in order to penetrate into its depths and reach the purposes. Some scholars believe that the title is only "a linguistic message that defines that identity and determines its content; and attracts the reader to it, and tempts him to read it, which is the phenomenon that indicates the interior of the text and its content" (Rahim, 2008, p. 10), the title is a reference that expresses the meaning of the text apparent and subconscious, or in other words carries a visible connotation and implicit connotation, and through it flows meanings and interpretations that express the intentions of the originator, so "the title retracts from being a reflection of the author's intentions and his will to express, to His representation of the purposes of the discourse and his will as – the title – the eye of the discourse on the world, through which the text spreads to the world, and the reader to the text, and between the inside and the outside collide intentions and occurs the act of reading that haunts in vain the meaning of the postponed never of the written mark", (Hussein, 2005, pp. 47-48), the title represents a communicative relationship between the text and the world, and through it the way is opened to several interpretations that express the discourse of the text.

Learners have identified five functions for the title:

- 1) The text's function is defined and assigned by the scheduled function.
- 2) The text is described using the description function.
- 3) The semantic function links the title to a certain meaning that the reader is either directly or indirectly trying to understand.
- 4) The alluring feature that engages the reader, entices him, and grabs his interest.
- 5) The role of poetry, this function relates to the originality or transgression of the title's addressing principle. (See: Jabara, 2013, pp. 513-514).

Finally, the title is the most important threshold of the textual thresholds that enable the recipient to understand the intentions of the texts, and that it is true that we can call it the identification card of the text.

Before delving into the practical side of the subject of the research, we must answer the following question: Who is the writer Ahmed Odeh?

He is a Jordanian writer born in the village of (Ithnba - Palestine), he is one of the pillars of the Jordanian Writers Association and one of its first founders, a member of the Arab Writers Union since 1982, he professionally wrote stories, novels, theater scripts and writing television series, his paper works revolved in general on the Palestinian cause, and he also touched on the being of man and his

relationship with the land and with the other, he practiced creative writing throughout his life until he died in Amman - Jordan in 2016.

As for the collection of stories subject of research (when crying does not work), it is one of the early work of the writer (Ahmed Odeh), this group consisted of seventeen stories, and some very, very short images, dealt with many realistic issues, and reflected the events of the life of injustice and oppression suffered by man.

The second theme

When crying is useless, the title of the first story in the collection of stories (by Ahmed Odeh), which indicates the apparent meaning of it to the helplessness and despair felt by the hero of the story because he lost his flock or stole from him and cannot do anything about this calamity, despite his knowledge of the thief, but he cannot return the herd of the thief, the apparent meaning shows what the hero suffers from helplessness, despair and sadness, as well as feelings of frustration and inability to confront the thief; Not even the help of his colleagues, who also refused to confront the thief, "dispersed those around him successively. He remained alone as a scarecrow in neglected fields. He will return home empty-handed, and will spend drowning in his daughter's tears and in the sorrows of his heart, and will be deprived of going to the plains to the music of the camel foam, and will no longer smell the breath of the herd" (Odeh, 1973, p. 22), we note the dominance of the meanings of despair, sadness and betrayal by his companions who left him alone, but the meaning that the creator wanted is that the hero in the story symbolizes the creator himself, and what was stolen from him (the flock of sheep and camels) is a symbol of his homeland and his land, so he tried to return what was stolen from him, but he could not, so he was incapacitated, the writer simulates a bitter reality between two parties, strong and weak, and therefore the confrontation is unbalanced and ends up winning the strong and losing the weak, and thus crying is useless.

As for the title of the story (Heart of the Storm), which consists of a nominal sentence, refers to the height of a certain storm, and the associated destruction and devastation left by this storm, it is a reference to the suffering suffered by the heroine of the story after her father's decision to marry an elderly man, as well as her suffering after the marriage of the man she loved to another girl, it is clear through the events of the story what the heroine was suffering from pain, sadness, heartbreak and cruelty, the writer says: "But the customs in the countryside that keep remembering her were nothing but a commodity in the eyes of her father, who two weeks ago sold a cow in the same way that she sold today to a man who had been for fifteen years... You see him as he is gray-headed wrinkled face, there is nothing striking except his luxurious clothes, otherwise amber swam him", (Odeh, 1973, p. 24), the heroine falls victim to the customs in the countryside, and the cruelty of her father, who considers it a commodity to sell whenever he wants, we also find the pattern of virility is clearly reflected in the folds of the text by displaying the dominance of the father's authority over the daughter; There is no power, the father exercises his authority without taking into account the feelings of his daughter, and we also find the indication of despair and loss of hope when the storm uprooted the willow tree planted by her and (Zahir) the man who adored her and abandoned her, there is no point in resisting has ended everything says the storyteller: "Formed signs of wind around him sweep the ground and raise stinky dust even if the first poplar trees reached the storm seemed in the most violent. It was quickly raced, but the baton of the storm had preceded it to the willow, which I found lying a lifeless corpse whose blood seeps from among the destroyed stones of the barrier to the roots of the ancient poplars", (Odeh, 1973, p. 28), this is a sign that everything is over, and there is no point in trying.

Dr. Jamil Hamdaoui explains the importance of the title as "an effective procedural term in approaching the literary text, and an essential key that the analyst is armed with to access the deep depths of the text in order to interrogate and interpret them; It is a technical key by which the semiologist feels the pulse of the text, its wrinkles, structural deposits and its structural topography, at the semantic and symbolic levels", (Hamdaoui, 1997, p. 96), the title is a key that enables the reader or critic to access the deep and implicit meanings in the text and what message broadcast by the creative writer between the folds of the text, we note in the title of his story (The Harp of Youth), the apparent meaning is to link the musical instrument (harp) to (youth), and the meaning of this title of several meanings; And music and what indicates this on fun and relaxation and joy and comfort and love, and youth that enters into the meaning of vitality, activity, physical strength and other meanings, the poet expresses his youth with (harp), a sign of beautiful youth and the beauty of events and days that passed in his youth, but the implicit meaning that the creator wanted is helplessness, sadness and despair, it compares between the beautiful past and the days of prosperity and happiness with the sick and tired reality, in which he suffers from disease, fatigue and loss of loved ones, he compares between Beautiful youth went and passed, and between the present bitter sick, the writer in

this title in the site of comparison between the past and the present, and the associated connotations conflicting inverse, referring to the bitter reality that he lives, says: "Najwa one of those women played her guitar of his youth and sang until she bored playing that old tune that Zaff her feelings to the grave; He saw in her eyes at that time a love that he did not understand in his time, so he released it without regret... Until he saw her today, as if she had attached the harp to the string and smashed it on his head so that the wounded pieces descended to his chest... He coughed and coughed non-stop, even if his fingers cramped on his red handkerchief, which had a mirror's eye on the lookout" (Odeh, 1973, p. 32).

It says in the meaning of the title "its meaning of its function because the title of the thing is his guide and status to be at the beginning of the work because it is the best to help us uncover the purpose of the author" (Bilal, 2000, pp. 29-30), the meaning of the title is related to the text, and can not understand its meaning and intention without understanding the text and study its significance, it can be said that the title raises a number of questions can not be solved without reference to the text, note in the title of the story (revenge), which indicates the apparent meaning of "the dead and by him – Revenge: He took his blood and it is said: Revenge of the revolt: realize it. F - killer: took to kill him" (mediator, 2004, p. 92), its significance is limited to the meaning of murder and blood and killing the killer and blood money and others, leads us to the meaning of the father who died treacherously and did not take his children with revenge, and reluctance to do so, despite the mother's insistence not to bury the body without taking revenge, and this indicates the waiver, and leave the right, as a result of fear of the killer, fear of the law, and not to sacrifice for the right and justice, the writer says:

"-Oh, if our eyes fall on the ignorant.

Their mother turned to them and said sarcastically, pointing at a man moving his arms in every direction.

-Is he there.

They stretched their necks forward and shaved their eyes, and then whispered:

-We don't see it.

The mother knocked on her chest as she sobbed.

I'm the old man with a bad eye, I see him. So how can you not see it?

... They turned their heads back, looking at the remains, and the mother muttered.

-It was in your hands ... They know the killer well but deny his vision, in an attempt to mislead, the writer wants to indicate satisfaction with the bitter reality, satisfaction with the stolen right, and not to dare to change this reality, for fear of the strong, his authority and dominance.

As for the title of the story (The Serpentine Shadow), the writer wants in this nominal sentence the connotation of despair, the word (shadow) means the dark area that consists of the reflection of light on an opaque body that does not allow light to influence through it, and this area takes its shape and size from the shape of the body on which the light falls, it came in the meaning of the shadow in the dictionary "Shadow: Al-Fay", C shadows and shadows, and shadows ... From the clouds what cover the sun" (Massoud, 1992, p. 530), and the (crooked) is the opposite of straightness, and can enter into the meaning of deviation, says the owner of the dictionary: "(p and c) on the place kindness, money ... And (p and c) thing: his hopes" (Massoud, 1992, p. 533), P (crooked shadow), consists of the fall of light on the crooked body, the origin is the body and the shadow is the image reflected from the original, and since the origin is serpentine is certainly a crooked shadow, and there is no way to repair the shadow and make it upright or moderate as long as the original crooked, and try to change is impossible, and linking with the events of the story the owner (crooked shadow) criminal character, characterized by calm, sadness, as well as balance and ambiguity at the same time, All these personal qualities are hidden behind a criminal character, who ended a love story as a result of going through a failed love story. There is no point in trying to change, and moving in the right direction, says the author of the text: "I was attended by the convulsion of his sections when I came to mention the story of my newborn love, this incident taught me to go to the café even if I saw him occupying that corner I sat opposite him and waited for the conversation that he desires to begin; Until his fingers end up on their pointed tip, he asks me with a laugh that I paid a heavy tax to mine.

-And after the smile? (Odeh, 1973, p. 42).

We find the significance of the comparison between the beautiful past and the bitter and unhappy reality repeated in the story (Alarm Bell), which came as a comparison between the past life of (Zainab), the heroine of the story, that beautiful past in the village between the fields and quiet pastures, and between her present and her current boring and sad life, "Before moving to the city - that is, before marriage - she used to sing in the village for sheep; ... Why doesn't she feel such overwhelming happiness now and her husband stretched next to her? She felt herself lying on her field of life planted with thorns, and her limbs touched the blood coming hot from her wounds. It opened up and has no hope of healing and its bleeding has increased with the morning stop" (Odeh,

1973, pp. 47,45), the writer in the story compares between his dark present and his beautiful past, the meaning of the title indicates the alert or setting a specific date and what the creator of the text wanted is that the heroine (Zainab) did not stand idly by in front of this dark reality, so she tried to rebel and reject the present in which she lives. But that attempt did not succeed, as she remained a prisoner of this reality, and this is what the creator of the text aspired to, which is to reject reality and change it as much as possible and revolt against this reality.

The title can come "at different levels, to be the most dangerous threshold, among the thresholds of the text... In its relationship with both the text and the reader, it gives the text its being, by naming it and taking it out of the space of naivety to the space of information, as the text does not acquire being, and possesses it in the world except by addressing, and this hadith that makes the written negotiable and viable. Hence the seriousness of the title and its strength, in the lethality of the unknown and nothingness and the achievement of attendance, as an event in the language and language", (Hussein, 2005, pp. 350*351), we understand through the above, that the danger in the title lies through what the title adds from the being and existence of the text and its meaning, making it acquire connotations, and open to multiple interpretations, for example in the title of the story (fall), which consists of one word carrying several connotations, says Razi: "The thing fell out of his hand from a door that entered and (he dropped) it... And this act (projected) to man from the eyes of people with the weight of dusty ... And (fell) in his hand any remorse and from him the Almighty says: { When he fell into their hands } said Al-Akhfash: And read some of them fell with two holes as if he hurt remorse", (Razi, 1989, pp. 266 * 267), we note in the meaning of the fall and the occurrence of the thing, or descend from a higher degree to a lower, as well as we find the meaning of regret, but when linking with the events of the story shows us that the writer wanted in the sense of falling to waive the principles, and abandon them, and this was represented in the personality of Qadri, who was the hope for people, it is Only he is able to save them from their bitter reality, and face the opponent, and restore the stolen rights and the usurped land, but he abandoned the demand for rights, and retracted the promises he promised to people, which led to the fall and collapse and return to the painful reality bitter, and suffering and perhaps the writer wanted here to express the loss of hope, even the attempt to change ended in failure because of the waiver of Qadri Ahmed Odeh says: "Qadri roars in anger: You can only work in the factory as it is, or else forget the land, for wheat and barley are bored. You must understand that the earth is bored. Have mercy on her and on yourselves, your wives and your little ones.

The eyes fused from them ... They looked at the shiny car under the moonlight, staring at his fancy clothes... Their gaze fell on the shattered cups.
There must be something broken with the cups
Ras Al , Qadiri

Quietly, the little ones get off the edge of the terrace... Quietly women stop knitting ... They hold brooms with strange activity and sweep away cup debris and head debris" (Odeh, 1973, pp. 54-55).

G rard Gent explains the importance of the title: "The title is one of the most important elements of the platform... It is a set of linguistic signs, from words and sentences, and even texts, may appear at the head of the text to indicate it and designate it, and refer to its overall content, and to attract its target audience" (Gent, 2008, p. 67), the title according to this meaning a group of signs perhaps a group of words, sentences or texts that refer to the meaning of the general text, through the title we learn about the meaning of the text, and what the writer wants to say, or the message that he wants to deliver to the recipient of the text reader, and this is what we notice in the title of the story (Dreams of the auction), Fidel This title consists of two words, the first (dreams) which is a plural of the word (dream), and means "what the sleeper sees in his sleep... , what seems far from reality. Every young person wishes to achieve his dreams" (Omar, 2008, vol. 1, p. 552), so he enters into the meaning of the word dreams that do not exist in reality that the individual wishes to come true, and the second word (auction) which is "the source of the meme from Zad / Zad Ali / Zad for / increased in ... Auction Hall: The place where objects from buyers are displayed by bidding. Auction sale... The sale that is made by invitation to buy the thing offered, to be the share of those who offer the highest price ... The price of the auction: the price at which the auction was awarded" (Omar, 2008, m. 2, p. 1015), the meaning indicates the determination of a certain price for a certain thing at a certain time and place, then the price is raised little by little to reach the required number, the writer of the story says, "The need only rein in our mouths and connect our tongues to the venlock of the cause when we sing praise, and curse you when we sing praise, and here are the hateful images running in my little head much faster than my successive steps" (Odeh, 1973, p. 56), we note in the meaning of The title (Dreams of the auction) The meeting of the two words constitutes a beautiful metaphor for us, which

is to liken dreams to inanimate objects sold in the auction, and determine the price for them, where this price is manipulated, raised and bidding on it, as if there is no moral value for these dreams, and here the meaning leads us to what the writer wants from the meaning of irony and underestimation of his dreams and what the poor young man (the hero of the story) suffers in this bitter life, but what the title hides in its implicit meaning wants to criticize reality through this irony. He criticizes the painful reality of the deprivation and loss of hope of changing the situation for the better, as well as the underestimation of them by the rich, so that their dreams, which are the expression of their wishes, are sold at auctions held by these rich people, which for them are worthless.

Dr. (Halifi) believes that the title is a reference that carries a sign, this mark is the code of the text, and the key through which the shutters of the text can be opened, he says: "The title, then, is a reference that includes within it the sign and symbol, and the condensation of the meaning so that, the author tries to prove his intention in its entirety, that is, it is the moving nucleus on which the author sewed the fabric of the text, and this nucleus is not complete. – Even if the appendix of a subtitle – it comes as a question answered by the text as a temporary answer to the recipient, such as the possibility of addition and interpretation", (Halifi, 1992, p. 84), and here it turns out that the text is only an answer to a question raised by the title in the mind of the reader, note in the title (bouquet of roses), which consists of two words, (bouquet), which means a group for a specific thing, and the word (rose) beautiful plant view, apparent meaning beautiful enters into the meanings of several meanings, such as gift, or joy, joy and pleasure, happiness, and beautiful event, or A guide to hope, optimism and beautiful things, but in fact the title indicates a completely different meaning from its apparent meaning, the meaning that the title (bouquet of roses) implies, is the loss of hope, despair and unhappiness, because this bouquet of roses is only a symbol of the dreams and wishes of a group of young graduates who suffer from unemployment, bad luck, and the troubles of the journey of searching for work and earning, they lament their unhappy luck, the title refers in its implicit meaning to the bitter reality suffered by the poor young man, and when Linking to the events of the story, we find that there is an attempt to change this reality and send hope and optimism, but the attempt of these young people fails, and their dreams are lost and nothing remains of them in reference to the painful present, and the loss of wishes and the difficulty of achieving them, in the title a reference to criticism of the political reality at the time, he says:

"-Someone said it before everyone laughed.

-Where is the bouquet of roses?

Joseph asked another of them who had carried her.

He looked at his hands and found them empty, he turned his hands ... He shrugged his shoulders, then pointed to the crowd.

-They must bury her with him.

- May they also bury with him those mules that do not give birth" (Odeh, 1973, p. 74).

The title "a written necessity, it is an alternative to the absence of the context of the situation between the two parties to the communication, and this means that the title with its semantic production, that is, its installation, establishes a semantic context that prepares the future to receive the work", (Al-Jazzar, 1998, p. 45), the title according to this concept is intermediate between the sender (the writer of the text) and the recipient (reader or critic), and it establishes a certain significance that helps the recipient to understand the text, and helps him to reach the sender's intentions, in the title (face with a smile repeated) we note that it consists of a nominal sentence that begins With the word (face) that wants the face of a particular human being, and the word (Dhu) means (owner) and (smile) which indicates joy, pleasure and joy, and the present tense verb (repeated), which indicates as a time the present tense indicative of continuity as well as the meaning of (repetition), indicative of the continuous thing, the apparent meaning of the title indicates several meanings, including joy, happiness, extroversion, the hero of the story continues to remember the face of his mother laughing during the investigation with him, it derives from this repeated memory, and from his mother's smile courage and strength, But the title has a different connotation, the writer wants through this title the meaning of encouragement, steadfastness, steadfastness and even pain, they live a bitter and painful reality, but despite this reality they are steadfast in front of their enemies, and receives this pain with a smile and steadfastness says: "Shouted by a strong voice (open your eye) is still clinging to the image and the smiling face. His mother's face is embraced by a beloved smile (this is not the first time he has seen his mother's smile, certainly not the first time ... A handful of years ago, one day in his boyhood, he returned home with his head grimmed; his face and clothes washed by blood. His hands clinging to a ball that was the cause of the fight when one of the boys tried to take it from him on the pretext that it was his. He defended her fiercely... On his way home, he would prepare tears to shed on his mother's chest as he recounted what had happened, but he found that the boys had preceded him to tell her. She was neither angry nor excited, she just greeted him

with a broad smile like the one she said goodbye to him with today while he was being held in the hands of the soldiers... Said:

-Fair enough. You still have the ball.

A cool and refreshing breath blew him for this anniversary. He opened his eyes wide. He saw a bundle of sticks upright in place, and saw the cockroach caressing with his hands a straw of it and looking at him in a threat, and a wry smile appeared on his lips ... He relaxed in his seat then more... He stretched out his legs with ease" (Odeh, 1973, pp. 67-68), and his mother's smile instilled in him fortitude and courage, so he prepared to face his enemies with determination and steadfastness without fear.

Labeling "as the mechanism through which (discourse) acquires its identity, being, differentiation and difference, and by this we mean the production of (title): that semiotic sign or signs that overlook the text, and give it the legitimacy of existence and presence in the world. This is how (the title) becomes the spoiled object of addressing,... In order to catch the secret of the ontological existence of the title structure and significance in its relations with the text and other texts, and its goal in that impossible pleasure of writing, the pleasure of disappearance and darkness", (Hussein, d i, p. 34), addressing is the mechanism or methodology that studies the title and its types and determines its functions, so it reveals the secret of the existence of the title and its significance and its relationship to the text, in the title of the story (sleep in the sea of silence), consisting of the nominal sentence that begins with the word (sleep), which enters into its meanings several connotations, including calm And comfort, tranquility and perhaps helplessness, it says in Lisan al-Arab: "Sleep: sleepiness ... And he is asleep if he lies ... And he wanted to lie down, ... It was said that he is incapable of things" (Ibn Manzur, d. I, 4583-4584), and the word (sea), which is associated with the significance of many, and the word (silence), which indicates calm and stillness, the apparent meaning includes several connotations, including ignorance, indifference, despair and uselessness of speech, loss of hope, it can be escaping from a certain thing, this is what can be understood from the title at the first reading, but if we look closely at the meaning, and analyze the events of the story, we find there are other meanings that the writer wanted behind this title, Including that he wanted to clarify that the secret behind the concealment of the voice is the authoritarianism and control of the strong over the weak, satisfaction and submission to the painful reality evidence when he died (policeman) the owner of the authority louder voices passengers, and the danger disappeared and became possible to speak and express without fear of an unknown fate, through that the writer wanted to show his criticism of the bitter and painful reality, and from here it is clear that sleeping in this silence was not of free will, but was the result of bullying, fear and control by the strong party on The weak party that represents the general public traveling on the train, as well as what we notice in the events of this story of repeating the significance of the comparison between the beautiful past at the beginning of the events of the story when the storyteller was telling the feelings of farewell to the hero before he got into the carriage, and those feelings changed when he got on the train, whose connotations are related to travel that indicates the future, so these feelings change from joy and pleasure to anxiety and fear of the future, he says: "There is not a single word that indicates that these are alive, his eyes are energized by looking for lips to move after he has put them on them again. He did not find. He spotted a policeman standing at the front of the carriage at the door, ... There is also no difference between him and the rest of the passengers except in the movement of one eye... The opening of (his other eye) was certainly not an accident" (Odeh, 1973, pp. 75-76).

The title (winter funeral) has many meanings, it consists of a nominal sentence, which includes in its significance the meaning of "stability and stability", (Ibrahim, 1988, p. 214), the title begins with the word (funeral), which enters into its meaning the meanings of the end, death, sadness, consolation, and the word (winter), which indicates cold, stillness, inertia, and the meeting of the two words are formed a beautiful metaphor, as he made winter, a season of the year has the characteristics of the organism live and die, there is a funeral for the winter, and through the analysis of events, we find that The story talks about poor children living with their mother, suffering from poverty, cold and deprivation, winter is dead in their home as a result of deprivation, hunger, and suffering, what the storyteller wants through this title is to criticize reality, and show helplessness and deprivation through what these children mean, and we also find the features of the revolution on this reality, and try to change this reality says: "You don't want to hear anything. Don't stop. She soaks, she takes off her shirt, she tears it, she tosses bread, salt, charcoal, lid, and everything she forgot his name. The foot kicks her with more hatred, ... Graduation... You go back to the little ones naked you find them walking naked and they started throwing things they forgot their name You find them walking with winter at the funeral of the seasons", (return, 1973, p. 82), the attempt to change this reality, and the revolution ended in failure, the storyteller pointed to the criticism of reality and despair of changing this reality, as well as the significance of the nominal sentence, which indicated here the proof of this

suffering and there is no way to change this reality, the three seasons establish consolation for the winter, which is deprivation, suffering and pain, it is an indication of their death while they are alive.

In the title of the story (The Bridge) hidden from one word indicates the link between two sides or crossing from one side to the other, it is associated with this title certain connotations, through linking with the events of the story, we find that the writer refers to the meanings of despair, helplessness and fear, and all these connotations are only a reference to the criticism of the bitter reality suffered by the hero of the story, although the idea of building a new bridge is an attempt to get rid of this dark reality and suffering, and try to change for the better says: "Explaining the reasons is also trivial and meaningless, the huge stones that we identified the course of water before have decayed, and rolled with the sweeping current, so moving from one side to the other is impossible unless the bridge is built" (Odeh, 1973, p. 83), the construction of the new bridge is an attempt to get rid of this reality, and get rid of the suffering, but that attempt ended in failure for reasons beyond the control of the hero, which indicates the continuation of that suffering.

As for the significance of the title (return to the earth), which consists of the nominal sentence that begins with the beginner (return), which includes in its meaning return, leaving for a period of time and then returning to it. And (return to Earth) indicates the meaning of retreat, the writer through this title links the events with the spacecraft (Apollo), which returned to Earth without reaching the moon, and did not achieve the goal of its journey, it is similar to his life like the journey of the vehicle (Apollo), the hero realized that (success) heroine of the story did not reciprocate the feeling of love, he returns his dreams to the ground and did not achieve anything, there is no point in trying to change, and despair to achieve those dreams, And to spend his life with success, he returned with his dreams to reality like the return of the Apollo spacecraft to Earth," she pointed to a book that was in her hand. To the same book he saw in her arms for the first time, and he woke up to his sharp inattention. He tried to extinguish it with laughter . He tried in vain and then pointed with his hand a sign that the wife immediately understood, so that if he descended into the street tearing the book with the tone of the stabbed, slapping his ears with the sound of a radio that seemed to be heard by no one else, he would gossip about the news that Apollo 13 had returned to earth without reaching the moon" (Odeh, 1973, p. 94).

We find the significance of the comparison between the beautiful past and the bitter present repeated in the title of the story (boys and birds), as the tree and birds symbolize the homeland, and the theft of boys for chicks several times with the insistence of birds to build their nest again until one of the boys fell from the top of the tree and suffered from fractures, so the boys left this habit and the birds settled in the tree and their number increased, so this beautiful memory echoed in the thinking of the hero coming out of prison just and sent comfort and tranquility in himself, contrary to what he was suffering It is inside the large wall says: "accelerated his steps due to the push he received from behind, so he closed his eyes under the influence of the light emanating from the sky, and he was surprised that the sun is still shining with a warm light that flooded his limbs, which almost hit by rotting from the cold and darkness inside the great wall, where thousands of sleeping souls lived with him, which almost hear rattles oozing from among the hard stones", (Odeh, 1973, p. 96), it reflects his suffering inside the great prison, and we also find the hero's attempt In changing this reality, a sign of hope, optimism and a desire to get rid of that suffering and face dangers, the writer says: "So let's go. We will find under the poplar tree more than one broken body. He walked the boy while looking at the sun and saw it stabbing the black cloud with bayonets from its flaming rays, and then he saw the cloud falling on that secret to become his roof" (Odeh, 1973, p. 101).

We find that the title of the story (Festival of the Sun) carries the opposite connotation of what is clear in its apparent meaning, when reading the title at first glance, refers to the meaning of the title consisting of a nominal sentence that begins with the word (festival), which carries in its connotations the meaning of joy, pleasure and celebration, and the word (sun) which indicates light and light, and the meeting of the two words leads us to the meaning of a celebration, carnival or national holiday related to the sun, the apparent meaning clarifies the significance of joy; He wants to express the bitter reality, and the unhappiness experienced by the hero of the story, the writer likens the life of the hero to the eclipse sun, and the events of this story and his suffering are only festivals for this life, he wants to express the bitterness of reality in counterwords, the suffering, despair and frustration are only festivals for this eclipsed sun, the writer says: "Life is the shadow of the sun is always broken, moving in which frightening ghosts armed with hatred and healing, and you are a lost person throwing you cold shadows to deform your original image ... Those ghosts fight you and the sun keeps covering up your painful suffering, flooding with its deferred light, and you are alone lying in the cold shade... Why don't you knock on the door of death so that your complaints may be heard, and he, in turn, will extend his tender arm to relieve you of what you are in" (Odeh, 1973, p. 102).

We note in the title of the story (Fire Thief), a beautiful metaphor and the opposite connotation, the apparent meaning shows that fire steals, fire is a dangerous thing that cannot be stolen, but must be avoided and taken care of it, but the significance of the title leads to the fact that fire is a good, safe, desirable thing, to the point that it steals, this is what leads us to the apparent meaning, but the intended meaning behind this connotation is the opposite of the apparent meaning, as it resembles life with the wife with fire and fire, the writer wants to show the extent of his suffering with his wife, It is similar to the wife with fire, and when he admired the wife of his colleague at work, and knew the problems of his colleague with his wife, tried to increase the provocation of problems between them in order to steal the wife of his colleague says the writer: "The house remained filled with the smell of fire until the first expatriate descended, he began to hear his wife singing to Tarab the child who neglected everything else ... Since he was in a remote village and had narrowed his means of entertainment, he insisted, with the astonishment of his superiors, in requesting transportation, to throw him into the snow when his wife threw him into the fire, but he found in front of him the one who whispered in her sweet voice, which he listened to with pleasure, digging up his heart, which is covered by the layer of neglect, bringing him closer to the edge of a dark and terrible limit" (Odeh, 1973, p. 107).

Conclusion:

After research and study in the significance of the titles of the story collection (when crying is not useful), and the analysis of the texts of the collection, the research reached the following conclusions: -

1. The title is the identity of the text, and its identification card, and it represents the focus of the writer's or creator's speech, so we find in it the writer's message or the main idea of the existence of the text.
2. All story events end with open endings, which leads to a wide space that is open to multiple interpretations, determined by the culture of the recipient or the reader of the text.
3. The events of the stories focused mainly on the comparison between the beautiful past and the associated connotations of joy, pleasure, relaxation and love, and the painful, bitter and cruel present.
4. All the titles of the collection of stories came in the form of nominal sentences (the beginner and the news), and the name as we know is what is abstract from time, and this indicates the stability and stability, which indicates the proof of the meanings and purposes implicit, which the writer sought to broadcast in the folds of his creative texts.
5. The most important thing that is noted in the significance of the titles in the group is that they carry the opposite connotations of their apparent meaning, as in the title (bouquet of roses), (youth harp), and (Festival of the Sun).
6. The predominance of the meanings of sadness, suffering, despair and criticism of reality over the events of the stories in all the group.
7. The events of the stories are not without an attempt to change this reality in one way or another, and the revolution against reality, and that all ended in failure, but it reflected the human will rejecting injustice and rebelling against its unhappy reality.

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