

## Title: Sixty-five Definitions

Abstract: In this assignment, I have defined sixty-five words with definitions mentioned throughout this course that I feel were the easiest to understand.

1. **Biosphere-** The part of the earth and its atmosphere in which living organisms exist or that is capable of supporting life.
2. **Code-** A set of rules or conventions that clearly specifies the manner for representing data in symbolic form.
3. **Conative function (of communication)-** the effects of the message on the behavior of the addressee
4. **Conceptual metaphor-** the understanding of one idea, or conceptual domain, in terms of another.
5. **Conceptual metonym-** non-necessary, relation within one conceptual domain between a source meaning and a target meaning, in which the source meaning provides mental access to the target meaning
6. **Connotation-** idea or notion suggested by or associated with a word, phrase, etc. in addition to its explicit meaning, or denotation.
7. **Context-** The text(sign) in which a word or passage appears and which helps ascertain its meaning.

8. **Conventional sign-** understood by everyone(most people) around the world
9. **Denotation-** the literal dictionary definition of a word
10. **Deconstruction-** based on a theory that, by the very nature of language and usage, no text can have a fixed, coherent meaning
11. **Diachronic-** concerned with phenomena, such as linguistic features, as they change through time
12. **Discursive symbols-** Combination of bits of meanings that flow together.
13. **Emotive function (of communication)** – interjections and other sounds that don't alter the denotative meaning of a word or a sentence
14. **Firstness-** which properly speaking is not actually a relation, although we think it in terms of the relation it involves with something consignedified  
(Firsts are experience without reaction, cause without effect.)
15. **Haptics-** the science of touch in relation to the positions and actions of the body
16. **Gesture-** movements collectively, of the body, or of part of the body, to express or emphasize ideas, emotions, etc
17. **Gesticulant-** making or tending to make gestures or gesticulations
18. **Grammar-** A hypothetical innate abstract system in the human brain that underlies the grammar of all human languages.
19. **Hyperreality-** The inability of consciousness to distinguish reality from fantasy

20. **Icon-** type of noun whereby the form reflects and is determined by the referent
21. **Image schema-** present notions schematically, reflecting the shape of an object, its location, the trajectory of movement etc.
22. **Interpretant-** effect of a sign on someone who reads or comprehends it
23. **Object-** subject matter of a sign and an interpretant
24. **Index-** a guide, list or sign, or a number used to measure change
25. **Infinite semiosis-** the process of the thought-sign chain; signs produce more signs
26. **Kinesics-** Non-verbal communication by means of gestures, and/or other body movement
27. **Langue-** Language as a system rather than language in use
28. **Metalingual function (of communication) -** the ability of language to talk about its own features
29. **Modernism-** rejected tradition, a utopian vision of human life and society and a belief in progress, or moving forward.
30. **Myth-** a story without an author that is passed along and is usually intended to teach a lesson, or something that is untrue
31. **Narrative-** the semiotic presentation of a series of events semantically related in a temporal and causal way

32. **Natural sign-** primary signs, are connected with their signified by causal relationships, concomitance, or likeness

33. **Oculesics-** study of eye contact as a form of body language

34. **Paradigm-** A set of assumptions, concepts, values, and practices that constitutes a way of viewing reality for the community that shares them

35. **Paradigmatic-** for describing something that is an ideal or standard

36. **Parole-** The act of speaking; a particular utterance or word

37. **Phatic function (of communication)-** two speakers comfort each other to know that are being listened to and understood

38. **Poetic function (of communication)-** messages convey more than just the context

39. **Post-modernism-** no real truth, knowledge is always made or invented, not discovered

40. **Post structuralism-** rigid inner logic to relationships that describe any aspect of social reality

41. **Presentational symbols-** perceived as complete units (Like maps and pictures)

42. **Proxemics-** study of how people use and structure space or spatial arrangements in work

43. **Referential function (of communication) –** what is being spoken of and what is being referred to

44. **Representamin-** which stands to somebody for something in some respect or capacity
45. **Representation-** A likeness, image, picture, etc
46. **Secondness-** almost like a reference
47. **Semiotics-** The study of signs and symbols, especially as means of language or communication\
48. **Semiosphere-** a semiotic space that is necessary for the exis- tence and functioning of languages and other sign systems
49. **Semiosis-** Any form of activity, conduct, or process that involves signs, including the production of meaning
50. **Signifying order-** the products of human beings and, therefore, subject to being changed constantly by them to suit any new need or demand
51. **Sign(abstract)-** Something that suggests the presence or existence of a fact, condition, or quality
52. **Sign(Pierce)-** I define a sign as anything which is so determined by something else, called its Object, and so determines an effect upon a person, which effect I call its interpretant, that the later is thereby mediately determined by the former.
53. **Sign(Saussere)-** signification *and* signal
54. **Signal-** A sign or event fixed or understood as the occasion for prearranged combined action
55. **Signified-** The concept or idea evoked by a sign

56. **Signifier**- A linguistic unit or pattern...that conveys meaning
57. **Structuralism**- movement for determining and analyzing the basic, relatively stable structural elements of a system
58. **Symbol**- something that stands for or represents something else
59. **Symptom**- characteristic sign or indication of the existence of something else
60. **Synchronic**- relating to the study of phenomena, or of events of a particular time, without reference to their historical context
61. **Syntagm**- combo of signs or parts of signs related that are presented in a coherent and consistent way
62. **Syntagmatic**- relating to the sequential syntactic relationship between units in a linguistic structure
63. **Text**- Something, usually a piece of writing, regarded as an object of analysis or interpretation
64. **Thirdness**- the relation between secondness and firstness( prior knowledge).
65. **Unlimited semiosis**- the signified is endlessly commutable—functioning in its turn as a signifier for a further signified

