

Explaining Disclosure...

STIR - Assignment #4

-201402004, Ameya Prabhu

Iconic v/s Eventual

Synchronic Events are Iconic in Nature. Iconic means very famous and well known, and believed to represent a particular idea. We use the word here because it captures the essence of the diachronic events, i.e. Synchronic events are the condensed representation of the series of events which happened during a certain time. We are able to capture the essence of a large time domain in a single artwork. Diachronic events are formed by experiences taken out of our daily lives, and amplified. Then it becomes symbolic of some attribute, but it is still an experience.

Grammar v/s Semiosis

Peirce and Saussure examined the functions and structures of language. However, both of them recognized that there is more to significant representation than language in the narrow sense of speech and writing alone. With this in mind, the idea of semiosis to relate language to other sign systems, a diachronous system, both human and nonhuman. On the other hand, Speakers of a language have a set of internalised rules for using that language. A specific description, study or analysis of such rules may also be referred to as a grammar. Grammar is synchronous because we cannot sequentially follow the rules. All have to be abided strictly to generate language.

Icon to Event v/s Event to Icon

Synchronous events go from iconic to eventual as if we look deeper, we can break them down into various levels. In Grammar, Syntax refers to linguistic structure above the word level (e.g. how sentences are formed)—though without taking into account intonation, which is the domain of phonology. Morphology, by contrast, refers to structure at and below the word level (e.g. how compound words are formed), but above the level of individual sounds, which, like intonation, are in the domain of phonology. No clear line can be drawn, however, between syntax and morphology.

Diachronous events go from eventual to iconic because the series of events have a goal to convey. Ex: Rasa. A Rasa is an emotion inspired in an audience by a performance. They are described by Bharata Muni in the Nāṭyaśāstra, an ancient work of dramatic theory. The iconic flavour 'Rasa' is created by the eventual forms of art.

----- The End -----

References: Wikipedia and HSS Slides

