Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana

Licenciatura ingles- español

Lengua, lenguaje y habla

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Reading Report- Roland Barthes

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**ELEMENTS OF SEMIOLOGY-BARTHES**

Barthes semiological studies are based on the Saussure’s theories.Described as: semeion (sign) and logos (study), so it the study of signs. Semiology is a branch of Linguistics.

Barthes raises elements such as:

**LANGUAGE AND SPEECH**

Barthes describes language as a social institution and system of values with its own rules; he made a relation between a sign and a value to explain the definition of sign which is an amount of goods that can be greater or lesser.

He also said that a system and a social institution are connected because a language is a system of values so it resists human or individual modifications therefore becomes social institution.

Speech or discourse is when subjects express his point of view by the language, is essentially an individual act of selection and actualization.

Language and speech are related, the language is important for speech is understood and speech is required so that the language is set.

The language is more general, of a society, while speech is more individual, is personal.

**SIGNIFIED AND SIGNIFIER.**

Barthes describes the signified as a mental representation of the “thing” a mental image, he talks about a “phantasia logiki” that is the mental representation it means not a real thing , it is what gives the idea; it can be seen for example by means of an image. Example: tree, is as you imagined it, with leaves or leafless.

In the case of the signifier he refer to it as a relatum whose definition cannot be separated from the signified, it can be an image, sound, object, etc… It is the material form, for example, can be given to a linguistic sign, for example: tree, we can be found in the dictionary.

**SYNTAGM AND SYSTEM**

**Syntagm:** is a group of words that come together to give a single meaning to a sentence, for example, my father is **professor.**

**System:** a set of signs that relate to each other, and if these change, changing others, for example, the verbal system.

**DENOTATION AND CONNOTATION**

**Denotation:** When the language issues information, for example, Joel studied medicine.

**Connotation:** the word or the phrase has double meaning, for example, Joseph is a bear.

Barthes also proposes:

Within Semiologic prospects appear some problems, as the origin of different signifyings systems or extension of language and speech.

Another problem could be the relationship that can be between language and speech, corresponded in any system.

**THE SIGN**

Means: signal, icon, index and symbol. Where is the signal immediate and existential, while the index is to the contrary. In the symbol of the representation is analog and inadequate and the semiological sign their relationship is unjustified and accurate and its origin is utilitarian and functional.

**THE SIGNIFICATION**

It is the process where joins the signifier and the signified and the product is the sign, where the sign is not arbitrary, but motivated when there is relationship between meaning and meaningful and is analogue.

**VALUE**

It is related to the language, its result is the psychologise linguistics and bring it closer to the economy, proposes the example of work and reward, a signifier and a meaning (calling this signification).