Issues in Metonymy

Section 1

Problems in the characterization of metonymies and in the creation of a detailed typology of metonymy

Introduction

Antonio Barcelona
(University of Córdoba)

A. **Description of section**

- Three 20 minute presentations (Antonio Barcelona, Olga Blanco and Isabel Hernández) on various topics in our **metonymy database entry model**

B. *Aim* of this section

- **To report on** an aspect of our ongoing work to develop the database: **the establishment of a set of criteria to characterize each metonymy**
- **Criteria: registered in our database entry model**
- **We have already developed a rich set of criteria (**Blanco, Barcelona and Hernández, in press**) and**
- **Applied it to 200 metonymies registered in the specialized literature.**

C. Brief description of research project partially reported on in the session

PROJECT FFI2012-36523

(continues earlier project FFI-2008-04585 from 2013):

An empirical investigation into the role of conceptual metonymy in grammar, discourse and sign language. Compilation of a metonymy database.

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR:
ANTONIO BARCELONA SÁNCHEZ (UCO)

MEMBERS:
PILAR GUERRERO MEDINA (UCO)
CARMEN PORTERO MUÑOZ (UCO)
OLGA BLANCO CARRIÓN (UCO)
ISABEL HERNÁNDEZ GOMARIZ (UCO)
EVA LUCÍA JIMÉNEZ NAVARRO (UCO)*
ANA LAURA RODRÍGUEZ REDONDO (UCM)
Mª DEL CARMEN GUARDDON ANELO (UNED)
ALMUDENA SOTO NIETO*
MARIA SOLEDAD CRUZ MARTÍNEZ*
CARLOS HERNÁNDEZ SIMÓN*
ANDREA MARIELA MARTÍNEZ FIGUEROA*

*From 2013

Aims of this publicly funded research project

MAIN AIM:

To investigate systematically:

- the functioning of conceptual metonymy across a variety of authentic discourse samples
- in two oral languages (English and Spanish)

- and in two sign languages (American Sign Language and Spanish Sign Language).

Main aim broken down into a series of SECONDARY AIMS:

- *One of them*: Compilation of a **detailed annotated database of mainly basic and higher-level conceptual metonymies** on the basis of:

- metonymies registered in specialized literature on metonymy and

- our own corpus-based research on authentic discourse.

- This database may be the **basis for the development of a detailed typology of metonymy** beyond a mere list of metonymies roughly grouped into types.

- **It may constitute a useful reference tool for the academic community**

D- **Present stage in the development of this annotated database**

- **After an "internal training" period**, used to acquire practice and refine the criteria,
- **an initial annotated database**

- **now we are completing the full database**

- We have just begun to develop **a digital, web-based version of the database entry model** (still under construction)

Content

Hello **antonioBarcelona**   Log out

UCO Cognitive and functional linguistics research group

Home

Ejemplo de una ficha de análisis de metonimia   View   Edit

Navigation

▷ Add content

Category label	Hierarchical level	Prototypicality and conventionality	Examples	Language

| Linguistic Domains | Metonymy triggers | Metonymic chaining | Other hierarchical level |

| Patterns of interaction with metaphor and with other metonymies |

Category label:

Component parts of a whole for the action that produces the whole

Additional remarks:

Queda pendiente implementar el tipo de dato ejemplo de metonimia. En cuanto se haga el funcionamiento es similar a la versión 6 de Drupal

E- **The entry model and a simple example of its application to the analysis of one metonymy**

- This entry model has gone through successive minor revisions.

- **Entry model**:
  8-1-10 version entry model (revision june 2013)

(also as **handout**) (recent changes to be applied in new entries are in red)

- **An example of a completed entry:** As much. The model will still suffer some minor changes, due to further refinements and to its digital implementation, which will affect especially the form of fields 9 (chaining) and 11(interaction).

An important point: A **single entry** is assigned to **only one conceptual metonymy each time:**

- Example: noun *crude* meaning "crude oil". Author (Radden, 2005): this expression is based on two conceptual metonymies.

    - One of them (PART OF A FORM FOR THE FULL FORM) has been analyzed in one entry.

    - The other metonymy (PROPERTY OF AN ENTITY FOR THE ENTITY), claimed by Radden to motivate the "crude oil" meaning of this expression, has been analyzed in a different entry.

-What to do when the same conceptual metonymy is invoked by several different papers in the literature and illustrated by means of different examples?– One different entry then

Crude when used to refer / denote "crude oil"

1. Category label (to be reproduced exactly from the source book/article at the lowest level mentioned by the author, if more than one are mentioned by her/him, such as EFFECT FOR CAUSE, etc.):

 PART OF A FORM FOR THE FULL FORM

 ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

2. Hierarchical level (Generic/ high / basic / low level, with various possible degrees of specificity):

Generic: PART FOR WHOLE

↓

High: PART OF A FORM FOR THE FULL FORM

↓

Basic: PART OF A NOUN PHRASE FOR THE WHOLE NOUN PHRASE

↓

Low:

High-low: **MODIFIER FOR MODIFIER PLUS HEAD**

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: The adjective _crude_ has

Problems in the characterization of metonymies and in the creation of a detailed typology of metonymy

Illustration / Discussion of fields 1, 2-10, 3, and 4.

Antonio Barcelona

University of Córdoba

Field 1

1. Category label (<u>to be reproduced exactly from the source book/article at the lowest level mentioned by the author</u>, if more than one are mentioned by her/him): EFFECT FOR CAUSE, etc.

- Normally not problematic.

- A potentially frequent problem: two different papers use different labels for the same conceptual metonymy (this affects especially fields 1, 2 and 10). Solution: comparison and unification (but recording original label in "Addit. Remarks, Field 1).

- Another problem: Sometimes no actual label is used by the author. Then we have to assign one.

Example in Panther & Thornburg's (2007) description of *Buckingham Palace* as metonymic when referring to the Queen or her staff.

We described it (in field 2, at the high level in the hierarchy) as LOCATION FOR LOCATED, so this is the label used in Field 2 (it will eventually be entered in field 2, after "unification"):
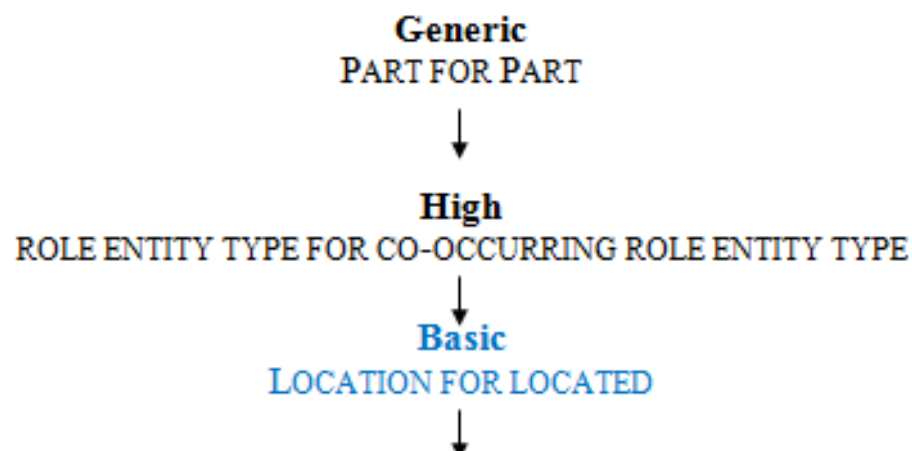
Buckingham Palace issued a statement this morning

1. Category label (to be reproduced exactly from the source book/article at the lowest level mentioned by the author, if more than one are mentioned by her/him, such as EFFECT FOR CAUSE, etc.): **None mentioned**

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

2. Hierarchical level (Generic/ high / basic / low level, with various possible degrees of specificity):

Generic
PART FOR PART

↓

High
ROLE ENTITY TYPE FOR CO-OCCURRING ROLE ENTITY TYPE

↓

Basic
LOCATION FOR LOCATED

↓

Top Low: AN OFFICIAL RESIDENCE FOR THE PEOPLE / THE INSTITUTION LOCATED IN IT
Lower: A MONARCH'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE FOR THE MONARCH / THE WHOLE ROYAL FAMILY / THE ROYAL OFFICE AND STAFF
Lowest: THE BRITISH QUEEN'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE (BUCKINGHAM PALACE) FOR THE BRITISH MONARCH HERSELF / THE WHOLE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY / THE ROYAL OFFICE AND STAFF OF THE BRITISH MONARCH

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

Field 2

2. Hierarchical level: Generic/ high / basic / low
   level, with various possible degrees of specificity

- Normally this field is quite problematic
- The decisions made so far about it in many
  entries will be revised because our analytical
  criteria have now become more sophisticated.

- The number of sub-levels is still not clear, although so far we have not found it necessary to go beyond three sub-levels for the "High", "Basic" and "Low" levels (see Entry Model, handout).

- An unproblematic example again is Buckingham Palace: Buckingham Palace.doc

- A problematic example: **Morpheme –ful** (as in **"You are a fine _armful_ now, Mary, with those twenty pounds you've gained"**).

Initial version of field 2 for the relevant metonymy:

Hierarchical level: Initial version of Field 2 for DEGREE TO WHICH A CONTAINER IS FILLED FOR QUANTITY OF CONTAINER'S CONTENT, as illustrated by *armful* in *You are a fine armful now, Mary, with those twenty pounds you've gained*

Generic

PART FOR PART

↓

Top High

EVENT FOR CO-OCCURRING EVENT

↓

High

FILLING A CONTAINER FOR INCREASE IN CONTENT'S QUANTITY

↓

Basic

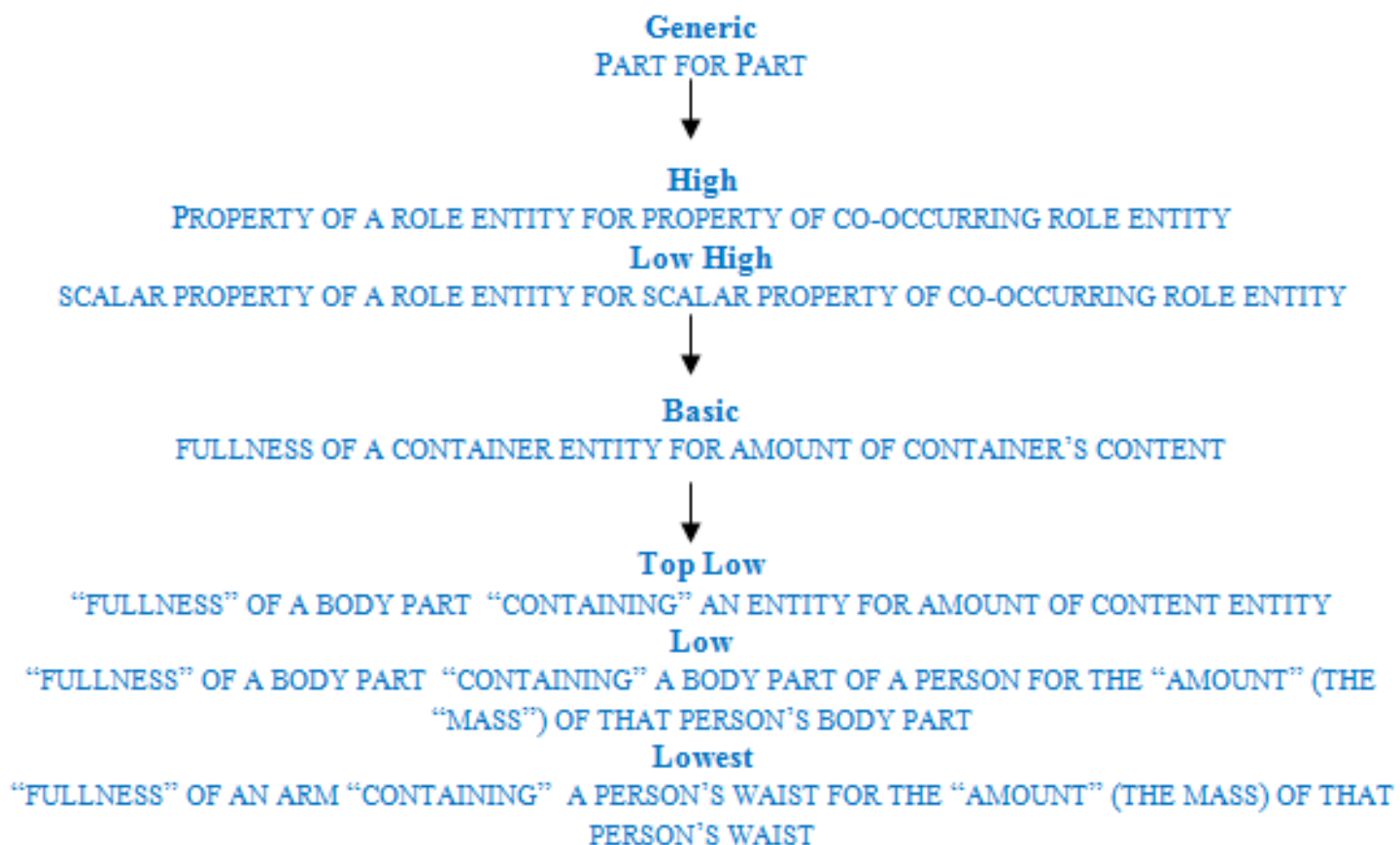DEGREE TO WHICH A CONTAINER IS FILLED FOR QUANTITY OF CONTAINER'S CONTENT

↓

Low

DEGREE TO WHICH AN ARM IS FILLED WITH SOMEBODY'S WAIST FOR THE MASS (A MEASURE, A QUANTITY) OF THAT PERSON'S WAIST

- Problems (typical problems in this field):

  - Mixing of a taxonomic hierarchy ("kind of") with a meronymic hierarchy ("part of"): lower levels should be either in a kind-of or a part-of relation with higher levels.

  - In principle: use only "kind-of" hierarchies.

  - A "kind of" hierarchy including the metonymy under analysis:

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

2. **Hierarchical level**:

Generic
PART FOR PART

↓

High
PROPERTY OF A ROLE ENTITY FOR PROPERTY OF CO-OCCURRING ROLE ENTITY
Low High
SCALAR PROPERTY OF A ROLE ENTITY FOR SCALAR PROPERTY OF CO-OCCURRING ROLE ENTITY

↓

Basic
FULLNESS OF A CONTAINER ENTITY FOR AMOUNT OF CONTAINER'S CONTENT

↓

Top Low
"FULLNESS" OF A BODY PART "CONTAINING" AN ENTITY FOR AMOUNT OF CONTENT ENTITY
Low
"FULLNESS" OF A BODY PART "CONTAINING" A BODY PART OF A PERSON FOR THE "AMOUNT" (THE "MASS") OF THAT PERSON'S BODY PART
Lowest
"FULLNESS" OF AN ARM "CONTAINING" A PERSON'S WAIST FOR THE "AMOUNT" (THE MASS) OF THAT PERSON'S WAIST

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:
-On High and Low High: The properties acting as source and target are properties other than the role of the co-occurring entities.
-On Top Low: Note the existence of such derived nouns as *a headful* ("a relatively great amount of knowledge"), *a breastful, a mouthful* or *an eyeful*.

3. Purely-schematic, typical, prototypical (Barcelona, in press):
Typical

- "fullness": a SCALAR property of an entity (arm) with a role (container) (implies *degree*)

- "amount": also a SCALAR property of an entity (a person's body region) with a role (content).

- Is the metonymy FULLNESS OF A CONTAINER ENTITY FOR QUANTITY OF CONTAINER'S CONTENT (i.e. DEGREE OF FILLING…) identical to, or just connected to, but different from, other metonymic hierarchies involving verticality and / or containers?

- Examples:
  - HEIGHT (on a vertical scale) FOR QUANTITY:

  My pile of books reached the ceiling (fullness implies more than height):

    - verticality is highlighted in events of "piling", less so in those of filling.

  - CONTAINER FOR CONTENT:

  I drank a cup of coffee (a certain type of container is a metonymic source for a degree of quantity)

  vs. *I drank the whole cupful* (a degree of fullness – the maximum degree- is a metonymic source for a degree of quantity; only the *level of fullness* of the container seems to be profiled, the container remaining in the background – in the *base*).

Full file for this entry: [Morpheme {ful}.doc](#)

Further problem (among others):

Basic criterion to assign a metonymy to a major level or to a sublevel: in general, we are supposed to recognize a major level when a metonymy seems to initiate a new subordinate hierarchy: PROPERTY (and subtypes)>>> FULLNESS (and subtypes).

All of these and other problems are very frequently encountered when completing this field (see Blanco et al).

A further example (with hierarchy revised: oral communication is an activity, a type of event): By word of mouth (done by Almudena Soto; revised A. Barcelona).

2. Hierarchical level (Generic/ high / basic / low level, with various possible degrees of specificity):

Generic
PART FOR PART

↓

High
SALIENT PARTICIPANT OF EVENT FOR EVENT

↓

Basic
INSTRUMENT FOR ~~EVENT~~ ACTIVITY

↓

Low
Top low: BODY PART FOR COMMUNICATION
Low: SPEECH ORGANS FOR (SPEECH)
Lowest: MOUTH FOR SPEECH

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

- On Generic: The mouth is the most salient participant (perceptual salience) of the communication process and it activates another part, signal transmission, which is considered a subevent in the general structure.
- On Top low and Lowest: The authors have mixed two different levels in their choice of label for their metonymy: lowest for the source (mouth) and low basic for the target (signal transmission) because this mixture befits their blending approach. However, in the hierarchy, MOUTH can only activate SPEECH ACTIVITY. Incidentally, the fact that the mouse and the mouth are instruments in signal transmission should have been represented in the generic space of the blending schema, not in the input spaces.

3. Purely-schematic, typical, prototypical (Barcelona, "Reviewing the properties..." [in press]):

Field 10

10. Conceptual connections to other metonymic hierarchies. Can the metonymy be included in other hierarchies apart from those in field 2?

- This field has also often proved problematic.

- The problems are similar to those affecting field 2 (thus no need to discuss).

- An unproblematic example is again

    - Field 2: Basic level: LOCATION FOR LOCATED

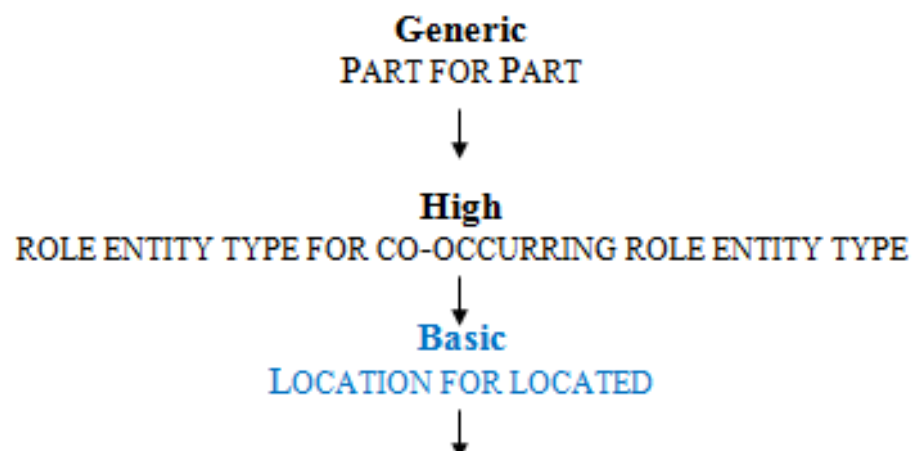   - Field 10: Basic level: CONTAINER FOR CONTENT

Buckingham Palace issued a statement this morning

1. Category label (to be reproduced exactly from the source book/article at the lowest level mentioned by the author, if more than one are mentioned by her/him, such as EFFECT FOR CAUSE, etc.): **None mentioned**

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

2. Hierarchical level (Generic/ high / basic / low level, with various possible degrees of specificity):

Generic
PART FOR PART

↓

High
ROLE ENTITY TYPE FOR CO-OCCURRING ROLE ENTITY TYPE

↓

Basic
LOCATION FOR LOCATED

↓

Top Low: AN OFFICIAL RESIDENCE FOR THE PEOPLE / THE INSTITUTION LOCATED IN IT
Lower: A MONARCH'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE FOR THE MONARCH / THE WHOLE ROYAL FAMILY / THE ROYAL OFFICE AND STAFF
Lowest: THE BRITISH QUEEN'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE (BUCKINGHAM PALACE) FOR THE BRITISH MONARCH HERSELF / THE WHOLE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY / THE ROYAL OFFICE AND STAFF OF THE BRITISH MONARCH

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

10. Conceptual connections to other metonymic hierarchies. Can the metonymy be included in other hierarchies apart from those in field 2?.

Generic
PART FOR PART

$\downarrow$

High
ROLE ENTITY TYPE FOR CO-OCCURRING ROLE ENTITY TYPE

$\downarrow$

Basic
CONTAINER FOR CONTAINED

$\downarrow$

Top Low : AN OFFICIAL RESIDENCE FOR THE PEOPLE CONTAINED IN IT
Lower: A MONARCH'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE FOR THE MONARCH / THE WHOLE ROYAL FAMILY / THE ROYAL OFFICE AND STAFF
Lowest: THE BRITISH QUEEN'S OFFICIAL RESIDENCE (BUCKINGHAM PALACE) FOR THE BRITISH MONARCH HERSELF / THE WHOLE BRITISH ROYAL FAMILY / THE ROYAL OFFICE OF AND STAFF OF THE BRITISH MONARCH

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: At the "Low" level this hierarchy is conflated with the one having LOCATION FOR LOCATED at the Basic level. Both hierarchies could be completely conflated if CONTAINERS and CONTENT are regarded as, respectively, types of LOCATION and LOCATED.

An interesting case:

- Those *active zone* metonymies whose target is a "relationship" (Langacker) or "proposition" involving the source:

  - *started the book* in *"East of Eden* was originally titled *The Salinas Valley* because Steinbeck started the book as a history of his family". ("started writing the book")

  - *liked the dictionary* in "I liked the dictionary as I could find most of the terms I looked for". ("liked checking words up in it").

    (Entry done by Carmen Portero; revised by A. Barcelona)

- They can be regarded as being in a PART FOR WHOLE or a WHOLE FOR PART hierarchy:
    - PART FOR WHOLE: source entity is seen as a part of the relationship involving it.
    - WHOLE FOR PART: the source entity is a WHOLE activating its contextually relevant "part", its *active zone*: the relationship involving it.

  Fields 2 and 10 of entry:

SALIENT PARTICIPANT FOR THE WHOLE EVENT
   ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

2.   **Hierarchical level:**

Generic
PART FOR WHOLE

High
SALIENT PARTICIPANT FOR THE WHOLE EVENT

Basic
CONCRETE OBJECT FOR EVENT ASSOCIATED WITH IT

Low
THE BOOK FOR WRITING THE BOOK

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

Contextual dependence: some utterances with poor context, or without any context, must be seen as ambiguous: e.g. George *finished the book* (= "reading the book, writing the book, typing the book, iting the book?"), vs The **student** *finished the book* (= "reading it")
1 addition to aspectual verbs, this metonymy is also found with emotive verbs of liking and disliking
This is a case of profile (the book) -active zone (reading, writing, etc) discrepancy (Langacker 1999:
): the book is the entity profiled by the object and serving as the focal participant to stand for its acti
1e.

3.   Purely-schematic, typical, prototypical (Barcelona, "Reviewing the properties..." [ICLC10])

10. Conceptual connections to other metonymic hierarchies: YES.

Generic

WHOLE FOR PART

High

ENTITY FOR ACTIVE ZONE (CONTEXTUALLY RELEVANT PART)

Basic

PHYSICAL ENTITY FOR RELATIONSHIP INVOLVING IT

Low

THE BOOK FOR WRITING THE BOOK

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: Active zone metonymies can also be regarded as WHOLE FOR PART metonymies, if the domain matrix presupposed by the source is viewed as the "whole".

11. Patterns of interaction with metaphor and with other metonymies

11.1. Conceptual plane. (1) A metonymy motivates a metaphor (register only if the author mentions this point). NO

Field 3

3. Purely-schematic, typical, prototypical (Barcelona 2011]).

- Though potentially problematic, this field has turned out to be easy to apply so far, as most of the metonymies analyzed are, in terms of Barcelona (2003, 2011), either "typical" or "prototypical".

- Technical notions. Only an informal description here.

- "**Purely schematic**": **Target is a relatively "primary" subdomain of source** in **WHOLE FOR PART** metonymies, as in *This book is highly instructive*
  - These metoymies are controversial, as they are close to literal use. (Barcelona 2011)
- "**Typical**":
- **A metonymy whose target is clearly distinct from the source**, either because it is a relatively secondary subdomain of the source, as in certain **WHOLE FOR PART** metonymies such as (1),

(1) *The pill has reduced the birth rate in many countries.* (PILL [CATEGORY] FOR BIRTH CONTROL PILL [MEMBER])

- or because it is not included in it, as in **PART FOR WHOLE** metonymies like (2),

(2) *She′s just a pretty face*. (SALIENT BODY PART FOR PERSON; Lakoff & Johnson, 1980: 37)

or as in **PART FOR PART** metonymies like (3):

(3) The coke felt as stimulating a drink as *a cup of tea. (*PART [CONTAINER] FOR PART [CONTENT]*;* Kövecses and Radden (1998: 57: container and content are two parts of the "Containment" ICM)

"**Prototypical**": A **referential typical metonymy**, whose target and referent is an individual entity, or a collection of individual entities:

(4) We have seen *a couple of new faces* around lately. (PART [SALIENT BODY PART] FOR WHOLE [PERSON]

- A complementary prototype account of metonymy: Peirsman and Geeraerts (2006).

- Example of the application of field 3: Entry for *interstate* (interstate highway"), as in "If you have ever driven west on Interstate 70 from Denver to the Continental Divide, you have seen Mount Bethel."

- - Metonymy (Barcelona 2005, 2009); DISTINCTIVE POLITICAL-GEOGRAPHICAL PROPERTY (LINKING TWO STATES) OF A HIGHWAY FOR THE HIGHWAY.

Prototypical (It occurs as head of the referential NP "Interstate 70", which furthermore designates an individual "thing").

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

4. Examples offered by the author + Label in each example to indicate the taxonomic domain (feelings, objects, geographical entities, actions, etc.) activated in the target.

1. In "text C", as cited by the author: "If you have ever driven west on Interstate 70 from Denver to the Continental Divide, you have seen Mount Bethel."

Label: Geographical entities: Paths and roads: Highways

.2. "All interstates are necessary"

Label: Geographical entities: Paths and roads: Highways

Pantalla completa ▼
Cerrar pantalla completa

3. "The new interstates increased the mobility of the American people"
Label: Geographical entities: Paths and roads: Highways.
4. "The interstate's length is 2000 miles"
Label: Geographical entities: Paths and roads: Highways.

Field 4

- Examples of the metonymy offered by the author at any of the hierarchical levels discussed by her/him.

- Label each example to indicate the taxonomic domain (feelings, objects, geographical entities, actions, etc.) activated by the target.

Examples:

- *The buses* ("the bus drivers"), as in *The buses are on strike,* instantiating OBJECT USED FOR USER (Lakoff and Johnson 1980).

Entry done by Isabel Hernández; revised A Barcelona

- *Skirt* for "woman", as in *He is a skirt chaser,* instantiating CLOTHES FOR PEOPLE (a submetonymy of OBJECT USED FOR USER, where the object used is a piece of clothing).

The author only provides de-contextualized examples (a frequent situation in the literature)*.*

(Entry done by Almudena Soto; revised by A Barcelona)

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:
3. Purely-schematic, typical, prototypical (Barcelona, "Reviewing the properties..." [ICLC10]). **Prototypical**
ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

4. Examples of the metonymy offered by the author at any of the hierarchical levels discussed by her/him + Label each example to indicate the taxonomic domain (feelings, objects, geographical entities, actions, etc.) activated by the target.

ANSWER:

The authors present several examples of the same metonymy:

1. "The buses are on strike" (Taxonomic domain: PEOPLE: vehicle drivers: bus drivers)

2. "The *sax* has the flux today" (Taxonomic domain: PEOPLE: musicians: sax players)

3. "The *BLT* is a lousy tipper" (Taxonomic domain: PEOPLE: restaurant customers: restaurant customers consuming BLT sandwiches)

4. "The *gun* he hired wanted fifty grand" (Taxonomic domain: PEOPLE: professional firearm users: gunmen (killers))

5. "We need a better *glove* at third base" (Taxonomic domain: PEOPLE: glove user: baseball players who wear baseball gloves)

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

5. Conventionality:
    (i)   Conceptual conventionality only (guiding reasoning, purely

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: This depends on the predicational or generic referential use (typical) or individuative referential use of the NP where the metonymic noun occurs as head.

4. Examples offered by the author + Label in each example to indicate the taxonomic domain (feelings, objects, geographical entities, actions, etc.) activated in the target.

Petticoat
Smock
Placket
Skirt
Bikini

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:
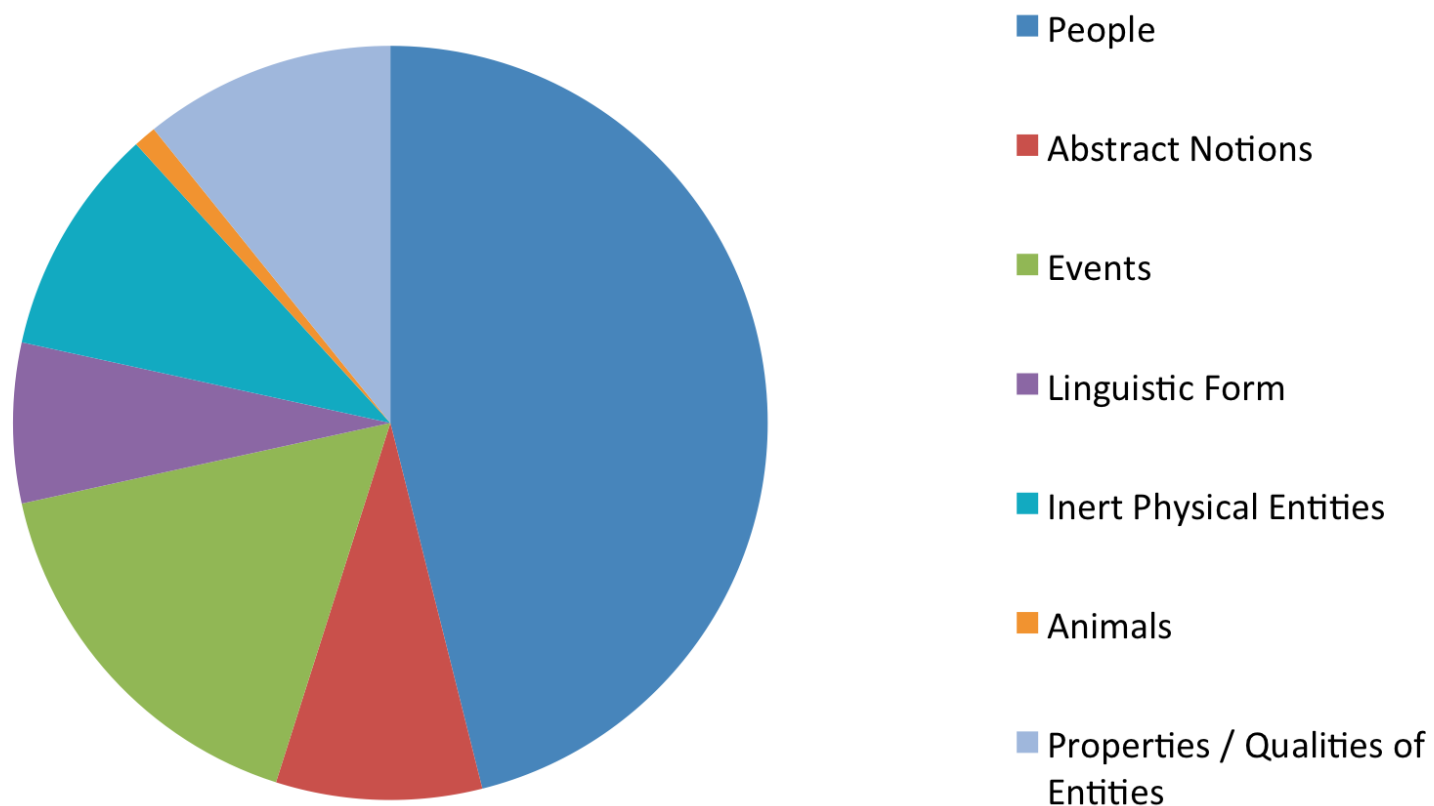
5 Conventionality:

Example of a manual search

- Digital database under construction.
- Example of type of searches that will be done digitally:

  Field 4: Taxonomic domains activated by means of the target expressions in a sample of entries (30 entries)

- Metonymies in the sample.
- Table 1: Metonymies, examples and domains.
- Search results.
  - SUMMED UP IN THIS GRAPH:

DISTRIBUTION OF TAXONOMIC DOMAINS AND SUBDOMAINS ACTIVATED BY METONYMIC TARGET

- People
- Abstract Notions
- Events
- Linguistic Form
- Inert Physical Entities
- Animals
- Properties / Qualities of Entities

References

- Barcelona, Antonio. 2002. "Clarifying and applying the notions of metaphor and metonymy within cognitive linguistics: an update", in Dirven, René and Ralf Pörings (eds), *Metaphor and Metonymy in Comparison and Contrast. Berlin*: Mouton de Gruyter, 207 –277.

- Barcelona, Antonio. 2003. "Metonymy in cognitive linguistics. An analysis and a few modest proposals", in Cuyckens, Hubert; Klaus-Uwe Panther; and Thomas Berg (eds), *Motivation in Language: Studies in Honor of Günter Radden.* Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 223 –255.

- Barcelona, Antonio. 2005. "The multilevel operation of metonymy in grammar and discourse with particular attention to metonymic chains", in Ruiz de Mendoza Ibáñez, Francisco J. and Sandra Peña Cervel (eds), *Cognitive Linguistics: Internal Dynamics and Interdisciplinary Interaction*.Berlin/New York: Mouton de Gruyter.313 –352.

- Barcelona, Antonio. 2009 "Metonymy in constructional meaning and form: Its motivational and inferential roles", in Panther, Klaus; Linda Thornburg; and Antonio Barcelona, (eds.), *Metonymy and Metaphor in Grammar*. (Human Cognitive Processing.). Amsterdam / Philadelphia: John Benjamins, 363-401.

- Barcelona, Antonio. 2011. "Reviewing the properties and prototype structure of metonymy", in Benczes, Réka; Antonio Barcelona; and Francisco-José Ruiz de Mendoza Ibáñez, (eds). *Defining Metonymy in Cognitive Linguistics. Towards a Consensus View*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins, 7-57.

- Blanco Carrión,Olga; Antonio Barcelona Sánchez; and Isabel Hernández Gomáriz. In press. "Applying the entry model in a detailed database of metonymy: A discussion of the problems involved." *Linguistics Applied* 6, thematic isssue *The character and use of figurative language* edited by Christina Alm-Arvius, Nils-Lennart Johansson and David C. Minugh.

- Brdar, Mario. 2007. *Metonymy in Grammar. Towards Motivating Extensions of Grammatical Categories and Constructions*. Osijek (Croatia): Faculty of Philosophy, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University.

- Kövecses, Zoltán, and Günter Radden. 1998. "Metonymy: Developing a cognitive linguistic view". *Cognitive Linguistics* 9 (1): 37 –77.

- Lakoff, George, and Mark Johnson. 1980. *Metaphors we Live by*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

- Panther, Klaus-Uwe & Linda Thornburg. 2007. Metonymy. In Geeraerts, D. and H. Cuyckens (Eds.), *Handbook of Cognitive Linguistics* (236–263). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

- Peirsman. Yves, and Dirk Geeraerts . 2006. Metonymy as a prototypical category. *Cognitive Linguistics 17-3*, 269-316.

- Radden, Günter. 2005. "The ubiquity of metonymy". In Otal Campo, José Luis; Navarro i Ferrando, Ignasi; and Bellés Fortuño, Begoña, eds., *Cognitive and Discourse Approaches to Metaphor and Metonymy*". Castelló (Spain): Universitat Jaume I,11-28.

THANK YOU!