

{ful}, as in “You are a fine armful now, Mary, with those twenty pounds you’ve gained”

1. **Conventional 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):

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

2. **Hierarchical level:**



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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

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

- Example 1 + label
- Example 2 + label
- etc.

1. “armful” (in “You are a fine armful now, Mary, with those twenty pounds you’ve gained” (Text D)) + ABSTRACT DESIGNATION OF QUANTITY (i.e.

<p>the amount of someone's waist)</p> <p>Other examples: "bottleful", "canful", "worldful", churchful" + ABSTRACT DESIGNATION OF QUANTITY (i.e. the amount of liquid, substance, people, etc)</p> <p>ADDITIONAL REMARKS: This is the co-text (a stage direction) immediately preceding example 1: <i>Tyrone's arm is around his wife's waist as they appear from the back parlour. Entering the living room he gives her a playful hug.</i></p>
<p>5. Conventionality:</p> <p>(i) <u>Conceptual conventionality</u> YES</p> <p>(ii) <u>Conceptual and linguistic conventionality</u> YES</p> <p>ADDITIONAL REMARKS:</p>
<p>6. Language: English (American English)</p> <p>ADDITIONAL REMARKS:</p>
<p>7. Linguistic domains / levels where the metonymy has been attested.</p> <p>7.1. GRAMMATICAL RANK:</p> <p>Derivational morpheme deriving nouns from nouns</p> <p>7.2. MEANING</p> <p>a) <i>Constructional Meaning</i>: (i) prototypical conventional meaning of a grammatical construction (the meaning of the nominal derivational morpheme {ful})</p> <p>+ Guiding morphosyntactic categorization? YES (occasionally)</p> <p>7.3. FORM</p> <p>a) <i>Constructional Form</i>: NOT RELEVANT</p> <p>+ Guiding morphosyntactic categorization? NOT RELEVANT</p> <p>7.4 GRAMMATICAL PROCESS INVOLVED: Grammaticalization</p> <p>ADDITIONAL REMARKS: This metonymy motivates the grammaticalization of an adjective (<i>full</i>) as a derivational morpheme ({ful}) operating in an instance of affixal derivation.</p>
<p>8 Metonymic triggers:</p> <p>- (i) Co-textual : "You are a fine [amplifier] armful now, Mary, with those twenty pounds you've gained"</p> <p>- (ii) Contextual:</p> <p>- ICM of FILLING</p> <p>-Situational:</p> <p>-The speaker (Tyrone) is hugging Mary, as he utters: "You are a fine armful (...)"</p> <p>ADDITIONAL REMARKS:</p>
<p>9. Metonymic chaining? YES</p> <p>Indirect chaining to</p> <p>(1) PROPERTY (INCREASE IN BODY SIZE) FOR CONCOMITANT PROPERTY (GETTING FATTER)</p>

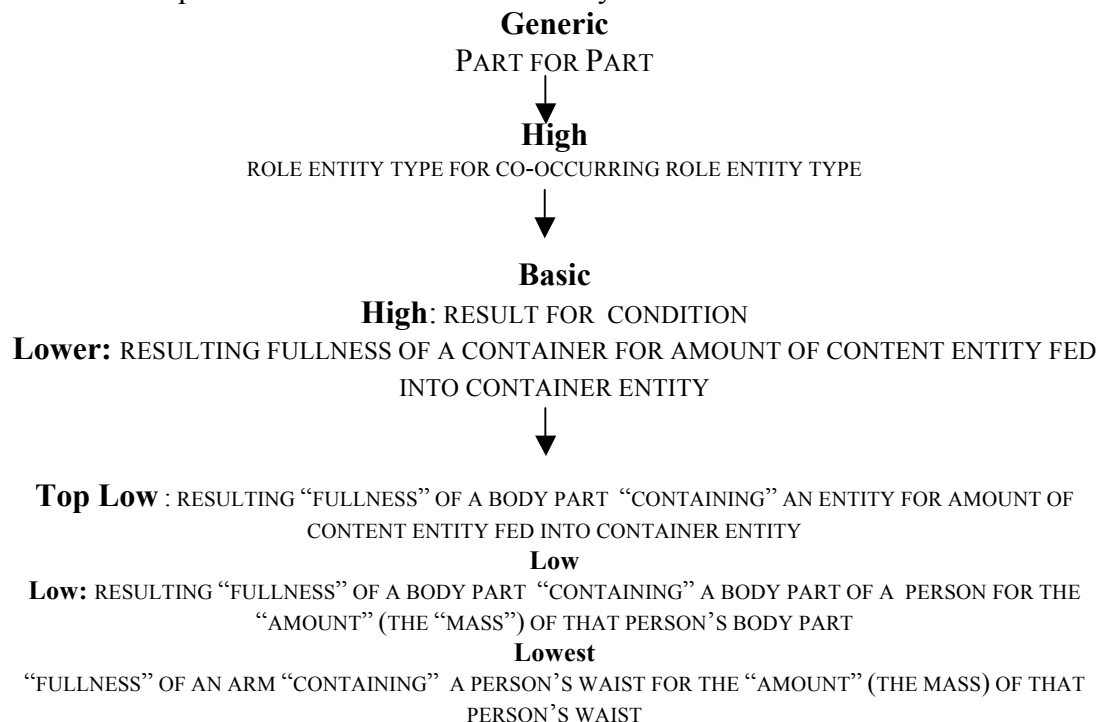
and to

(2) PROCESS (GAINING WEIGHT) FOR CONCOMITANT PROCESS (BECOMING FATTER)

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

- The degree of filling of Tyrone's arm by Mary's waist invites the inference, together with the use of "fine", that there has been a remarkable increase in her body mass, which in turn invites the inference that there she has got fatter.
- The metonymy DEGREE TO WHICH A CONTAINER IS FILLED FOR QUANTITY OF CONTAINER'S CONTENT is not the only factor responsible for the first of these inferences. This is why the chaining to the other metonymies is only indirect

10 . Conceptual connections to other metonymic hierarchies:



ADDITIONAL REMARKS: The hierarchies in Fields 2 and 10 are *connected to, but different from*, those including HEIGHT FOR QUANTITY ("fullness" involves more than just "height") and CONTAINER FOR CONTENT (where the source is some type of container, not a certain degree of fullness of the container).

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

(2) A metaphor motivates the existence of a metonymy. NO

11.2. Textual plane. Indicate any combination observed between the metonymy and one or more metaphors or metonymies, whether or not the author states this:

- The metonymy is combined with the metaphor A (HUMAN) ARM IS A PHYSICAL CONTAINER and it is indirectly chained to the metonymies mentioned in field 9.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

12. (Reference to) Relevant contextualized authentic corpus examples for parameters 1, 6, 7, 8, 9, y 11. Do it only in the corpus analysis stage, not now

13. Barcelona, Antonio (2009) "Metonymy in construction 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.