

Assignment 9

- Why does linguists refuse the status of language to all communication by analogy?
- The linguistic message is thus twofold.
- Better expressed in other languages, the “still life.”
- Why are we still left with a certain informational matter?
- This utopian character of denotation is considerably reinforced by the paradox already mentioned, that the photograph (in its literal system). By virtue of its absolutely analogical nature, seems to constitute a message without a drawing which even when denoted, is a coded message.
- The language of the image is not merely the totality of utterances emitted (for example the level of the combiner of the signs or creator of the message), it is also the totality of utterances received. The language must include the “surprises” of meaning.
- Another difficulty in analyzing connotation is that there is no particular analytical language corresponding to the partiality of its signifieds-how are the signifieds of connotation to be named?
- The most important thing, however, at least for the movement, is not to inventorize the connotations but to understand that in the total image they constitute discontinuous or better still scattered traits.
- It is precisely the syntagm of the denoted message which “naturalizes” the system of the connoted message.

Words that I didn't quite understand:

- Etymology: study of history of words

- Image should be linked to the root imitari
- “*En abyme*”: ??
- “*Nature morte*”: ??
- “Arbitrary”: ??
- Quasi-tautological: ??
- “A message without a code”: What message? What code?
- Anchorage and relay: ?
- Polysemous: ?
- Hjelmslev’s: ?
- Lexia: ?
- Scattered traits: ?
- *Syntagm*: ?