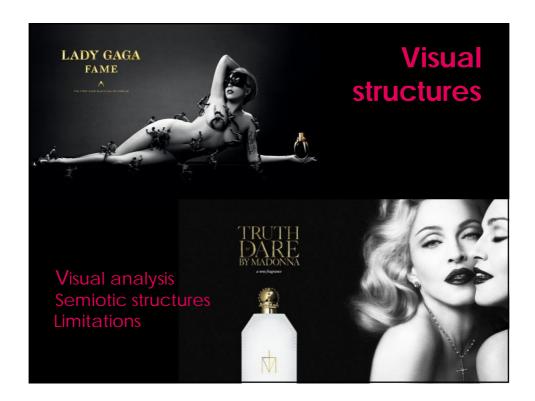
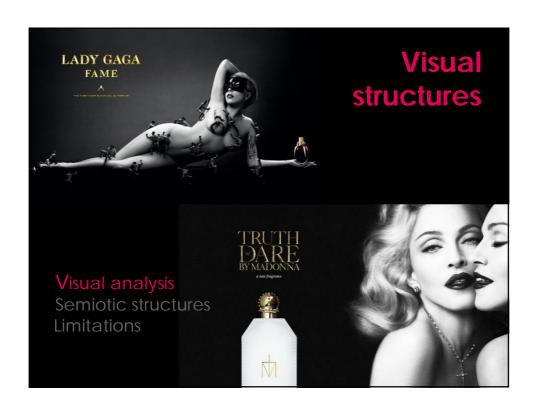


PR, advertising, branding rely on visual structures and semiotic strategies to convey their message powerfully, at a glance, without words







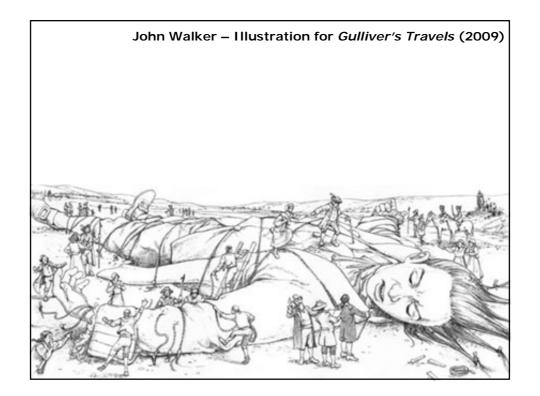


Activity Visual Analysis: How to read an image

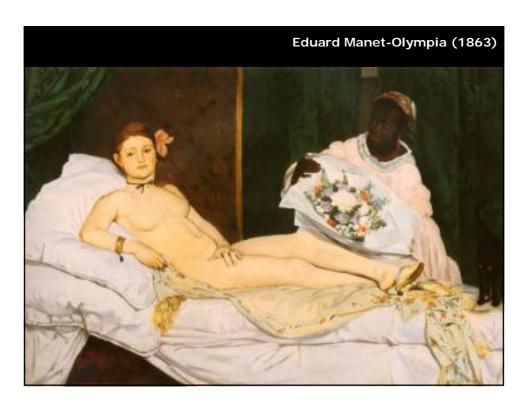
Look at each of the following images:

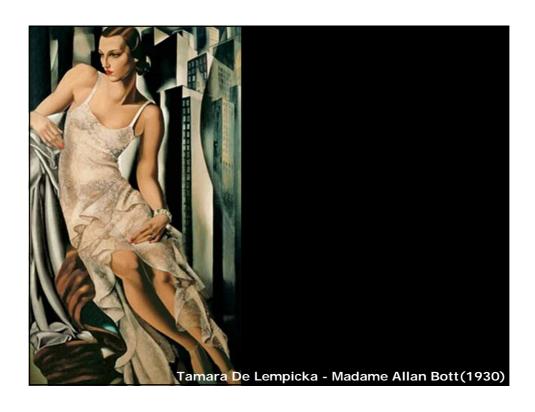
Did you know it?
What sort of picture is it, what does it look like?
What was it made for?
What is striking about it?
What does it make me think about?
What does it mean?
Why am I looking at it now?

Note down your impressions, thoughts and reactions

















Activity Visual Analysis: How to read an image

Look at each of the following images:

Did you know it?

What sort of picture is it, what does it look like?

What was it made for?

What is striking about it?

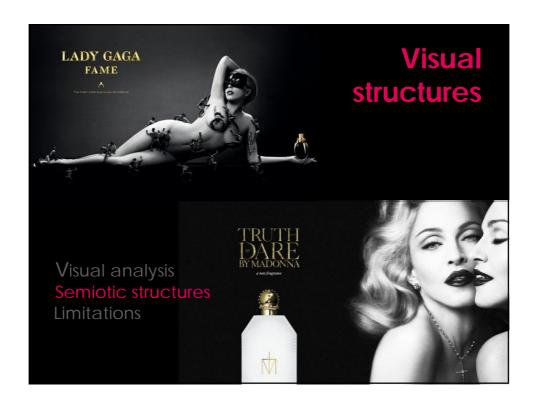
What does it make me think about?

What does it mean?

Why am I looking at it now?

Note down your impressions, thoughts and reactions







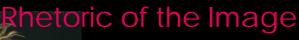




Girl with a lollipop

Denotation and Connotation







in advertising the signification of the image is undoubtedly intentional; the signifieds of the advertising message are formed a priori by certain attributes of the product and these signifieds have to be transmitted as clearly as possible. If the image contains signs, we can be sure that in advertising these signs are full. advertising these signs are full, formed with a view to the optimum reading: the advertising image is *frank*, or at least emphatic. (Barthes 1977: 33)

Mythology



Modern myths are created by overlaying the sign with an extra hidden-in-plain-sight significance

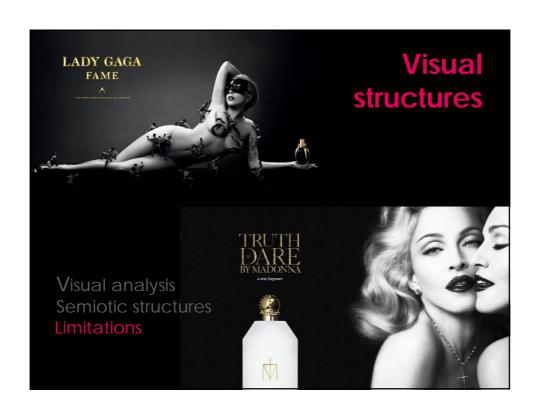
"Myth, a thoroughly ideological process, works by presenting culturally specific objects and relations as if they were timeless, natural, and thus unquestionable." Allen (52)

Celebrity cult

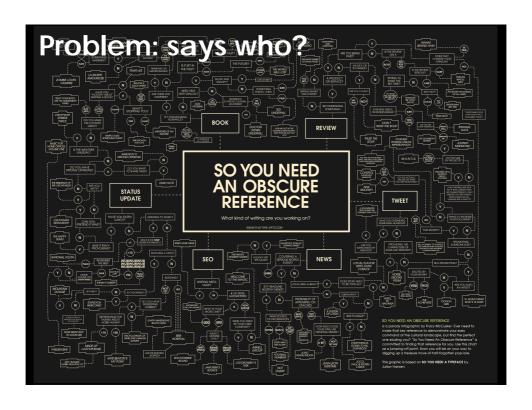
Celebrities as mythological figures

"Myths are the stories societies live by. They provide ways of conceptualising and understanding the world, and therefore they are crucial to a society's efforts (always in the interest of dominant groups) to construct and maintain a sense of self-identity (in terms of acceptable sameness and unacceptable difference)."

(Storey 1999, 28)











For next week

Readings

Barthes, R. (1977) "The Rhetoric of the Image" in Image Music Text. London: Fontana. pp.32-51.

Lister, M. and Wells, L. (2001) "Seeing beyond belief: Cultural Studies as an approach to analysing the visual." in Van Leeuwen, T. and Wells, L. eds. Handbook of Visual Analysis. London: Sage. pp.61-91.

Ott, B. and Mack, L. (2010) "Rhetorical Analysis" in Critical Media Studies. Wiley-Blackwell. pp. 99-122.

Prieto-arranz, J. (2012) "The Semiotics of Performance and Success in Madonna." The Journal of Popular Culture 45 (1): 173-196.

Van Leeuwen, T. (2001) "Semiotics and iconography." in Van Leeuwen, T. and Wells, L. eds. Handbook of Visual Analysis. London: Sage. pp.92-118.



Activity

Madonna – Truth or Dare parfume advert https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2IEJ5bl9J0E
Lady Gaga - Lady Gaga Fame parfume advert http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=az1-oLmxhHQ

Watch these two videos. Perform a compared visual semiotic analysis.

These are some of the questions you may want to consider: What connotations can you identify? Which symbolic meanings? Which iconic signs? How does the advert use these elements to convey its message? Write down a summary of your findings and post it on the class blog as a comment to today's lecture.

