

AN ANALYSIS OF METONYMY IN COLUMN *WORLD OF JAKARTA POST* NEWSPAPER

Nopriansah and Weni Sri Apriliana
University of Dehasen Bengkulu

Abstract

This study is a focus description study, in which the researcher gave an attempt to analyze the meaning of each of the sentences or utterances that use metonymy. The theory by Panther and Thornburg (2004) was used to analyze the data. The analysis of the data were based on three types of metonymy. They are the referential metonymy, the predication metonymy and the illocutionary act metonymy. The results revealed that, from the aforementioned three types of metonymy, the types of metonymy that are frequently used are the referential and the predication because the two types are related to language newspaper which usually made with retelling a story. And three types at the least are the type that the illocutionary act because of the types associated with the act including in the pragmatic study cause language news rarely use direct act.

Keywords : *Metonymy, Discourse, Speech Acts, Structure, Lexicon*

Introduction

In linguistics, semantics is the study of meaning in language. It is a fact that meaning is a part of language, but this definition has not been clearly delineated and given fair treatment in the study of language until very recently. In the study of meaning that is used for understanding human expression through language, Saeed (2003:3) explained that semantics is one of linguistics branches, which study about language meaning. In other words, it can be said that meaning as the main study in

semantics term. The meaning to be studied and found through words, phrase or sentences in language. However, the word means of a some words has wide range of perceptions. There is no general agreement among experts it, which should be described. About the basic area of study is the meaning of signs, and study of relations between different linguistic units and compounds that is homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, hyponymy, meronymy, and metonymy. A key concern is how meaning attaches to larger chunks of text, possibly as a result of the composition from smaller units of meaning.

According to Burke (1969:41) a variant of metonymy is synecdoche, synecdoche a figure of speech in which a part is used to represent the whole. Adjective : synecdochic or synecdochal for example, ABCs for alphabet or the whole for a part England won the world cup in 1966. And another example, the pen is mightier than the sword, it means the pen is substituted with the sword because the pen and the sword have common qualities, both can make someone suffer. Metonymy is so important, that is simple metonymical phrase can often capture a complex nuance of meaning that could not be expressed literally, or would require paragraphs of description to do so, and the metonymy is a figure of speech in which a thing or concept is called not by its own name but rather by the name of something associated in meaning with that thing or concept.

Metonymy is usually used in literary works, such as novel, play, and poetry. But nowadays metonymy is often used in newspaper because in newspaper have publication containing news, information, and advertisement. Newspaper has feature articles on political events, crime, business, art/ entertainment, society, and sports. For instance, a newspaper has its own features as mass media which function to give the reader an information that can be directly or indirectly delivered, directly means that language is literally used, while indirectly means that language is non literally or figurative used. The use of metonymy in the newspaper is to intimidate and attract the reader in reading the newspaper (Ezra, 2007: 3). That is why the writer is interested to discuss and analyze kinds metonymy found in The Jakarta Post newspaper. The writer also thinks that reading newspaper headline sometime confuses us, there is something hidden indeed. By seeking headlines we are able to know the news which are talked about. Headline makes the news attractive and suggest the people to read it. Significances of the analysis of metonymy in headlines of The Jakarta Post newspaper is supposed to make a clear interpretation about the types of metonymy which are occurred in the data.

Metonymy is not easy to recognize because they usually occur in the text books or novels. Practically, this study may be useful for the readers in recognizing and understanding the symbol of meaning found in the newspaper or books. Other significances of the study is expected to be a basic reference work for the reader who focuses their study in analysis of metonymy. And about context of metonymy according to Kovesces (2002: 145) stated, "A vehicle entity can provide mental access to a target entity when the two entities being to the same domain". Thus, from examples above as *Shakespeare*, *Washington*, and *Nixon* would be vehicle entities, whereas *one of Shakespeare's works*, *the capital of United States*, and *the former American president* would be target entity. Before study about metonymy we must know about semantics first because metonymy is part of semantics.

Kearns (2011: 1) said, Semantics deals with the literal meaning of words and the meaning of the way they are combined, which taken together form of the core meaning, or the starting point from which the whole meaning of a particular utterance is constructed. At last, it could be concluded that semantic is technical terminology that refers to the meaning of phrases or sentences, the correlation of one meaning with others and its influence in society. In understanding anomaly meaning of figurative language also called figure of speech in literary works, it is should be known what figurative language is and kinds of it. Figurative language is a word or phrase that departs from everyday literal language for the sake of comparison, emphasis, clarity, or freshness. Using figurative language in writing works can make imaginative description in fresh ways. Therefore figurative language is widely used in non literal language by the writers.

In addition, there are many terms of figurative language and one of them is metonymy which acts as terms of figure of comparison. In fact, the term of anomaly meaning of metonymy as figurative language is widely used in writing works such as in newspaper. Therefore, the reader must firstly understand what the metonymy is that needed to avoid misunderstanding.

At last, based on the problem as described in advance, about understanding the meaning of figurative language, the writer chooses the analysis of metonymy as subject research in this paper. Then, Jakarta Post finally chosen as the object research

from 12 may until 12 june. Therefore the title of this paper is **An Analysis of Metonymy in Jakarta Post Newspaper.**

Conceptual Theory

A. Metonymy

1. Definition of Metonymy

Metonymy is a figure of speech in which a thing or concept is called not by its own name but rather by the name of something associated in meaning with that thing or concept, Synecdoche and metalepsis are considered specific types of metonymy from Prof.Dr.D.Wagiman Adisutrisno,M.A (nd) and Metonymy is the substitution of one object or thought for another that closely associated with it because it has a common duality as it given. Example : The pen is mightier than the sword. In the example above, the pen is substituted with the sword because the pen and the sword have the common qualities, both of them can make people suffer. The sword makes people suffer directly, while the pen indirectly. For example, when the boss of a big farm writes a letter in which he asks his worker to quit his job from the firm, it will make the worker very suffering, and it is just what a pen did. The pen does not make suffer directly, but the boss.

Before discussing metonymy any further, it can be seen the example of metonymy, the writer will start with some examples from Prof.Dr.D.Wagiman Adisutrisno, M.A. (nd) as follow;

Metonymy	Meaning
Washington	The government of the U.S.A
Crown	the government ruled by a king
Ice	Hockey
Shakespeare	The works of Shakespeare
Floor	The people on the floor
The bomb	The invention of the bomb
Baghdad	The government of Iraq

From the simple examples as above, it can be understood that metonymy is figurative language usage that mostly about part-and-whole relation. One of the important structurals relation in the figure of comparison is the relation of metonymy. Even, metonymy has received much less attention than another metaphor because it is not so obviously figurative or poetic like metaphor.

According to Lacan (2002, p. 155) Metonymy is a figure of speech that involves transferring a name from one thing to another on the basis of certain typical kinds of relations: designating the effect with the cause, the whole with a part, the contents with its container. An example would be a sail on the horizon for a ship on the horizon. Metonymy is a fundamental notion supporting Lacan's thesis that the unconscious is structured like a language. It is analogous with the Freudian concept of displacement and refers to the problematic of desire and demand.

Panther and Thornburg (2004), Metonymy can be observed on many levels of language structure and use: grammar, the semantic structure of the lexicon, speech acts, discourse, and more generally, in the online creation of pragmatic meaning. while Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams, (2007:192). A metonymy is a word that substitutes for an object the name of an attribute or concept associated with that object Metonymy is the substitution of one object or thought for another that closely associated with it because it has a common duality as it given.

Based on examples and definitions of metonymy above, it can be concluded that metonymy is a figure of speech in which the name of one thing is replaced with another commonly associated or closely related with it. As second type of metaphor, metonymy also is a cognitive process in which one conceptual entity vehicle provides mental access to another conceptual entity target within the same domain.

2. Types of Metonymy

The writer focus on through three aspects of metonymy which are based on the theories Panther and Thornburg (2004 : 127-147) they are as follows : the referential, the predication, and the illocutionary act:

The referential metonymy is to recognize that not all referring expressions have identifiable physical referents, indefinite noun phrase can be used to identify a physically present entity as in [a], but can also be used to describe entities that are assumed to exist but are unknown, as in [b], or entities that as far as we know, don't exist. Referential use whereby I actually have a person in mind and instead or using name or some other description.

Example : a. There's a man waiting for you.

b. He wants to marry a woman with lots of money.

b. The predicational metonymies, a statement is used to refer to a different statement.

a. She was able to finish her dissertation.

b. She finished her dissertation.

Sentence *a* and *b* are not semantically synonymous, and sometimes it is possible to assert *a* and to deny *b* without contradiction. Yet on many occasions, speakers can use *a* to pragmatically convey the same propositional content as that expressed in *b*. In this sense, the statement *a* can be used to stand for the statement *b*, the only difference being that in the first case the speaker predicts the ability to finish the dissertation of the subject *she*, whereas in the second case the speaker predicts the actuality of finishing it. In pragmatic terms, *b* is a generalized conversational implicature induced by *a*. This predicational metonymy exemplifies the *Potentiality for Actuality* metonymy, which is very common in English language: A potential event (e.g. the ability, possibility, permission, obligation to undertake an action) is metonymically linked to its actual occurrence.

c. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of a utterance, to make statement, an offer, an explanation or for some other

communicative purpose. The concept of illocutionary metonymies where in one illocutionary act stands for another illocutionary act.

- a. I don't know where the bath soap is.
- b. Where is the bath soap?

In this case, sentence *a* has the direct illocutionary force of an assertion about what the speaker does not know, but in many contexts it is used with the indirect illocutionary force of a question that is, *a* may metonymically stand for the question or inquiry *b*. The significance of Panther and Thornburg's classification lies in the fact that for them metonymy is not restricted to its referring function but is much more pervasive in ordinary language use, (Panther and Thornburg 1999, pp.334-336).

Reimer (2010: 249) said, "The common element in metonymy is notion of contiguity: the things related by a metonymy can be understood as contiguous to (neighboring) each other, either conceptually or in the real world". Furthermore, Alm-Arvius (2008: 10) said, "Metonymy is a kind of descriptive shortcut, and such compacted representations are made possible by the presupposed shared knowledge of encoders and decoders on different occasions of language use.

Dirven and Porings (2003: 324) said, Subcategory of metonymy is synecdoche; here, reference to the whole is made by reference to a salient part. This is in line with John Benjamin statement (1995: 160), he said that synecdoche is viewed as part of metonymy.

Metonymy is an important kind of non-literal language. Muray Knowles and Rosamund Moon (2006: 8) said, Broadly, cases of metonymy involve part-and-whole relations and association. The word for a part of something is used to refer to the whole, or else the whole is referred to in terms of something associated with it. Such as using word *hands* to refer to *workers*, or else naming by association, such as using *the stage* to refer to *the theatrical profession*.

From the types of metonymy above, it can be concluded that types of Metonymy different with another figurative usage like metaphor is that the tenor in metonymy never appears and the vehicle serves as the ground at the same time.

3. Meaning of Metonymy

Kovesces (2002: 145) stated, "A vehicle entity can provide mental access to a target entity when the two entities being to the same domain". Thus, from examples above as Shakespeare, *Washington*, and *Nixon* would be vehicle entities, whereas *one of Shakespeare's works*, *the capital of United States*, and *the former American president* would be target entity. This is not to be confused with "target domain" as used in connection with metaphor". It can be expressed as other examples:

The terms here can be compared to the use of "source domain" and "target domain" for metaphor. Metonymy only relates to one domain and also to the use of "vehicle" in traditional frameworks for metaphor analysis. A very basic, general metonymy is "The part of whole" as in the use of *hands* to refer to *workers*, and the use of *crown* to refer to the *monarchy*.

Kovesces (2002: 144) stated that there are some kinds of contextual metonymy. They are:

- a. The Producer for The Product (not only discuss about who the producer but also talk about the product.)
 - I'm reading *Shakespeare*.
 - She Loves *Picasso*.
 - Does he own any *Hemingway*?
- b. The Place for The Institution (not only discuss about name of place but talk about the institution from the place.)
 - Washington is negotiating with *Moscow*.
 - The *White House* isn't saying anything.
 - *Wall Street* is in a picnic.
 - *Hollywood* is putting out terrible movies.
- c. The Controller for The Controlled (not only discuss about who the controller but talk about what the controlled.)
 - *Nixon* bombed Hanoi.
 - *Ozawa* gave a terrible concert last night.
- d. An Object Used for The User (not only discuss about what the object but talk about the user used the object.)
 - We need a better *glove* at third base.
 - The *sax* has the flu today.
- e. Part for Whole (discuss about part but include overall.)
 - *We* need some good *head* on the project.
- f. Whole for The Part (discuss about overall but include part.)
 - *America* is a powerful country.
- g. Instrument for Action(discuss about instrument or object and include about action.)
 - She *shampooed* her hair.
- h. Place for Product (discuss about place include product.)
 - *Give* me my *java mocca*.
- i. Time for Action (discuss about time when doing action.)
 - The 08:40 just arrived.

From the meaning of metonymy above, it can be concluded that the explain of context metonymy have some parts like for the whole and place for product, after that categorizes his conforming to a type of metonymy and the context of metonymy answer the statement of problems number 2 and with this context and facilitate writer analyzes contained of context in column World of the Jakarta Post newspaper.

Methodology

This research was conducted by using a focus descriptive study and critical analyzing and collecting data. Critical analyzing is an analyzing that forced people to be more focus with the main purpose of research stated by Palgrave Macmillan (2006). The object of this research is The Jakarta Post newspaper in column world as long as one month editions from 12 may 2014 until 11 june 2014.

The procedures of research will be conducted by :

1. Reading newspaper in column 'World' edition by edition carefully,

2. When finding metonymy on the column, clipping it, start from collected it with underlining, signing and cutting the sentence contains the types of metonymy,
3. Classifying according to its types,
4. Read more for the next finding,
5. Analysis the meaning and significance of any that has been grouped,
6. Make a conclusion based on the research question

Finding

The data are divided into: The Referential Metonymy, The Predicational Metonymy and The Illocutionary act Metonymy. The data are collected, categorized, and analyzed in figurative language descriptively.

A. Types of Metonymy

1. The Referential Metonymy

The referential metonymy is to recognize that not all referring expressions have identifiable physical reference, indefinite noun phrase can be used to identify a physically present entity, but can also be used to describe entities that are assumed to exist but are unknown, or entities that as far as we know, don't exist. Referential use whereby I actually have a person in mind and instead of using name or some other description, (Panther and Thornburg 2004). The following is the example of sentences that contains metonymy.

Datum 1/JP/ pg 10/ June, 2nd, 2014

The cavernous Central World mall opened four hours later than normal at 2 p.m. (07:00 GMT). By mid-afternoon there were only a handful of shoppers in the mall, parts of which were burnt to the ground in the mayhem after an army crackdown on pro-Thaksin '**red shirt**' protesters in 2010.

The word '**red shirt**' here does not mean some persons who use the red shirt, but red shirt here refers to some people who have other purposes, the word followed the red shirt is 'protesters' that means demonstrators. This 'protesters' indicates that the red shirt is not the red shirt as usual but this means those who are addressed as the demonstrators and the word red shirt here is to distinguish the demonstrators with the common people in the area of riot. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase "**red shirt**" is **instrument for action**.

Datum 2/JP/ pg 10/ June, 18th, 2014

The terrified group on board drifted for about an hour after losing engine power and only one man managed to leap to safety before the surging waves smashed the vessel apart on the **rocks**.

The word "**rocks**" does not mean a school or genre of modern music. But "rocks" here has a different meaning, namely hard solid material that is part of the earth's surface. This case is strengthened with "engine power"

phrase, added with “surging waves smashed” phrase and ended by “the vessel apart” phrase. From all those facts that the above “rocks“ word truly describes about hard solid material derived from the bowels of the earth. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “**rocks**” is **an object used for the user**.

Datum 3/JP/ pg 11/ June, 3rd, 2014

UN food agency ‘**rings**’ alarm bell over Somalia. The United Nations food agency, the FAO, on Monday issued a stark warning over food security in war-torn Somalia, launching an urgent appeal for US\$18 million to stop hunger spreading.

The word ‘**rings**’ does not mean circular objects on the finger but “rings” here showed another sense that is a sound resulting from an alarm bell, word rings means the sound or the ringing of strengthened by word afterwards that is an alarm bell. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “**rings**” is **the controller for the controlled**.

Datum 4/JP/ pg 11/ June, 17th, 2014

The English-language newspaper **The Star** said on its website that a 32-year-old Malaysian fish breeder. And his Filipino worker were abducted by two Filipino gunmen from their farm and believed to have been taken to the southern Philippines in a speed boat.

‘**The star**’ here does not mean a celestial object that is lighted at night, but the star here has another sense that refers to a brand of a newspaper in English language. This assertion is supported from the word afterwards that is ‘the website’. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “**the star**” is **the place for the institution**.

From four sentences and explanations above, it can be concluded that the sentence describe entities that are assumed to exist but are unknown. Thus, the above four sentences included in the referential metonymy, namely assumption information stated that identifiable physical referents.

2. The Predicational Metonymy

The predicational metonymies, a statement is used to refer to a different statement. (Panther and Thornburg 2004).

Datum 1/JP/ pg 11/ June, 3rd, 2014

Abbas, whose Palestinian authority in the Israeli-occupied West Bank is dependent on foreign aid, appeared to be banking on Western acceptance - over Israeli objections of a 16 member **Cabinet** of what he described as politically unaffiliated technocrats.

In the sentence, “cabinet” does not mean a piece of furniture with drawers for storing things. But, it is group of chief ministers of a government. This case is strengthened with “ politically” word, added with “unaffiliated technocrats” phrase. From all those facts that the above “cabinet“ word trully describes about a group of chief ministers of this country, not about a piece of furniture, who was holding Abbas, whose palestinian authority in the Israeli-occupied West Bank in dependent on foreign aid. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “**cabinet**” is **part for whole**.

Datum 2/JP/ pg 11/ June, 4th, 2014

The **White House** also said it would review permanent troop deployments in europe in the light of the Ukraine crisis-though that fell short of a firm commitment to put troops on the ground that Poland and some of its neighbors had sought.

The noun ‘**White House**’ does not mean the house is painted almost entirely white, but White House here is one of the names of the government buildings is located in America. This case is strengthened with “review” word, added with “permanent troop deployments” phrase, and ended by “in Europe” phrase. From all those facts that the above “White House“ word trully describes about another name of a government in the United States. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “**White House**” is **the place for the institution**.

Datum 3/JP/ pg 12/ June, 6th, 2014

UN Secretary-General Ban Ki moon said the world’s 52 small island states contributed less than one percent of **Greenhouse**-gas emissions annually, yet found themselves “on the front lines” in terms of impact.

The word ‘**Greenhouse**’ does not mean that a house is green. But it is the name of oil and gas company. This case is strengthened with “contributed less than one percent” phrase, added with “gas emissions annually” phrase. From all those facts that the above “Greenhouse“ truly describes about a name of oil and gas company, not about green color of house. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “**greenhouse**” is **the place for the institution**.

Datum 4/JP/ pg 10/ June, 17th, 2014

We cannot and will not rest until **MH370** is found. On Saturday, Prime Minister Najib Razak posted on his twitter feed 100thday should be marked by remembering those on board and their families. Malaysia remains committed to the search effort.

The word signifies ‘MH370’ does not mean a date important but MH370 here having another sense, but MH370 is a code special for the name of an airline flight. The sentence to be clear with sentences will not rest until found.

In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “MH370” is **part for whole**.

From four sentences above, it can be concluded that refer to a different statement, four sentences are know about their prediction so the dialogue above is included in the predication metonymy.

3. The Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of a utterance, to make statement, an offer, an explanation or for some other communicative purpose. (Panther and Thornburg 2004).

Datum 1/JP/ pg 12/ June, 6th, 2014

Raise your **voice**, not sea level. Planet Earth is our shared island. Let us join **forces** to protect it. The 12 day Bonn talks, which began on Wednesday, seek to overcome some of the many obstacles towards a post 2020 pact to roll back heat trapping fossil – fuel gases.

The word ‘voice’ here does not mean the form or influence but voice here means the sound was ejected from the mouth and people like opinions or proposals. A statement it is strengthened with a sentence “Let us join forces to protect it”. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “**voice**” is **instrument for action**.

Datum 2/JP/ pg 10/ June, 16th, 2014

Delegates reported faltering progress in the 12-day session, a waypoint toward a deal to keep climate-altering carbon emissions to safer levels. Political will needs to emergeat the New York summit, “Martin Kaiser of **Greenpeace** told press conference.

The word ‘greenpeace’ does not mean that a peace is green. But it is the name of organization that support preservation of nature and concern for the environment. The statement it is strengthened with word before greenpeace “Political will needs to emergeat the New York summit” and word “told press conference” is included in the Illocutionary act. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “**greenpeace**” is **the place for the institution**.

Datum 3/JP/ pg 11/ June, 16th, 2014

Nationalists with signs reading, “Kremlin-**Hands** off Ukraine!”. Soon started climbing the compound’s perimeter fence while others smashed the building’s windows with boulders and overturned diplomats’ cars.

The word ‘**Hands**’ does not mean a member of the body from the elbow to the finger tips it is usual with the hand, we call having hands sense is a warning as don't bother these remarks to be supported by word

afterwards that is the name of a regional ‘Kremlin-Hands off Ukraine!’. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “**hands**” is **part for whole**.

Datum 4/JP/ pg 11/ June, 23th, 2014

Brown and an increasing number of others are fearful Britain may be sleepwalking towards a break up. “Countries can be lost by mistake” **Brown**, who still speaks with the accent of his native land, told reporters over lunch in London’s Westminster parliament.

The word ‘**Brown**’ does not mean of a color name like green, blue, yellow, but Brown here is a nickname for someone. This case is strengthened with “still speaks” word, added with “the accent of his native land” sentence, and added “told reporters over lunch” phrase. From all those facts that the above “Brown“ word truly describes about unpopular prime minister of Scotland. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “**Brown**” is **instrument for action**.

From four sentences above it can be concluded that is included in Illocutionary act cause the sentences performed via the communicative force of a utterance, to make statement, an offer, an explanation or for some other communicative purpose.

Conclusion

The writer finally comes to conclusions about the research, they are (1) metonymy in column World of The Jakarta Post newspaper which has totally 50 of metonymy with classify that found in divided into 27 types of the referential metonymy, 19 types of the predication metonymy, and 4 types of illocutionary act. (2) The metonymy that mostly used the referential metonymy and the predication metonymy. (3) metonymy which is a few used in this newspaper is illocutionary act metonymy. (4) The context of metonymy that often appear in the Jakarta Post newspaper is an object used for the user, with the following details are 12 context of an object used for the user, 9 context of part for whole, 9 context of the controller for the controlled, 8 context of the place for the institution, 7 context of instrument for action, 4 context of the producer for the product, and last 1 context of whole for the part. (5) The effect of the use of metonymy in this newspaper is to strengthen the existing sentence of the newspaper and make the news in the newspaper is presented to be understood as well. (6) Metonymy are figurative language of that used in literary works because they can be an excellent way to improve the creative writing.

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