

Manual Search 1: Conceptual metonymies, examples and Taxonomic domains

Conceptual metonymy	Examples (representative subset)	Taxonomic domain	Subdo main: level 1	Subdo main: level 2
ENTITY FOR ACTIVE ZONE	<p>- “<i>Steven has a bag of tricks, a good passer, can operate in confined areas and is the Zidane of Villa [(one of) the best / the most effective player(s) in Villa] whose left foot is nearly as good as his right</i>”.</p> <p>- “<i>Toni Morrison lives in the ‘Champions League’ of literature. She is the Zidane of language, beguiling, intoxicating and deadly in front of goal</i></p> <p>- Other exx: <i>‘the Zidane of Finance’</i></p> <p><i>The Bill Gates of Africa,</i></p> <p><i>The Bill Gates of cloning technology,</i></p> <p><i>The Hegel of the Federal Republic of Germany,</i></p> <p><i>The Bill Clinton of the blogosphere,</i></p>	People	Classes of people: professionals	<p>PROFES SIONAL PARAG ONS: -great football players</p> <p>-great literary artists, writers) (via metapho r)</p> <p>-great finance experts) (via metapho r)</p> <p>-great compute r business men</p> <p>-great cloning technolo gists (via</p>

	<i>etc.. (37 examples in all)</i>			<i>metaphor)</i> - <i>great state philosophers</i> - <i>great bloggers (via metaphor)</i> -UP TO 37 PARAGONS
UP FOR MORE (as the metonymy motivating MORE IS UP)	<i>High prices</i> (a metaphorical example). The author does not include any metonymic example	Scalar notions		Quantity
CONDITION FOR RESULT	Patient: <i>Excuse me, but have you been to medical school to get your M.D. degree?</i> Doctor: <i>No, madam, I just got it at a lottery</i>	Professions	Lack of legal qualifications for professional practice	Lack of legal qualifications for professional practice in medicine
ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION	Speaker A: <i>Do you believe in clubs for young men?</i> Speaker B: <i>Only when kindness fails</i>		Propositions	implicit propositions (convenience/ usefulness of X, etc)
PART OF HIGH LEVEL SITUATIONAL	<i>I think I'm getting cold</i> (as a request for hearer to take action to alleviate speaker's	Action	Linguistic action (speech	Indirect speech acts:

MODEL FOR WHOLE MODEL	situation)		acts): requests	Indirect requests
SALIENT MEMBER FOR CATEGORY ¹	(Spanish) <i>Aceptamos pulpo como animal de compañía,</i> <i>Aceptamos pulpo</i> (shortened form)	Action	Linguistic action (speech acts): (grudging) agreement	Indirect speech acts: Indirect (grudging) agreement
INSTANCE FOR TYPE (Radden)	<i>The automobile is clogging our highways</i>	Linguistic action: Reference	Generic reference:	Singular definite reference for Automobiles as a class
PROTOTYPICAL CHARACTERISTIC FOR WHOLE ENTITY (SALIENT PROPERTY FOR CATEGORY)	ASL sign for “bird”		Animal categories	Bird
CONTAINER FOR CONTENT	<i>The bottle is sour</i>	Concrete entities: content of a container	liquid content	milk
PROCESS FOR A PARTICIPANT IN THE PROCESS	<i>You said the Blemleys were terribly boring people, but they had an excellent cook.</i>	People	Classes of people: Classes of professionals	Cooks
CONTENT FOR CONTAINER	<i>The milk tipped over</i>	Concrete entities	Physical container	Containers for

¹ SALIENT MEMBER (ACCEPTING THAT OCTOPUS IS A PET IN THE “SCATTERGORIES” GAME UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE GAME OWNER) FOR CATEGORY (ANY INSTANCE OF YIELDING TO OTHERS UNDER PRESSURE]

			s	liquid: Milk container s
CAUSE FOR EFFECT: STATING A FACT FOR STATING ITS SALIENT IMPLICATIONS	This anecdote: Opposition M.P. (referring to the Prime Minister): <i>‘But what can we expect, after all, of a man who wears silk underpants?’</i> Prime Minister (rising calmly): <i>‘Oh, I would have never thought the Right Honorable wife could be so indiscreet!’</i>	Linguistic action: (implicit) statement	(implicit) statement of implicati ons	(implicit) statemen t of implicati ons of facts
FAILURE OF THE SOFT STRATEGY (IN A CONFLICT) FOR THE APPLICATION OF THE TOUGH STRATEGY	Speaker A: <i>Do you believe in <u>clubs for young men?</u></i> Speaker B: <i>Only when <u>kindness fails</u></i>	Action: Implicit strategies in a conflict	Implicit alternativ e strategies in a conflict	implicit tough strategy in a conflict
LOCATION FOR LOCATED	<i>Buckingham Palace issued a statement this morning</i>	: People : Professio n / status	Monarchs , royal families, staff , etc	The British monarch, royal family, staff, etc
OBJECT USED FOR USER	1. “The buses are on strike” 2. “The <i>sax</i> has the flux today” (3. “The <i>BLT</i> is a lousy tipper”:) 4. “The <i>gun</i> he hired wanted fifty grand” 5. “We need a better <i>glove</i> at third base”	PEOPLE PEOPLE: PEOPLE: People	vehicle drivers musicians : restaurant customer s	bus drivers sax players restauran t customer s consumi ng BLT sandwic

		PEOPLE:	professional firearm users: glove user:	hes gunmen (killers)) baseball players who wear baseball gloves)
PART OF A FORM FOR THE FULL FORM	<i>crude</i> ‘crude oil’	Linguistic form:	Full forms of constructions:	Full forms of noun phrases
PROTOTYPICAL ACTION FOR ACTIVITY	DRIVE-CAR sign in American Sign Language (ASL) and in Catalan Sign Language	Activities		driving
WHOLE THING FOR A PART OF THE THING	<i>America will prevail</i> (said by U.S. president talking about the future victory of his country over his enemies)	Political geographical entities.	countries	The U.S.
PLACE NAME FOR PRODUCTS	1. “camembert” 2. “mokka” 3. “java” 4. “calico” 5. “a jersey” 6. “holland” 7. “bordeaux”	Products		Characteristic products of regions
RELATION FOR SALIENT CONCOMITANT SUB-	(1) <i>If you have ever driven west on Interstate 70 from Denver to the Continental Divide, you have seen Mount</i>	Abstract notions: Propositional		Epistemic judgment

RELATION	<p><i>Bethel</i></p> <p>(2) <i>If it is sunny, she'll go out</i> (under the interpretation 'If it is a fact that the weather is sunny, then I can conclude that this fact will cause or enable her to decide to go out')</p>	attitude:		
MORPHEME M (FREE OR BOUND) OF A MORPHOLOGICALLY COMPLEX WORD X FOR THE WHOLE X	<p>1. Reduced participles for the whole word: <i>damn for damned, drunk for drunken, got for gotten, forgot for forgotten...</i></p> <p>2. Prefixes stand for the whole word: <i>sub for submarine, subeditor; mini for miniskirt; ex for ex-husband...</i></p> <p>3. A suffix stands for the whole word or words: <i>-isms</i>.</p> <p>4. One component of a compound may stand for the whole compound:</p> <p>a. Head: <i>paper for wallpaper; chair for electric- or wheelchair</i></p> <p>b. Modifier: <i>submarine for submarine boat, sedative for sedative drug, mobile for mobile phone, human for human being...</i></p>	Linguistic form	Full forms of constructions	Full forms of lexemes
<p>-DESTINATION FOR (DESTINATION AND) PURPOSE</p> <p>- PLACE FOR (PLACE AND) ACTIVITY</p>	<p><i>go to the bathroom, go to/be on the playground, go to school/ church/ university (vs go to the school, the church, the university)</i></p>	Purposes / activities:	Typical purposes and activities for going to / being in certain places	Typical purposes and activities for going to / being in bathrooms, churches, etc

FINAL SUBEVENT FOR COMPLEX EVENT	<p><i>I have to grade hundreds of papers</i></p> <p><i>They stood at the altar</i></p> <p><i>Mother is cooking potatoes</i> + events: complex events:: peeling, washing and cooking potatoes</p>	events:	complex events:	<p>marking and grading papers</p> <p>getting married</p> <p>peeling, washing and cooking potatoes</p>
PROPERTY FOR OPPOSITE PROPERTY	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. “fine” (in “you are a fine fellow”) (bad person) 2. “beautiful” 3. “nice” 4. “precious” 5. “pretty” 6. “lot” (in “A lot you know about that!”) 7. “much” (in “ “much you care!”/ “much he knows!”) 8. “half” (in “not half!”) 9. “matchless” (in “the matchless constitution”) 10. “honorable” (in “honorable men”) 	+ Properties of entities:		Negative properties: wickedness, etc.
DEGREE TO WHICH A CONTAINER IS FILLED FOR QUANTITY OF CONTAINER’S CONTENT	<p>“armful” (in “You are a fine armful now, Mary, with those twenty pounds you’ve gained”)</p> <p>Other examples: “bottleful”, “canful”, “worldful”, churchful”</p>	Abstract notions	Quantity	Quantity of content in a container
AUTHOR FOR WORK	<i>Proust is on the top shelf</i>	literary works:		One or more of Proust’s literary

				work
SEE FOR KNOW	(1)- (In “a situation in which two chess-players brood over a a chess-problem and one of them finds a solution, visualizing the moves on the chessboard, and says”) <i>I see the solution</i> (2) - <i>I saw it with my own eyes</i>	Abstract notions:	Mental states:	knowing
MEANS FOR (CAUSATIVE) ACTION	<i>He sneezed the tissue off the table</i>	Events	Caused events	Caused motion
SALIENT PARTICIPANT FOR THE WHOLE EVENT (active zone metonymy)	- “Steinbeck <i>started the book</i> as a history of his family” - “ <i>I enjoyed the paper</i> ” (especially the careful and thorough discussion) - “ <i>I liked the dictionary</i> ” (as I could find most of the terms I looked for)	Situations :	Unspecified situations an entity is involved in	- Writing a book - Reading a paper - Checking words up in a dictionary
SALIENT CHARACTERISTIC OF AN ANIMAL FOR QUALITY	The ASL sign for “stubborn”	Abstract notions	Psychological attitudes / mental states	Stubborness