

Fields 5-7

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- Field 5: Conventionality.
- Field 6: Language.
- Field 7: Linguistic domains/levels where the metonymy has been attested.

Field 5: Conventionality

In this field the degree of conventionality of a conceptual metonymy is annotated (Barcelona 2002, 2003) proposed on the degree of social sanction of the conceptual metonymy. Other factors such as the cognitive effort required to understand it are taken into account:

- Conventional: They do not require “cognitive effort”.
- Less conventional or unconventional: They require a certain cognitive effort / a high cognitive effort (e.g. *I bought a Mary*, understanding *Mary* as an artist/painter).

Then, conventional metonymies are further classified into two types:

- i) Those with conceptual conventionality only (i.e. Those that only guide reasoning, or that have a purely inferential/pragmatic purpose.)
- ii) Those exhibiting both conceptual and linguistic conventionality, which is reflected in the fact that they are instrumental in the motivation of *conventional linguistic meaning or form*.

a) Conceptual conventionality only

(1) If you have ever driven west on Interstate 70 from Denver to the Continental Divide, you have seen Mount Bethel.

(entry done and revised by all members of the project)

The metonymy EVENT FOR PRECONDITION guides the implicature invited (with the aid of discourse context) by sentence (1). The implicature is: “Mt. Bethel is located close to Interstate 70.” We arrive at this inference on the basis of our experiential knowledge of the SEEING frame (a basic condition for the visibility of an object is that the object should be relatively close to the viewer’s vantage point.) (Barcelona 2007, 2009, in preparation)

(2) “A: Do you believe in clubs for young men

B: Only when kindness fails”

Clubs are useful; ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION (Barcelona, 2003)

(entry done by Isabel Hernández and revised by Antonio Barcelona)

5. Conventionality:

(i) Conceptual conventionality only (guiding reasoning, purely inferential/pragmatic purpose).

(ii) Conceptual and linguistic conventionality (reflected in the motivation of *conventional linguistic meaning or form*, and / or in *the guidance of inferencing* / *to morphosyntactic categorization of a construction*; indicate which of these two areas the metonymy is involved in).

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: The metonymy does not motivate a conventional meaning of a construction (i.e. none of the conventional senses of the lexeme ‘**club**’ is “convenience / usefulness, etc” of clubs), nor is it necessary to recognize this construction as a noun. It simply guides the pragmatic inferencing of clubs as standing for the conceptual relationship or proposition “convenient / useful (clubs)”.

b) Conceptual and linguistic conventionality

(3) *America will prevail* (said by U.S. president talking about the future victory of his country over his enemies) (Barcelona, 2011)

(entry done by M^a Soledad Cruz and revised by Antonio Barcelona)

5. Conventionality:

(i) Conceptual and linguistic conventionality reflected in the motivation of *conventional linguistic meaning*

(ii) Conceptual and linguistic conventionality (reflected in the motivation of *conventional linguistic meaning or form*, and / or in the guidance of inferencing to morphosyntactic categorization of a construction; indicate which of these two areas the metonymy is involved in).

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: The OED (2nd ed. on CD-ROM) registers this meaning as one of the “uses” of this proper name s.v. *America*.

Field 6: Language

English

Spanish: (4) “Aceptamos pulpo (como animal de compañía)” (Barcelona, 2010)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=12-izG1-7-10>



The chain of metonymies underlying the generalization of this expression could be described as follows:

- i) [We accept octopus as a pet] SALIENT MEMBER (accepting that “octopus” is a pet in the Scattergories game under pressure of the game owner) FOR CATEGORY (any instance of yielding to others under pressure)

- ii) SALIENT PART OF FORM FOR WHOLE FORM
 (“pulpo” [octopus] for “pulpo como animal de compañía” [octopus as pet])

ASL: (5) Bird (Wilcox et al. 2005)

SALIENT PROPERTY OF AN ENTITY FOR THE ENTITY

(entry done by Ana Laura Rodríguez and revised by Antonio)

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9c6KxzLfcq0>



Field 7: Linguistic domains/levels where the metonymy has been attested.

7.1: Grammatical rank

- Morpheme:

(6) {ful} as in *You are a fine armful now, Mary, with those twenty pounds you've gained.* (Barcelona 2009) DEGREE TO WHICH A CONTAINER IS FILLED FOR QUANTITY OF CONTAINER'S CONTENT (entry done by all members and revised by Antonio Barcelona)

- Sentence:

(7) *If you have ever driven west on Interstate 70 from Denver to the Continental Divide, you have seen Mount Bethel* RELATION FOR SALIENT CONCOMITANT SUB-RELATION. (Barcelona 2009) (entry done by Olga Blanco, and revised by Antonio Barcelona and Isabel Hernández)

- Clause

(8) *He sneezed the tissue off the table* (Kövecses and Radden 1998) MEANS FOR ACTION

(entry done by Isabel Hernández and revised by Antonio Barcelona)

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: The metonymy motivates in part the development of a new clausal construction based on the prototypical caused-motion construction rather than a new sense of the verb *sneeze*.

Field 7.2: Meaning

a) Constructional Meaning

- (i) Prototypical conventional meaning of a grammatical construction.
- (ii) Non-prototypical conventional meaning of a grammatical construction.
- (iii) Implicit or inferred non-conventional meaning of a grammatical construction.

b) Utterance and Discourse Meaning: i.e. general pragmatic inferences guided by the metonymy, if any.

a) Constructional Meaning

(i) Prototypical conventional meaning of a grammatical construction:

(8) He sneezed the tissue off the table

7.2. MEANING

(a) *Constructional Meaning*:

(i) prototypical conventional meaning of a grammatical construction;

+ Guiding morphosyntactic categorization? YES (the metonymy helps us recruit the relevant part of our encyclopaedic knowledge of the act of sneezing- the expelling of air)

(b) *Utterance and discourse meaning* (general pragmatic inferences)

To sneeze a tissue off a table makes reference to the act of sneezing, which includes our encyclopaedic knowledge that when we sneeze we expel air which may cause the motion, and subsequent change of location of, a tissue placed on a table nearby/in front of us.

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

On 7.2.a. The metonymy motivates in part the prototypical conventional meaning of this special, non-prototypical type of caused-motion construction (Goldberg 1995) where an intransitive verb is used as the verb of a caused-motion construction. The meaning could be paraphrased as “X caused Y to move with respect to spatial reference point Z by doing non-causative action W”.

(ii) Non-prototypical conventional meaning of a grammatical construction:

(9) *“You are a fine fellow!”* (Stern, 1931)

PROPERTY FOR OPPOSITE PROPERTY

(entry done by Carlos Hernández, and revised by Antonio Barcelona)

7.2. MEANING

a) *Constructional Meaning*:

(ii) Non-prototypical conventional meaning of a grammatical construction: YES
+Guiding morphosyntactic categorization? NO

b) *Utterance and discourse meaning* (general pragmatic inferences) NO

ADDITIONAL REMARKS:

On 7.2.(a): The ironical non-prototypical meaning of the adjective is registered by the OED, under *fine* (a.), sense 12-c (“often used ironically”), derived from more prototypical sense 12.a (“used as a general expression of admiration: Excellent; admirable in quality; of rare or striking merit.”)

On 7.2. (b) **The inference of the exact referent of the noun (bad person) derives from the overall discourse meaning of the NP and the sentence where the example occurs, not only on the metonymy motivating this non-prototypical meaning of the adjective.**

(10) *She was a success*

STATE/EVENT FOR THE THING/EVENT/PERSON THAT CAUSED IT (Kövecses, Z., & G. Radden, 1998:56)

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: The prototypical meaning of this construction (the lexeme *success*) is (OED, section 3a, entry for *success* (n)): “The prosperous achievement of something attempted”. The derived, non-prototypical meaning of this lexeme in the examples like *She was a success* is, according to the OED (section 3b, entry for *success* (n)): “*transf.* One who or a thing which succeeds or is successful”.

(entry done by Olga Blanco and revised by Antonio Barcelona)

(iii) Implicit or inferred non-conventional meaning of a grammatical construction:

- (11) *A: Do you believe in clubs for young men?*
B: Only when kindness fails

“Clubs” activates the convenience/usefulness of building/establishing/having clubs. So “clubs are useful” instantiates the metonymy ARGUMENT FOR PROPOSITION (Barcelona 2003) (active-zone metonymies, Langacker 2009)

(entry done by Isabel Hernández and revised by Antonio)

- (12) *The ham sandwich is waiting for his check.*
FOOD FOR CUSTOMER (Lakoff & Johnson, 1980:35).

7.2. MEANING

Constructional Meaning: (iii) implied (inferred) non-conventional meaning of a grammatical construction;

+ Guiding morphosyntactic categorization? NO

Utterance and discourse meaning (general pragmatic inferences):

Possible reconstruction of the particular context of this metonymic utterance: In a restaurant, and probably pointing at the customer who ordered the ham sandwich (and whose name is unknown), one waiter (or waitress) says to another: "The ham sandwich is waiting for his check"

b) Utterance and Discourse Meaning: i.e. general pragmatic inferences guided by the metonymy, if any.

Patient: *Excuse me, but have you been to medical school to get your M.D. degree?*

Doctor: *No, madam, I just got it at a lottery* (After this, the patient files a complaint writing, in all seriousness, that she cannot understand how the health center can hire a doctor who got his degree at a lottery) (Barcelona, 2003:90)

CONDITION FOR RESULT.

(entry done by Isabel Hernández and revised by Antonio)

The discourse meaning guided by the CONDITION FOR RESULT metonymy is the implicature that the patient has serious doubts about the doctor's qualifications.

Field 7.3: Form

(i) Prototypical conventional form of a grammatical construction:

- (11) “interstate” (n. designating the notion “Interstate highway”) as in: *“If you have ever driven west on Interstate 70 from Denver to the Continental Divide, you have seen Mount Bethel.”* (Barcelona, 2009) SALIENT PART OF FORM FOR WHOLE FORM (entry done and revised by all members of the project)

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: The metonymy is connected to the metonymy MODIFIER FOR MODIFIER-HEAD CONSTRUCTION, which, according to the author, motivates the ellipsis leading to the form of this noun.

(ii) Non-prototypical conventional form of a grammatical construction:

(12) The elliptical form “table” for the NP “the table” as in:

MARY: You surely have, James. No one could deny that. (She laughs and sits in the wicker armchair at right rear of table (...)
[fragment of the initial conversation in Act 1 of Eugene O’Neill’s play *Long Day’s Journey into Night*:] (Barcelona, in preparation).

The factors responsible for the activation of the full NP by the nominal “table” are the co-text, which makes the referent definite and the metonymic part-whole connection between a SALIENT PART OF FORM FOR WHOLE FORM, and the convention that stage directions allow this reduced form of the NP.

(13) *Ex* (for exhusband) (Bierwiaczonek 2005)

MORPHEME M (FREE OR BOUND) OF A MORPHOLOGICALLY
COMPLEX WORD FOR THE WHOLE WORD

ADDITIONAL REMARKS: The metonymy may guide morphosyntactic categorization only in contexts where the construction may not be recognized as such although the most likely interpretation is that of ex-spouse /ex-boy/-girl – friend (Merriam Webster: one that formerly held a specified position or place; *especially*: a former spouse)

7.4 Grammatical process involved (if any).

Conversion of adjective lexeme into noun lexeme and grammaticalization as a suffixal derivational morpheme:

(14) *You are a fine armful now, Mary, with those twenty pounds you've gained.* (Barcelona 2009)

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

Adj. (*full*) converts into a noun which grammaticalises as a derivational nominal morpheme ({ful}) (see OED).

Conversion and downgrading of lexeme:

(15) Determiner 'a lot of' > noun lexeme "lot" (Barcelona 2009)

WHOLE SCALE FOR UPPER END OF SCALE (Radden & Kövecses 1999)

[OED: A considerable number, quantity or amount; a good deal. Used in sing. (*a lot*) and plu.; also as quasi-adv. Often *absol.*, without explicit mention of the persons or things intended. Also with adjective, as *a good lot*; *a great lot*, (*this, that*) *little lot*.]

Conversion of a proper name into a common noun:

(16) *camembert, bordeaux* (Stern, 1931)

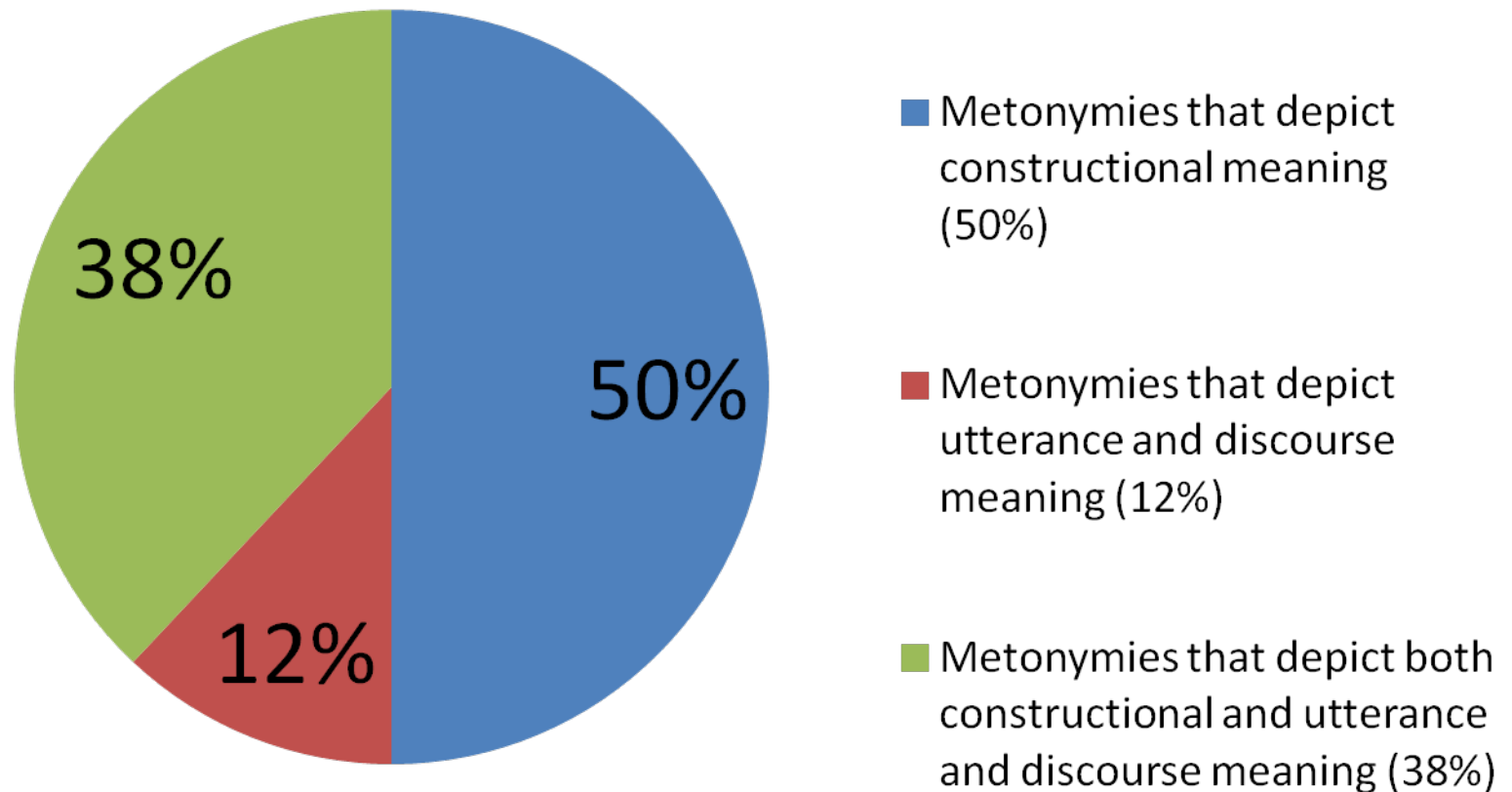
PLACE FOR PRODUCT.

Clipping:

(17) *Ex* for ex-husband, *mini* for miniskirt, *sub* for submarine/
subeditor (Bierwiazzonek, 2005)

MORPHEME M (FREE OR BOUND) OF A MORPHOLOGICALLY COMPLEX
WORD X FOR THE WHOLE X

Field 7.2: Meaning (Field 7: Linguistic domains where the metonymy has been attested)



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Thank you!