## **MECO 1001 WEEK SIX TUTORIAL**

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## Today's class

- Semiotic analysis exercise
- Assignment Project Exam Help
   Annotated Bibliography entry
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- Essay writing Add WeChat powcoder

# Semiotic analysis

- Signifier the object/text/image
- Signified what it means





- Symbolic sign doesn't resemble, eg:
- Indexical sign e and effect between signifier and signified, eg:
- Denotation literal description of object/text/image
- Connotation meaning suggested
- Metaphor substitution of one thing for another
- Metonymy attribute is used for thing itself
- Synedoche part is used for thing itself

# Semiotic analysis

Using these terms complete A a semiotic analysis of this advertisement and be prepared to discuss what it means.

Using these - Signifier terms complete Assignment Project Exam Help a semiotic - Signified

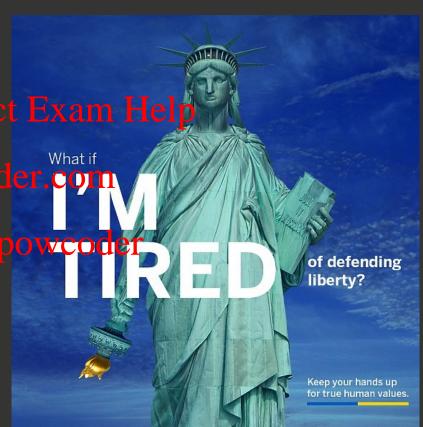
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Symbolic sign

- Indexical sign

- Denotation

- Connotation



## Week 6 Annotated Bibliography

Assignment Project Exam Help
Berger, A. (2019). What is a Brand? A Semiotic Analysis. In Berger, A. Brands and Cultural Analysis (pp.

9-17). Springer. https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-24709-6

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Berger's text explains the semiotic nature of brands, discussing what is believed to make a brand, how it is expressed and what role signs and concepts play in conveying these prands. The view on how brands and meanings rely on opposing meanings to be understood and exist and now signs need differentiation from other others highlights the role of culture in the communication of meaning. This supports the ritual view as it through the cultural background of an audience that objects, or signs, achieve meaning.

## **Essay Writing**

#### 1. Has a point of view;

- The point of view is not just an opinion, it rests on a set of evidence that supports it. The point of view is your answer to the question. It is your argument.
- The evidence is not all one-sided (there's no argument in a one-sided debate), it accepts and responds to counter-evidence. The counter evidence is not simply a set of "straw men" (easily rebuffed points and views), but are fully-fleshed out and serious challenges

Thanks to MECO tutor Chris Hall for preparing this information. You can also find it on his <u>blog</u>.

## **Essay Writing**

#### 2. Considers evidence

- what is evidence in the context of the answer you are presenting? What is more important evidence? What is less? Is the important evidence given due regard?

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## **Essay Writing**

#### 3. Has structure

- it's planned out: points build on points, concepts are defined before they are presented grament Project Exam Help
- Structure includes good paragraphs. Good paragraphs are about 5 sentences long. They start with a topic sentence that contains the main point of the paragraph and backs up your overarching essay argument. Following sentences back up the topic sentence with argument and evidence.
- Structure includes good sentences. Good sentences are not too long, on average about 20 words. Sentences make a point that contributes to the main point of the paragraph, and essay as a whole. Good sentences have correct grammar. Incorrect grammar makes your writing less clear and confuses your points.

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## **Essay Writing Checklist**

- Does the opening sentence/paragraph give a clear statement of the overal statement? Letp
- Do subsequent paragraphs clearly support the overall argument?
- Is information from other sources correctly referenced?
- Does the closing paragraph support the overall argument and doesn't introduce new information?

