우를 살펴보자. 국제적인 코드에 따라 //빨강//은 의미하고, //녹색//은 [통과]를 의미한다. 하지만 [의무]를 함축할 수 있고, //녹색//은 (최소한 보체 는) [선택]을 함축할 수도 있다(가령 나는 녹색 를에 본의로 결정할 수도 있지만, 빨강 불에는 의무선 추어야 하기 때문이다). 이차적인 함축의 충위에서 [벌금]을 함축할 수 있고, //녹색//은 특히 자동차용 그신호를 받았을 경우 [서두름]을 함축할 수도 있다 그러므로 녹색과 빨강의 성분 재현은 도표 26과 될 것이다.

이 두 개의 성분 나무는 모두 신호등의 신호가 어떤 으로 무언가를 의미하는지를 설명한다. 하지만 어떤 의미 축들을 토대로 그런 기호 기능들을 세울 수 있는데 약 옐름슬레우의 고전적인 재현을 사용한다면, 일종의 이후 다음과 같은 함축들이 조리 기호의 토대로 공존에 영역되었다.

accompanying the verbal expression with a pointer, unless the question regards two objects of which one is present and the other absent. The presence of the verbal expression constitutes a typical case of circumstantial

selection (the kinesic pointer constituting, on the contrary, circumstantial selection for the verbal one). Thus the relationship between content and expression, in the case of a pointing finger, can be viewed as shown in Table

23.

## Table 23

One could at this point observe that, when considering verbal pointers, syntactic markers were absolutely independent of semantic ones (and

## 통사적 표지들

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## 도표 23

하지만 앞에서 언어적 지표에 대해 말할 때 통사적표는 은 의미적 표지들에 완전히 의존하였던 반면, 가리킨션에서 주어진 통사적 표지의 현존 또는 부재는 의미적표의 변화를 결정한다는 것을 주목해야 한다. 그러므로 지표들에서 의미소의 조직은 표현 기능소에 의해 채택되는 의 구조에 의해 결정된다고 말해야 한다. 그것은 바로에 의미 사이의 동기화제 하다. 그것은 바로에 거기에 대해 이미 많은 학자들이 연구한 바 있고, 대체적 기호와 동기화된 기호로 그병하는 역할을 한다.

the compositional analysis of /this/ should, according to our revised compositional model, be represented as in Table 22.

## Table 22

Table 22 may be read as follows:

- (a): /this/ always has a denotation of proximity; when connected with a kinesic pointer it also denotes physical proximity to the speaker and obligation to focus one's attention prospectively; when without kinesic pointers it means that attention must be directed retrospectively within the context.
- (b): on the contrary /that/ does not have an immediate denotation of distance; it acquires this only if circumstantially connected with a kinesic pointer, in this case meaning something far from the speaker; if without such a pointer it has the same path as /this/.

One realizes that, whether or not one accepts that some semantic markers can be non-verbally represented, the representation of /this/ or /that/ follows the same procedure as did that of /whale/ or any other categorematic term (23).

The above representation may be verified by the compositional analysis of the kinesic pointers circumstantially connected with the verbal shifter. Such an analysis will appear a little more complex because, while in analyzing verbal lexemes, within the present context, we have taken for granted the representation of the syntactic markers (sm), when analyzing a pointing finger these markers must be explicitly analyzed. The reason for this will be clarified below. Obviously these features are not of the same nature as the verbal ones, for different types of expressions are produced according to different physical parameters (as will be shown in 3.4.2); and different

동시에 명령적이며(~에 관심을 기울이라고 나에게 명령한다). 그것은 모리스의 용어들에서 규정체 prescriptor보다 지명체 designator로 정의될 수 있을 것이다(그러므로 그것은 모리스처럼 확인체 identifior와 관련되며, 따라서 러셀이 말하는 의미에서의 고유 명시들과 비슷한 것과 관련된다고 말하는 것이 나을 것이다).

따라서 직시적으로 사용될 때 /이것/은 [→ (또는 [~을 보아라]) + 가까운 + 화자]를 의미한다. 반면에 대용적으로 사용될 때 /이것/은 [← + 가까운 + 맥락]을 의미한다. 그러므로 그 성분 분석은 다음과 같은 형식을 띨 것이다.

$$-ms-[ ]-d \rightarrow \begin{cases} [circ ]-d & -d \rightarrow \\ [circ ]-d & -d \leftarrow \end{cases}$$

도표 22

그러므로 /이것/은 언제나 가까움의 외시를 갖는다. 하지만 몸짓 지표와 연결될 때에는 화자에게 가까움을 외시하고 수신자의 관심을 직시적 의미에 집중시킨다 바면 목지 지표가 없을 경우에도 그

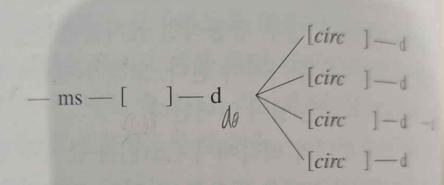
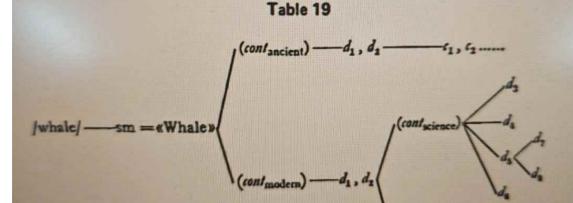


도표 21

물론이 예들은 엄격하게 코드화된 시각적 기호를에 되며, 따라서 똑같은 과정이 소위 〈도상적〉 기호를에 하수 없다고 반박할 수 있을 것이다. 그 특별한 문제는 세 논의될 것이다. 현재로서는 이 모델을 다른 유형에 대해 증명하는 데 머무르고자 한다. <sup>22</sup>

<sup>2.11.5</sup> 지표들의 성분 분석

which such properties as «fish» and «mammal» coexist and its semantice ectrum should probably be a network of superimpositions of possible adings in which the contextual selections are not very well established. As tample of this kind of competence can be found in the way in which elville, consciously interpreting the state of knowledge of the mariners of antucket, defines the whale as a big fish with a warm billocular heart, lungs and a "penem intrantem foeminam mammis lactantem" (Moby Dick, ch. 32). We can now imagine a certain cultural level at which /whale/ gives rise to a contradictory sememe considering both the medieval, the scientific and the popular system of units (Table 19).



This exactly represents the sort of competence as 'encyclopedia' (instead of 'dictionary') that was outlined in 2.10.2. The fact that, in the above example, the encyclopedia seems closer to a medieval 'speculum mundi' than to the Encyclopedia Britannica suggests that the universe of natural languages is a rather unformalized and 'primitive' one, and thus far from being scientific or highly formalized.

The sign-vehicle /whale/ corresponds to a content unit (a sememe) which can be decomposed a different ways. It depends on the context whether a whale will be considered a fish or a mammal, and this decision precedes the isolation of the first immediate denotation. In fact, in

민중적 의미화들을 포착하도록 허용하며(도표 19), 그리하여 그런 재현을 토대로 예를 들면 멜빌의 결작에 대한 비평적 읽기가 이루어질 수 있고, 작가가 동원하는 모든 모호함을 의식적으로 활용하도록 해준다.

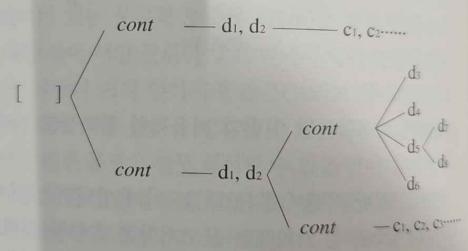


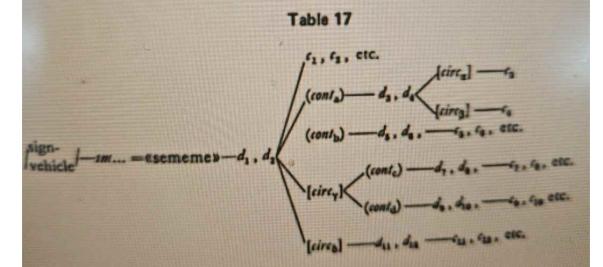
도표 19

이 모델은 2·10·2에서 이미 기술한 의미에서 백과<sup>사전</sup> 형식의 역량을 재현할 것이다.

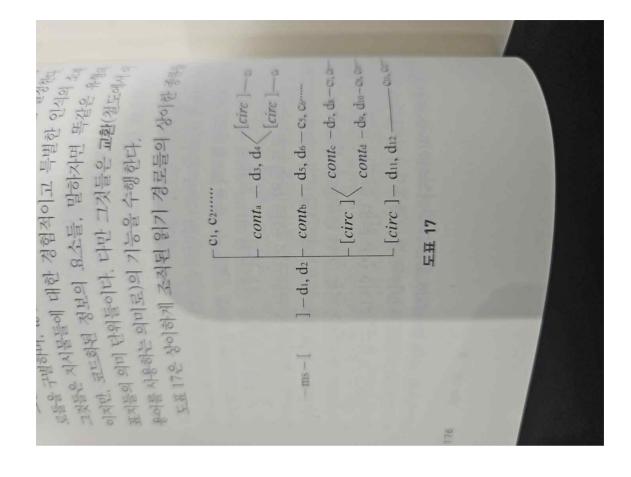
고래의 경우 백과사전은 『트레카니 백과사전 Enciclopedia Treccani』보다 중세의 『세상의 거울 Speculum Mundi』과 더비슷할 것이라는 사실은, 자연 언어들의 우주가 형식화된 언어들의 우주에 가

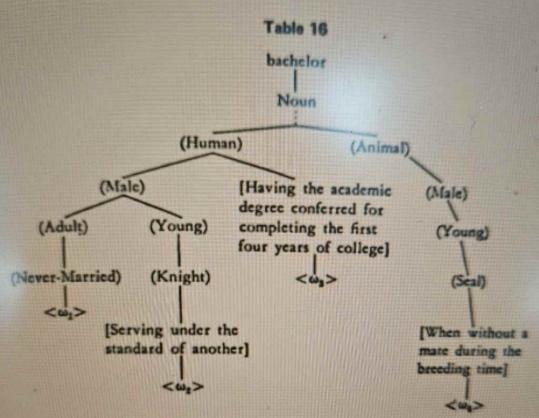
ded connotations depending on corresponding denotations as well a ntextual and circumstantial selections. These selections distinguish the fferent readings of the sememe as encyclopedia item and determine the signment of many denotations and connotations. They are not matters of npirical and ad hoc knowledge of referents but rather pieces of coded formation, in other words semantic units just like the others except that ney perform a switching function.

Let us imagine in Table 17 a hypothetical sign-function so encycloedically complex that it can show various types of differently organized readings':



Here sm is the entire set of syntactic markers (which will not here be brought into question); d and c are respectively the denotations and connotations (in the sense of 2.9.1.); (cont) are contextual selections, giving instructions of the type: "when you find  $(cont_a)$ , use the following ds and cs when the sememe in question is contextually associated with the sememe when the sememe in questions giving instructions of the type: "and ";  $\{circ\}$  are circumstantial selections giving instructions of the type: "when you find  $\{circ_{\alpha}\}$  use the following ds and cs when the sign-vehicle corresponding to the sememe in question is circumstantially accompanied by



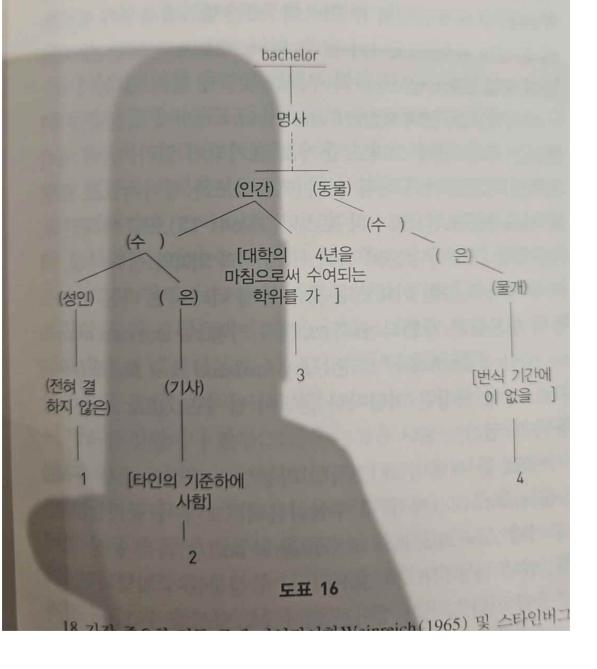


which other authors call "semes". Between square brackets are what the authors call distinguishers. Finally there are the selection restrictions (symbolized here by Greek letters between angular brackets): "a formally expressed, necessary and sufficient condition for that reading to combine with others" (Katz and Postal: 15). A "reading" is the choice of a "path" and therefore of a direction. According to the context, the various semantic components are combined with those of other expressions to make plausible or otherwise a sentence such as /a married man is not a bachelor any more/ or else /my husband is a Bachelor of Arts/.

The possibility of combining expressions is provided within the context by a series of projection rules analyzed in detail by Katz and Fodor, so that, faced with the sentence /the man hit the colorful ball, once the proper semantic components have been assigned to each word, it is possible to construct a series of different readings for the sentence. In fact /colorful/ has two semantic markers («Color» and «Evaluative»): it has two distinguishers "Abounding in contrast or variety of bright colors" and "Having instinctive

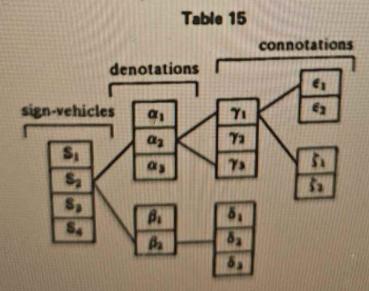
은 논의와 반박 "을 유발하였는데, 이후의 수정된 모델을 위한 출발점으로서 요약해 보는 것이 유용할 것이다.

널리 알려져 있지만 도표 16의 KF 모델을 다시 살펴보는



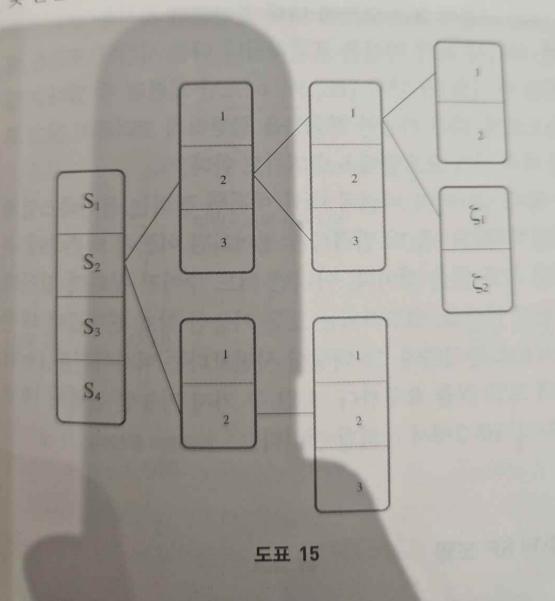
clusive readings may occur, thus producing semantic incompatibilities the decision as to which reading the sender of the message presum poses is a matter of sign production (and interpretation), a theory of cast provide the structural conditions for such a choice. Thus a theory of terpretation and disambiguation of sememes relies on a theory of tempositional nature.

|Mus| can denote aliving beings in respect to the axis 'animate animate', arodents in respect to a zoological field, aharmfuls in respect to axis 'harmful vs. harmless' and so on. In other words a sign-vehicle  $s_2$  menote positions  $\alpha_2$  and  $\beta_2$  in two different semantic axes and, because nesse denotations, can connote the contradictory positions  $\gamma_1$  and  $\gamma_2$  nother semantic axis, further connoting, through  $\gamma_1$ ,  $\epsilon_1$  and  $\xi_1$  in two otherses.



This is equivalent to Greimas' remark (1966:38) that "le lexème est le lieu de manifestation et de rencontre de sêmes provenant souvent de catégories et de systèmes sémiques différents et entretenant entre eux des relations hiérarchiques, c'est-à-dire hypotaxiques".

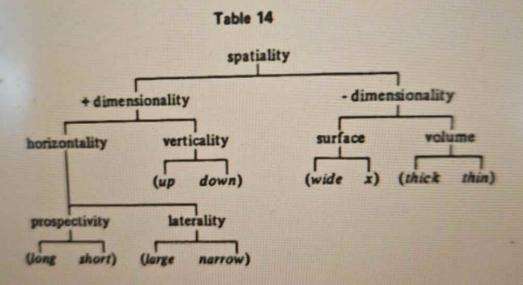
이것은 그레마스(1966)가 말했듯이 어휘소(우리에게는 의미소)가 상이한 의소들의 체계와 범주들에서 나오고 자신 들끼리 계층적인, 즉 종속적인 관계들을 맺는 의소들의 만남 및 발현의 장소라고 말하는 것과 같다.



semes' are highly analytical, they fail to be 'universal' and, as regards point

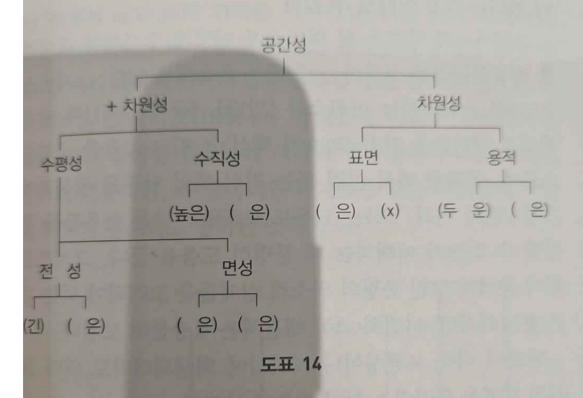
iii), need in their turn to be semantically analyzed.

Greimas' 'structural semantics' (Greimas, 1966) seeks to establish semantic features which are universal and are theoretical constructs which do not need a further analysis, or rather, which allow a further analysis but only in the sense that each feature, posited as one among the opposites relating to a dominating axis, can become the axis of an underlying opposition. Thus Greimas gives as an example the semic system of spatiality (Table 14).



The bracketed words in italics are lexemes characterized by the presence of some semic element: thus the couple long/short is characterized by the semes eprospectivity, horizontality, dimensionality, spatiality. However, Greimas means by |lexeme| the manifestation of an expression insofar as it is characterized by the presence of many semes; he calls on the other hand [semēme] not the globality of these semes, as I am doing in the present book, but a given effect de sens, or a particular 'reading' of the lexème. The limitation of this system seems to be that the repertoire of these features is not a finite one. One only has to consider the system of temporality, or a system of values (Good, Bad, Acceptable, Unacceptable), in order to understand how such a system could develop like an expanding though structured galaxy.

허용하는 이론적 구성물이 되기도 하는 매우 〈보편적인〉 특성들을 밝히려고 노력한다. 공간성의 체계에 관한 예는 널리알려져 있다(도표 14).



괄호 안의 용어들은 사전의 항목들로 해당 의미 특성들의 현존을 특징으로 한다. 그러므로 **긴/짧은** 쌍은 전망성, 수평 성, 차원성, 공간성의 〈의소들〉(또는 의미 표지들)을 특징으로 한다.<sup>17</sup>

체계의 제한은 특성들의 잠재적 목록이 전혀 한정되어 있

타동사라는 것을 명시하는 V(x, y) 같은 통사 고 최소한 [행위(주체+인간, 대상+인간)] 같은 복해 지가 나타나야 하며, 반면에 의미소 [먹다]는 대상-인간+유기분)]라는 표지를 가져야 한다고 가게 다지 이런 조건에서만 /조반니는 할아버지를 때 비정상으로 보일 수 있지만(아니면 인간들이 로 분류되는 상이한 문화적 맥락을 참조할수요 으로는 옳은 것으로 보인다.

기호기능은 함축들의 추가 상승 과정에서 하나 도 또는 하위 코드에 의해 조절될 수 있기때문에 고유의 조합적 매듭들을 포함시킨다. 언어처럼 목을 의 사회적 역량에 대해 말할 때에는 단 하나의 과하지 말고 상호 연결된 코드들의 체계를 생각해야 만 그러한 기호 기능들의 체계들의 체계를 (언어) 것을 허용할 수 있는데, 다만 그 용어를 음유적 방법 험 없이 다른 유형의 코드들에도 적용할 수 있다면 함 없이 다른 유형의 코드들에도 적용할 수 있다면 함

타음

전제들음

2-9-4 성 앞에서

조합 가

나의 특

표현 다

VOLUNTEER

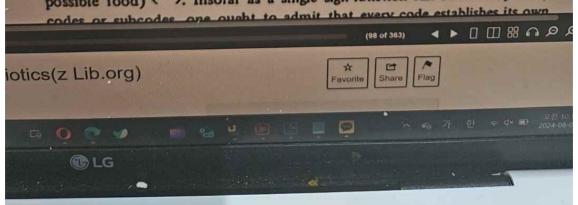
PEOPLE

nderstood in its biplanar format independently of any context; (ii) a romplex definition which also foresees some nodal points in which ign-function, in both its functives, can amalgamate with other sign-function this way the notion of independent combinational rules can be avoid for they are a part of the coded representation of the sign-function.

Suppose for instance that the representation of /to love/ has a syntac marker as V(x,y) — which specifies that the verb is transitive — and at least a semantic marker such as Action (A + human, O ± human), or

Suppose then that the semantic representation of /to eat/ has semantic markers such as

At this point it is easy to see why /John loves his father/ is semantically acceptable and /John eats his father/ is semantically anomalous (except in a quite different cultural context in which even human beings are classified as possible food) (12). Insofar as a single sign-function can be ruled by many



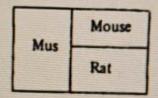
대답은 이렇다. 분명히 프랑스 사람은 땔감 나무에 대해 말하는지 또는 물밭 위에서의 식사를 준비할 숲에 대해 말하는 지 아주 잘 알고 있으며, 따라서 동음이의어의 순수하게 어 회적인 문제에 너무 놀랄 필요가 없다고 말이다.

하지만 다음과 같은 경우들에는 말하기가 좀 더 어려워진다. 혹시 일상적인 언어 사용의 수준에서 이탈리아 사람은 영국 사 람들이 /monkey/와 /ape/ 사이에 부여하는 차이들을 깨닫는 지[이탈리아 사람들은 거의 본능적으로 /scimmie(원숭이)/라 말하고, 기껏해야 /ape/가 이주 클 경우 /scimmione(커다란 원숭이)/라고 지적한다], 혹시 교양 없는 이탈리아 사람은 다 른 사람의 결점에 대한 검토로서의 /critica(비판)/와 문학 텍 스트에 대해 찬양하는 해석으로서의 /critica(비평)/ 사이의 차이를 깨닫는지, 혹시 이탈리아 사람(또는 고전 라틴 사람)은 영국 사람들이 /mouse/와 /rat/로 구별하는 두 가지 상이한 동물을 정말로 알아보는지[이탈리아 사람들은 대개 /topo(생 쥐)/라고 말하며, 단지 〈생쥐〉가 정말로 크고 화자가 상당히 교양 있을 경우에만 /ratto(집쥐)/라고, 아니 차라리 /topo di chiavica(시궁쥐)/라고 말한다), 또는 일상적인 언어뿐만 아니 라 심지어 상속권을 규정하는 법률 조항도 [누이의 남편]으로 서의 /cognato/와 [이내의 형제]로서의 /cognato/ 사이를 구 별하는지[많은 민족에서 친족 연속체의 그 부분이 더욱 복잡 한 관계들을 기록할 정도로 자세하게 나뉘는 반면, 이탈리아 사람들은 /cugino(조카)/ 또는 /nipote(조카, 손자)/ 같은 용 어들을 매우 방만하게 사용하다] 등에 대한 질문이 그렇다.

continuum of experience (and it does not matter whether the continuum is seen in terms of perceptual experience or defined by means of oscillographs and spectographs), making certain units pertinent and understanding others merely as variants, 'allophones'. Thus to single out a shade such as elight blues and another such as edark blues means for an English speaker isolating a free variant, in much the same way as when two idiosyncratic pronunciations are singled out from one phoneme which from the 'emic' point of view is considered a pertinent unit of the phonological system.

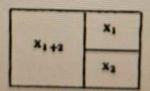
All this leaves unsolved a question which will appear clearer when the units of two different semantic fields are compared in two different languages, Latin and English (Table 10),

Table 10



which can be rendered as: "to the Latin word |mus| correspond two different things which we shall call x1 and x2" (Table 11).

Table 11

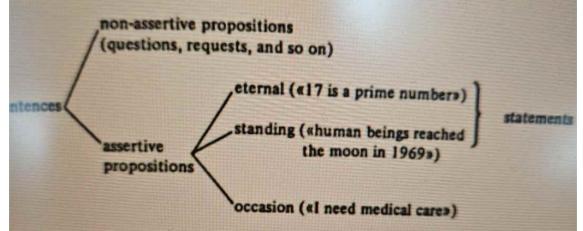


On the other hand, since the existence of  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  is only made evident by the comparison of the two semiotic systems, can we say that  $x_1$  and  $x_2$  exist independently of the names which a language has assigned to them and which establishes them as cultural units and therefore meanings of a certain sign-vehicle?

If we turn to colors the answer is simple. There is no reason why there must be a physical entity which begins at the wave-length 640 millimicrons and ends at the wave-length 590 millimicrons. In fact in Hindu culture the segmentation of the continuum occurs not at 640 but at 590 millimicrons.

extensional approach may disturb a theory of codes - thus producing an extensional fallacy.

Let me anticipate a classification of various types of sentences (following Katz, 1972) that should more properly be considered in ch. 3. If sentences are considered as the vehicular form of propositions they can convey various kinds of propositions:



Even though 'standing' propositions rely on indexical elements (as do the 'occasion' ones) they can be considered 'statements' (along with 'eternal' propositions). The extension of both 'standing' and 'occasion' propositions can be detected; they therefore possess a t-value.

What renders statements of some purport to a theory of codes is the fact that all or at least the greater part of them can be defined (see 3.2) as semiotic statements, that is, judgments which attribute to a given expression the content or the contents that one or several codes usually and conventionally assign to it. Thus all (or at least many) statements are not to be considered as the result of sign production, but rather as the proper object of a theory of codes.

Since a theory of codes does not consider extension as one of its categories (and similarly does not take referents into account) it is able to consider, for instance, the so-called 'eternal propositions' while disregarding their extensional value. If it does not disregard this factor, it falls, when

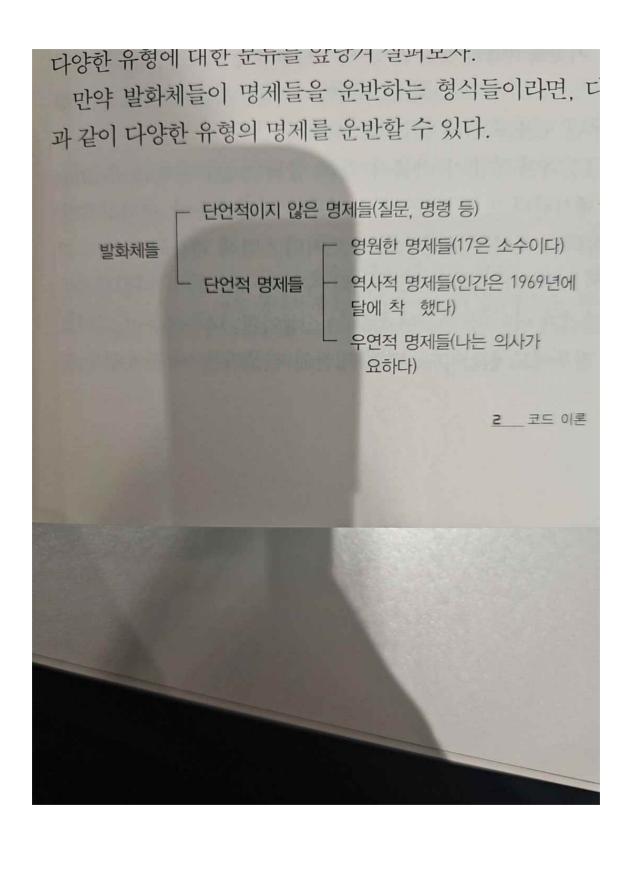


Table 6

Formal Model		Theory of Codes		Theory of Communication		Theory of Mentions		Theory of Communicational Acts		
	Continuum		Experience		Source		World		Addressee	
w .	posited units	ant	interpreted units (tokens)				Mentioning			-
between functives	system of empty positions	semantic system (types)			Meaning	Me	Proposition		Processes	
Correlation betw	system of empty positions	sion	syntactic system (types)	Code	Message	Sign-vehicle		Sentence	Message	Pragmatic Processes
	posited units	Expression	produced units (tokens)							
	Continuum		Stuff			Channel		Utterance	Sender	

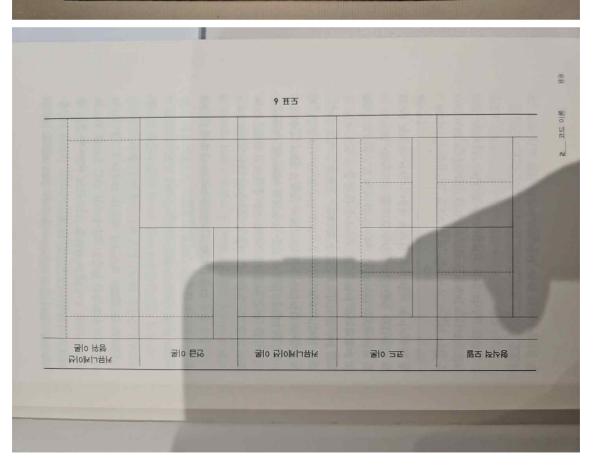


Table 5

	Express	ion Plane	Con	iteni Plane		
Continuum	Units	System	System	Units	Continuum	
Light, elec- tric phenom-	AB	1100	1111	danger level	the unshaped	
ena ena	BC	0110	1110	alarm level	continuum o	
	CD	0011	1100	security level	of the water along with	
	AD	1001	1000	insufficiency	everything one can think about it	
Non- semiotic matter	1	sign-fu toker		1	Non-semiotic matter	

which precede the semiotic correlation and with which semiotics is not concerned (they are respectively beyond the lower and the upper thresholds of semiotics). In the Watergate Model semiotics is not concerned with electrical laws, nor with the electronic 'stuff' which allows us to 'make' electric signals; it is only interested in the selected signals insofar as they convey some content. In the same way semiotics is not concerned with the physics of the differing states of water, but only with the fact that a semantic system has organized notions about a possible state of water. Obviously'a science like physics, being interested in defining and studying water and its states, needs a specific semiotic treatment of its own object: in this sense, when defining such entities as 'atoms', 'molecules', 'H<sub>2</sub>O' and so on, physics segments its own continuum into a specific semantic field to be expressed by vehicular units which constitute the syntactic system of physics. It means, as Hjelmslev said, that, if we consider the sign-function in the following way:

(purport) substance

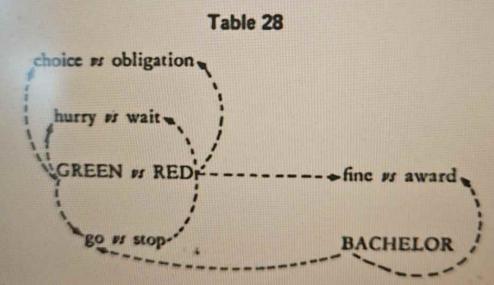
Content

	표현의	표현의 단면		1 단면	
연속체	단위	체계	체계	단위	연속체
	AB	1100	1111		
	BC	0110	1110		
	CD	0011	1100		
	AD	1001	1000		
211	1	1	<b>^</b>	1	
	好角顶	mel	THE R	-	

도표 5

그러므로 (가) 코드는 표현의 단면(그것의 순수하게 형식적이고 체계적인 측면에서)과 내용의 단면(그것의 순수하거형식적이고 체계적인 측면에서)의 상호 관계를 설정한다 (나) 기호 기능은 표현 체계의 추상적 요소와 내용 체계의 취상적 요소 사이의 상호 관계를 설정한다. (다) 그런 방식으로 코드는 일반적인 유형들을 설정하고, 그럼으로써 구체적인 토 콘token 또는 사례들, 즉 커뮤니케이션 과정에서 실현되고 일반적으로 기호라 부르는 실체들을 생성하는 규칙을 만든다. (리) 도 기기 업소에서 모든 기호하지 사호 관계에 성호

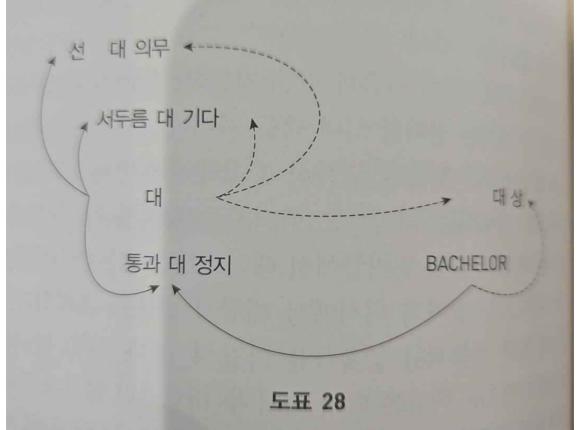
(in the axis «fine vs. award») while «green» is not concerned with the there could be another sememe which directly occupied the position without having an oppositional unit which fishes, for its interest the position «fine». For instance, «bachelor» (as B.A.) correspond and also «go» or «right of way» (it is indeed a rite de passe another ad hoc representation of this puzzling networked oppositions, homologies and discrepancies could take the form of Table 28 (which somewhat recalls model Q):



The creation of a complete semantic structure must thus remain a mative hypothesis. Even if one ever managed to describe a system of the it would already have changed, and not merely because of the influentious historical factors, but also because of the critical erosion to which build have been submitted by the analysis itself. Whereas in the case of mological system this will not be the case because of the restricted number ertinent items and combinational rules.

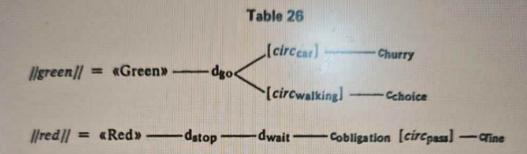
There must therefore be a methodal

병 및 실질적으로 기능하는 것으로서의 코드들에 대한 거의 언제나 어느 주어진 메시지의 커뮤니케이션 조건들에 연구일 경우에만 완성될 수 있다.



그것은 바로 코드의 기호학은 기호 생산의 기호학에 봉사하는 성적 도구이다라고 말하는 것과 같다. 코드의 기호학을 무것이 가능하다고 주장하는 수가 그것의 끊임없는 바다

means about but anopa may are connecte abougations, while agreent - at least to a pedestrian - also denotes «free choice». At a higher connotative level «stop» may connote «fine» while Igreen may connote «hurry», especially if the signal is received by a driver. A compositional representation of Igreen and Ired would then be as follows (Table 26):

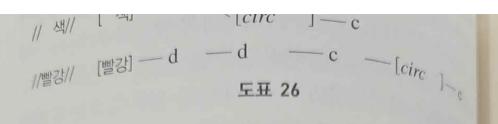


Both trees explain how the traffic lights mean something. But on what semantic subsystem do these sign-functions rely? If we use a classical Hielmslevian representation we are tempted, for the sake of symmetry, to represent the underlying fields as follows (Table 27):

Table 27

«fine»	express	sion of	expres	«hurry»	
	«obligation»	expression of	expression of	«free choice»	
		«stop» //red//	green   «go»		

But this would be a misleading solution. Although there is an axis ago vs. stop» establishing the differences in denotation, and although it is possible to isolate an opposition «obligation vs. choice», there is no opposition between «hurry» and «fine». Again it is possible to assume that: a) a given sememe fishes, in order to find its interpretants, in different semantic axes while the



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이두개의 성분 나무는 모두 신호등의 신호가 어떤 이루게의 성분 나무는 모두 신호등의 신호가 어떤 이루 무언가를 의미하는지를 설명한다. 하지만 어떤 기의 축들을 토대로 그런 기호 기능들을 세울수 있는 약 옐름슬레우의 고전적인 재현을 사용한다면, 일종의 으로 다음과 같은 함축들의 추가 상승을 토대로 공존된 영역들을 재현할 수 있다.

[ ]	의 표현		의 표현				[料]
[의무]	의	의 표현			[선 ]		
	[정지]	//빨강//	//	색//	[통과]		

도표 27