

Glossary Assignment

**1. Biosphere**

The physical environment to which an organism adapts.

**2. Code**

A code is a specific set of paradigmatic and syntagmatic conventions according to which texts are produced and interpreted.

**3. Conative function (of communication)**

A message so that only intended for the addresser and is composed for only that addressee to respond.

**4. Conceptual metaphor**

An notion of a thought or a general topic.

**5. Conceptual metonym**

A figure of speech that replaces the surname of a thing with the forename of something else that its closely connected with.

**6. Connotation**

A thought or feeling that a sound invokes moreover its literal or most important meaning.

**7. Context**

The circumstances that beget the setting for an event, statement, or idea, and in terms of which it can be fully understood and assessed.

**8. Conventional sign**

Any of several signs, that is words or symbols, that capture their operate through linguistic custom.

**9. Denotation**

The most essential or strict significance of a sign, e.g., "rose" means a specific sort of bloom.

**10. Deconstruction**

Deconstruction is a way to deal with data the relationship among literary substance and which implies.

**11. Diachronic**

Stressed over the way something, especially language, has made and created through time.

## **12. Discursive symbols**

The images of language are desultory. In any case, the property that makes language emblematic isn't the property that makes it desultory.

## **13. Emotive function (of communication)**

## **14. Firstness**

the condition or nature of being first | Meaning, elocution, interpretations and models.

## **15. Haptics**

identifying with or in light of the feeling of touch. 2 : portrayed by a preference for the feeling of touch a haptic individual.

## **16. Gesture**

a development of part of the body, particularly a hand or the head, to communicate a thought or which means.

## **17. Gesticulant**

descriptive word. making or having a tendency to make signals or gestures. a gesticulant speaker.

## **18. Grammar**

the entire framework and design of a language or of dialects by and large, generally taken as comprising of sentence structure and morphology (counting emphases) and some of the time additionally phonology and semantics.

## **19. Hyperreality**

Hyperreality, in semiotics and postmodernism, is a powerlessness of cognizance to recognize reality from a recreation of the real world, particularly in mechanically progressed postmodern social orders.

## **20. Icon**

Icons in its most fundamental idea were made by those that expected to pass on a particular message and pack it in its most schematic structure..

## **21. Image schema**

A picture construction is a repetitive design inside our intellectual cycles which builds up examples of understanding and thinking.

## **22. Interpretant**

Interpretant is a subject/sign that alludes to a similar article as another sign, transitively.

### **23. Index**

A index portrays the association among signifier and connoted

### **24. Infinite semiosis**

### **25. Kinesics**

the investigation of the manner by which certain body developments and motions fill in as a type of nonverbal correspondence.

### **26. Langue**

Langue alludes to the theoretical arrangement of rules and shows of a connoting framework

### **27. Metalingual function (of communication)**

Metalingual function of language is the ability of language to talk about its own features.

### **28. Modernism**

Modernism refers to a global movement in society and culture that from the early decades of the twentieth century sought a new alignment with the experience and values of modern industrial life.

### **29. Myth**

a traditional story, especially one concerning the early history of a people or explaining some natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.

### **30. Narrative**

a spoken or written account of connected events; a story.

### **31. Natural sign**

They are natural signs that communicate with someone. Natural cues might include a variety of sights, sounds, and fragrances.

### **32. Oculistics**

**Oculistics is the study of eye movement, eye activity, gaze, and eye-related nonverbal communication. It is a subclass of kinesics.**

### **33. Object**

An object in linguistics is any of numerous categories of arguments.

### **34. Paradigm**

A model is a typical example or pattern of something.

### 35. Paradigmatic

of or referring to the link between a group of linguistic components that form mutually exclusive syntactic roles choices.

### 36. Parole

According to Saussure, parole relates to the actual language use of individuals in their daily lives and is too irregular to be examined.

### 37. Phatic function (of communication)

The phatic function is the portion of communication that maintains the communication channel open; it is the means by which two or more speakers reassure themselves that they are not only being heard, but also understood.

### 38. Poetic function (of communication)

The poetic role is to concentrate on the "message for its own sake."

### 39. Postmodernism

Relativism and a concentration on ideology in the maintenance of economic and political power are related with postmodernism.

### 40. Poststructuralism

Poststructuralism promotes a way of thinking about the world that questions what we consider to be "truth" and "knowledge."

### 41. Resentational symbols

Non-linguistic presentational symbols are already at work in dreaming. Symbols like these are as much about how we feel as they are about how we think.

### 42. Proxemics

The discipline of knowledge concerned with how much space people feel they need to create between themselves and others.

### 43. Referential function (of communication)

What is being discussed or referred to is the context or referential function.

### 44. Representamin

the finished product, as opposed to the act of philosophical representation

### 45. Representation

Meanings can be represented using semantic representation, which is an abstract (formal) language.

#### 46. Secondness

The notion of secondness is a key category in Peircean philosophy that includes actual facts and expresses necessity, force, and determination.

#### 47. Semiotics

The study of symbols and signs, as well as how they are used and interpreted.

#### 48. Semiosphere

The domain of all signs that represent and characterize a culture; the field of semiosis in which sign processes work in the set of all interrelated Umwelts.

#### 49. Semiosis

In language or literature, the process of meaning.

#### 50. Signifying order

Human humans create signifying orders, and as a result, they are continually changing them to meet any new need or want.

#### 51. Sign (think something relatively abstract)

#### 52. Sign (think Peirce)

#### 53. Sign (think Saussure)

#### 54. Signal

An occurrence or act that establishes the existence of something or provides knowledge about it

#### 55. Signified

The meaning or idea expressed by a sign, as distinct from the physical form in which it is expressed.

#### 56. Signifier

A sign's meaning or concept, as opposed to the physical form in which it is expressed.

## 57. Structuralism

a way of interpreting and analyzing aspects of human cognition, behavior, culture, and experience that focuses on contrast relationships between elements in a conceptual system that reveal patterns underneath the surface diversity

## 58. Symbol

A symbol is a mark, sign, or phrase that denotes, denotes, or is understood to denote an idea, object, or relationship.

## 59. Symptom

Something that suggests the presence of bodily abnormality; broadly: subjective evidence of sickness or physical disruption.

## 60. Synchronic

Synchronic linguistics is the study of how elements of a language (morphs or morphemes) join to form words and phrases, as well as how good syntax gives a sentence meaning.

## 61. Syntagma

A set of linguistic units that are syntagmatically related to one another. A construction is a set of words in a certain syntactic connection to one another.

## 62. Syntagmatic

Relationship between linguistic units in a construction or sequence, such as the (n) and adjacent sounds in not, ant, and ton.

## 63. Text

A text, in literary theory, is any object that can be "read," whether it is a piece of literature, a street sign, a city block layout of buildings, or clothing styles.

## 64. Thirdness

a key category in Peircean philosophy that expresses law, generality, purpose, and habit as the connecting tie between firstness and secondness.

## 65. Unlimited semiosis

The phrase used by Eco to describe how the signified is constantly commutable—functioning in turn as a signifier for a further signified—for Peirce (through the interpretant), Barthes (by connotation), Derrida (via freeplay), and Lacan (via 'the sliding signified'; see slippage of meaning).