# Culture, the Media, and the Study of Signs

### Introduction: Signs and Society

- Semiotics: the Study of Signs, Symbols, and Signification
- Signs: smallest unit of meaning.
- People are the symbol or sign-using animals
- Signs are all around us, involved in the most trivial aspects of everyday life.

### Principles of semiotics

- The study of *how* meaning is created, *not* what it is.
- Signs are arbitrary, i.e., conventional
- Signs are not just mirrors of things; they cannot be understood just in terms of the things they signify
- Signs are part of systems

### Principles (Cont.)

- Like language, signs are rule governed, patterned; all sign systems have a kind of grammar, a set of structuring rules
- The Principle of Difference: Signs make meaning by way of their difference from other signs
- Signification is a process, not a static structure

### Signifier and Signified (Sr/Sd)

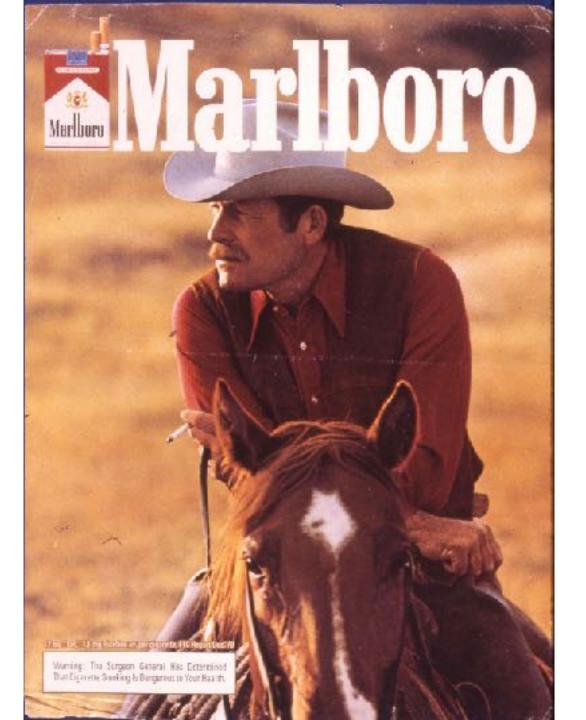


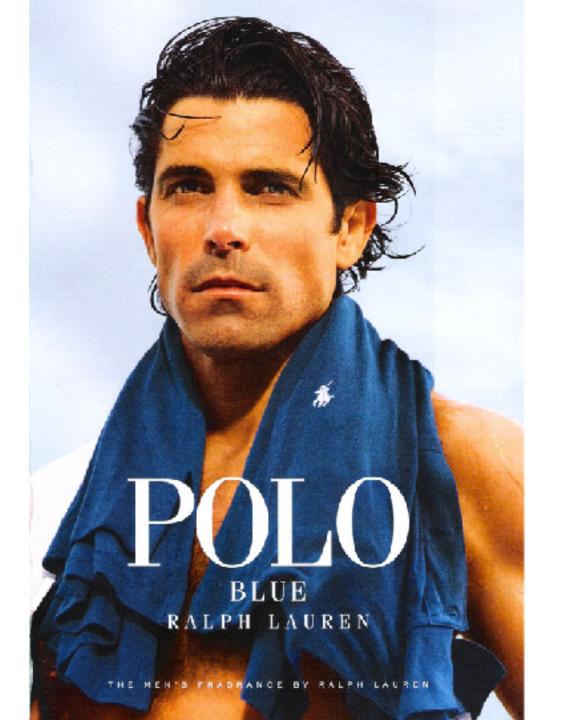
# Symbolic (arbitrary), Iconic, and Indexical Signs

- Symbolic: language, visual codes (pink vs blue for babies; white hat for good guys)
- Iconic: resemblance. Photos, TV images are iconic. But there is much that is NOT iconic on TV that we think of as iconic ("seeing is believing": dangers of this; case of War of Worlds Broadcast) -- semiotics is the study of anything that can be used to tell a lie.
- Indexical: smoke means fire

# Denotation/connotation: the displacement from Sr to Sd (aka "signifying signs")

- "rose" -- passion
- "pink" -- feminine
- "black" -- mourning (except in Far East: white)
- Cosby's sweater: domestic father figures in sit coms

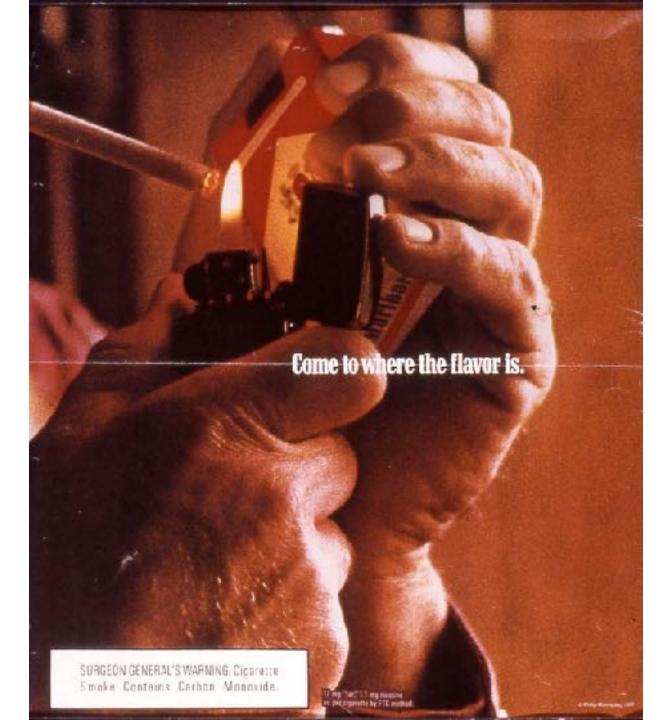


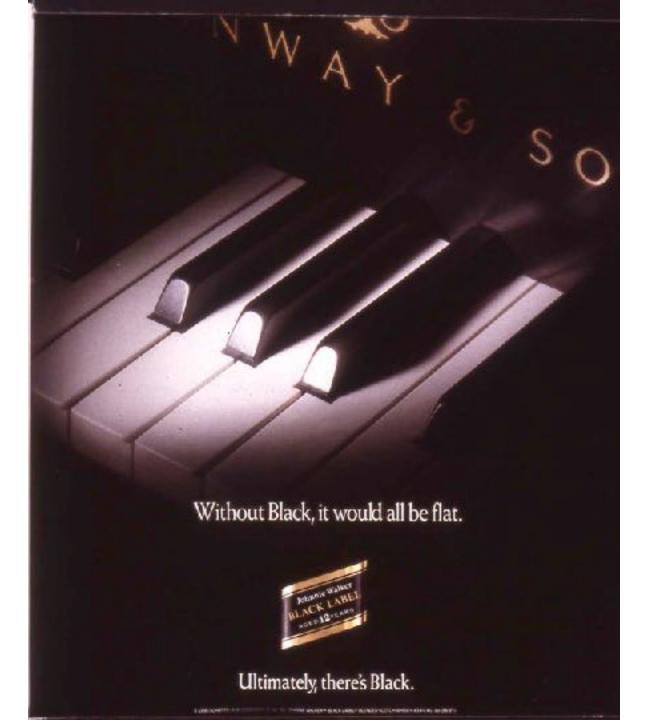




### Metonymy: part for the whole

- a) "many sails" for many ships; "The Whitehouse said today that . . . "
- b) Marlboro ads
- c) e.g., establishing shots

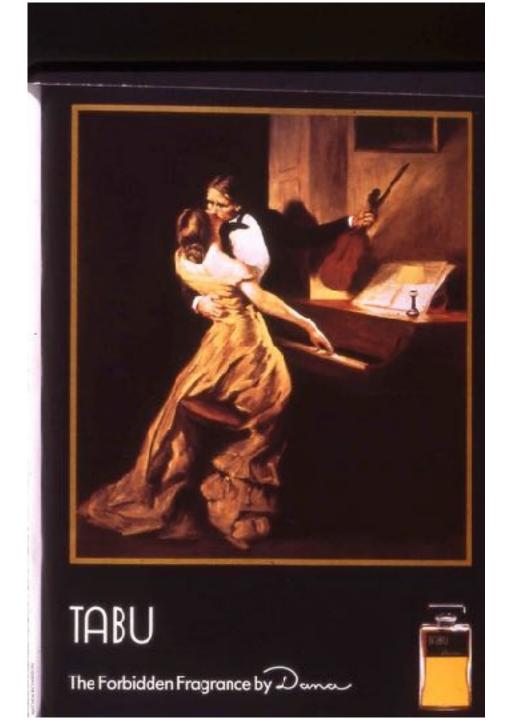






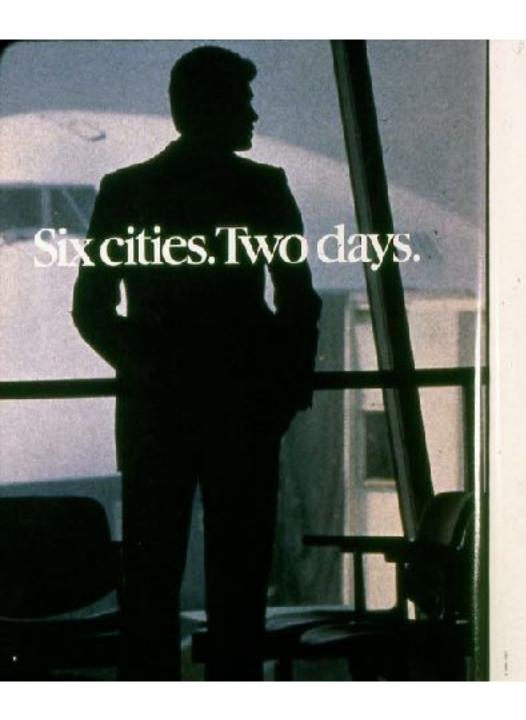
## Paradigmatic and Syntagmatic relations

- Paradigmatic -- Selective/associative; for written language, e.g., alphabets, animals with fur, or things that come with wealth
- Syntagmatic -- relations of sequence; words in sentences; for film, editing techniques; narratives



#### **Narratives**

• Narratives (stories): a causally connected sequence of events (my summer vacation, boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy gets girl)

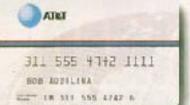


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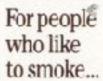
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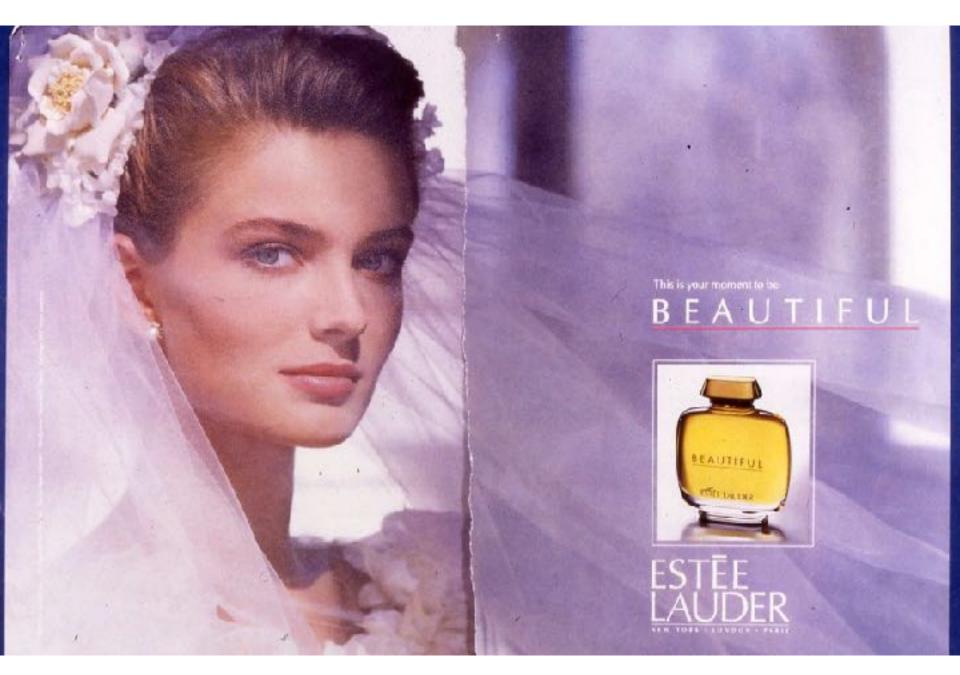


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### Myths

• Myths: a collection of familiar narratives mixed with paradigms: cowboy myth, romance myth, military myth, wedding myth



### Three levels of signification

- Denotation (iconic)
- Cultural meanings
  - connotation, metonymy,
    syntagms, paradigms
  - narratives, myths
- Codes

### Codes: maps of social meaning

- General maps of meaning, which imply views and attitudes about how the world is and/or ought to be.
- The connection between semiotics and social structure and values.
- E.g., color black -- > the meaning of skin color in the U.S.

signifier signified "ROSE"

denotation

Passion

connotation

"Boy meets girl, boy loses girl, boy gets girl"



narratives and myths

he loves me, he loves me not, he loves me... • what does he see in \*her\*? • i will always love only you • is she really going out with \*him\*? • we are meant to be together • he's the only one, my one-and-only. • she's just playing hard to get. • i will never forget you. • i can't live without you • you complete me • we are part of each other • he's my hero • when she says no she means yes • i want you; i need you; i love you • you mean the world to me • my life is nothing without you • love makes the world go round •

codes

#### Codification as a Process

- White hat gradually codified, (then over-codified to the point where it becomes a cliché.)
- Struggles over meanings: semiotic guerrila warfare.
- from colored to Negro to "Black is beautiful."