

Aspects of Metonymies and Metonymical Words:

The Case Study of the Semantic Spectrum in the German Economic Words

Motoari Suzuki

1. Introduction

The potential of metonymy has been seen in various lights. There are so many linguistic views that metonymy is not so much a rhetorical technique as a semantic mechanism without reservation about the context of cognitive linguistics. Some people may think that metonymy is one type of rhetoric and others may see metonymy as one type of polysemy. These two types have in common the phenomenon of the semantic spectrum within the same word. Indeed, it may be impossible for us to presume any possibilities, except that metonymy itself occurs within the same lexeme. However, there are many examples reflecting the nature of metonymy beyond a word, which productively shine through etymological cognates. One of the main purposes of this research is to illuminate the intrinsic interconnectivity among the senses of the words which might otherwise remain apparently asunder. There must be common grounds in the senses of the words inherent in the intralingual etymological system. This will also make a certain contribution to the construction of the framework for semantic reconstruction in the long view.

In previous studies, it has been frequently problematized and predominantly highlighted why metonymies occur. Although it is highly important to advance the etiology of metonymy, it may also be crucial in metonymy research to analyze cases where metonymies tend to occur. The previous views are fine-grained in that they explored what metonymies are or why metonymies occur. It is essential for us to exemplify the motivational circumambience of metonymies or metonymical relations. I will shed new light on metonymies or metonymical relations from a different perspective. This paper explores the foundation of metonymy in the examples in German, focusing on the senses that compose economic background as the case study of metonymical words as well as metonymies.

One of the incentives to do this research is to propose metonymical specimens. I will set about producing the semantic specimens for the construction of the semantic network. This

kind of analysis may clarify the semantic undercurrents of metonymy in language and cast a sidelight on the linguistic phenomenon of metonymy and the linguistic mechanism of the economic actions in expression and understanding.

2. Theoretical Background of Metonymies or Metonymical Words

When we intensively research on the linguistic material, it is advisable to lay aside the theoretical refinement itself resignedly lest we might be at the risk of getting in the paranoiac suffocation amid the theoretical complexity in the worst case. I will keep the theoretical revisit to a minimum essential for the analysis and presume the acceptable concurrence in previous studies to be the tentative criterion of this research. The main aim of this study is to propose some classificatory specimens of the metonymies and their resemblance as well as the rudimentary contribution to the theoretical refinement on the continuous spectrum of the metonymy in the linguistic sense.

Since the dichotomous semantic principle was established in Jakobson (1956)¹⁾, it has been, as it were, the de facto undeniableness that the metonymy is grounded on the concept of the contiguity. The Cognitive Linguists such as Lakoff & Johnson (1980)²⁾ or Radden & Kövecses (1999)³⁾ substantially inherit his semantic framework through the explanatory model such as the conceptual domain or the Idealized Cognitive Model (ICM). All of these studies have in common the fundamental similarity in the unity in the same domain. What I call the contiguity hereinafter will denote this type of mechanism.

Seto (1999)⁴⁾ made a clear distinction between the metonymy and the synecdoche, developing the point of the distinction between the partonomy and the taxonomy. According to Seto (1999), the former is based on the spatiotemporal contiguity in the real world, while the latter is based on the category relationship in the concept⁵⁾. The nucleus of the metonymy

1) Jakobson, Roman. 1956. Two Aspects of Language and Two Types of Aphasic Disturbances. In: Roman Jakobson and Morris Halle. (eds.), *Fundamentals of language*, 53-82. the Hague: Mouton de Gruyter.

2) Lakoff, George, and Mark Johnson. 1980. *Metaphors We Live By*. Chicago: London: University of Chicago Press.

3) Radden, Günter & Zoltán Kövecses. 1999. Towards a Theory of Metonymy. In: Panther, Klaus-Uwe, and Günter Radden. (eds.), *Metonymy in Language and Thought*, 17-30. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

4) Seto, Ken-ichi. 1999. Distinguishing Metonymy from Synecdoche. In: Panther, Klaus-Uwe, and Günter Radden. (eds.), *Metonymy in Language and Thought*, 91-120. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.

5) Seto (1999: 91).

may be the partonomy because the metonymy always contains the partonomy, irrespective of the confusion between the partonomy and the taxonomy. This is why metonymy should be defined as the partonomy with the utmost exactitude. Colligating this criterion and the contiguity in the above-mentioned sense, metonymy may be compendiously defined as one type of polysemy based on the contiguity in the real world. What I call the metonymy hereinafter will denote this type of polysemy.

Indeed, metonymy itself occurs within the same lexeme as a type of polysemy. However, are there no metonymical qualities beyond a lexeme? The spectrum of metonymy might be possibly wider than what we have hitherto thought of. At least there are many examples reflecting the nature of the metonymy beyond a word, which productively shine through the etymological (and at least intralingual) cognates. We could call them the metonymicals. Hereinafter the metonymicals will be defined as the equivalents to the above-mentioned metonymies, the quasi-polysemic relationships between the etymological cognates.

3. Analysis of the Economic Words in German

In this section, the German words will be analyzed as the case study of the metonymicals as well as the metonymies⁶⁾. This section exclusively focuses on the words containing the concrete senses denoting the economic actions, which may explicitly reflect the structures of the real world. This strategy will enable us to avoid the confusion between partonomy and taxonomy. Note that the term ‘economic actions’ hereinafter in this paper is tentatively defined as the actions concerning the stuff for living. This analysis might inductively broaden the theoretical horizon of the metonymy.

There are the words denoting the metonymy as the polysemous network within the same word in German. One of those examples is the German verb *sorgen*⁷⁾. It means ‘to worry’ coordinating its nominal form *Sorge* ‘worry’ as shown in the following sentences:

(1) **Sorgt** nicht, die Nacht weicht langsam aus den Thälern.⁸⁾

6) This paper has been written in English, not in German, because it is aimed at elucidating the complexity of the meanings in the German words. If the meanings of the German words are intralingually compared with each other and monolingually defined, the discourse could be prone to tautology in the worst case.

7) The following German examples dealt with in this paper are retrieved from Deutsches Textarchiv (DTA). URL: <https://www.deutschestextarchiv.de/>

8) Schiller, Friedrich: Wilhelm Tell. Tübingen, 1804. S. 115.

- (2) Reinecke lag bekümmert am Boden, er **sorgte** zur Stunde Seine Hand zu verlieren und dachte tausend Gedanken.⁹⁾
- (3) Dankt Gott mit jedem Morgen Daß ihr nicht braucht für's Röm'sche Reich zu **sorgen!**¹⁰⁾

It also means 'to care, to provide' as shown in the following examples:

- (4) Sobald man sich aber in demselben befindet, so erkennt man, daß es eine bedeutende Räumlichkeit habe, und nicht bloß für das Unterkommen der Familie **gesorgt** ist, sondern auch eine ziemliche Zahl von Gästen noch keine Ungelegenheit bereitet.¹¹⁾
- (5) Euch hab' ich meinem königlichen Bruder Von Frankreich anempfohlen, er wird **sorgen** Für euch, ein neues Vaterland euch geben.¹²⁾
- (6) Sie bleiben heute Nacht bey uns! und Sie **sorgen** für unsern Gast, Abbe, daß ihm nichts abgeht.¹³⁾

The semantic relationship of these senses is simplicity itself: kindheartedness to others may call forth attendance upon those. This semantic stream is formed within the same word, whence it is plausible that this word is recognized as the polysemy. This type of polysemy may be classified into the metonymy because a series of the economic process of the empathetic realization seem to be concatenated by the spatiotemporal contiguity. There is a time lag from kindheartedness to attendance. Therefore, it can be said that both senses of this word form an asynchronous polysemy.

Here might rise a query in our mind: Can the metonymy be formed exclusively within the same word? I think it is not the metonymies but the etymologic metonymicals that can be formed beyond a word. The case of the German verbs *kriegen* is similar in asynchronicity to the case of *sorgen*. This word means 'to fight' coordinating its nominal form *Krieg* 'war'

9) Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von: Reinecke Fuchs. In zwölf Gesängen. Berlin, 1794 (= Goethe's Neue Schriften, Bd. 2). S. 467.

10) Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von: Faust. Eine Tragödie. Tübingen, 1808. S. 136.

11) Stifter, Adalbert: Der Nachsommer. Bd. 1. Pesth, 1857. S. 436.

12) Schiller, [Friedrich]: Maria Stuart. Tübingen u. a., 1801. S. 214.

13) Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von: Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre. Bd. 4. Frankfurt (Main) u. a., 1796. S. 20.

on one hand as shown in the sentences below:

- (7) Carl Gustav **kriegt** mit grossem Glück gegen Polen und Dänemark. ¹⁴⁾
(8) Grosses glück und grosse victoria, das Welschland haben wird / aber ich weiß ihren feind nicht / der mit ihnen **kriegen** wird. ¹⁵⁾
(9) Was soll draus werden, sprachen sie untereinander, wenn wir Zank mit ihm **kriegen** und er haut zu, so fallen auf jeden Streich siebene. ¹⁶⁾

Note, on the other hand, there is also another *kriegen*, the verb means ‘to gain’, with the very same spelling as the former, as shown in the next examples:

- (10) In der That nichts als einen glänzenden Betrug; denn der schlaue Holländer **kriegt** seine Arbeiten verrichtet und steckt den Vortheil in die Tasche. ¹⁷⁾
(11) Dadurch **kriege** ich aber weder Arbeit noch Brod. ¹⁸⁾
(12) Der Hund an einer Kette / Die Katz in Stub und Bette / Wenn diese **kriegen** Futter / Zuweilen Brod mit Butter / Und giebst ihn 'n Milch zu sauffen / Die werden nicht entlauffen. ¹⁹⁾

In fact, the latter *kriegen* is a German intralingual cognate with the former one. However, the semantic relationship between both meanings of the German intralingual doublets *kriegen*, ‘to fight’ and ‘to gain’, seems to be fuzzy to some extent. Given that these two types of *kriegen* are nowadays recognized as the separate words by German speakers ²⁰⁾, it may

14) Achenwall, Gottfried: Abriss der neuesten Staatswissenschaft der vornehmsten Europäischen Reiche und Republicken. Göttingen, 1749. S. 311.

15) Arnold, Gottfried: Unpartheyische Kirchen- und Ketzer-Historie. Bd. 2 (T. 3/4). Frankfurt (Main), 1700. S. 265.

16) Grimm, Jacob; Grimm, Wilhelm: Kinder- und Haus-Märchen. 2. Aufl. Bd. 1. Berlin, 1819. S. 173.

17) Möser, Justus: Patriotische Phantasien. Bd. 1. Berlin, 1775. S. 106.

18) Neue Rheinische Zeitung. Nr. 29. Köln, 29. Juni 1848. S. 3.

19) Schmidt, Johann Georg: Die gestriegelte Rocken-Philosophia, oder aufrichtige Untersuchung derer von vielen super-klugen Weibern hochgehaltenen Aberglauben. Bd. 2. Chemnitz, 1705. S. 160.

20) Paul, Hermann: Deutsches Wörterbuch: Bedeutungsgeschichte und Aufbau unseres Wortschatzes. 10. Aufl., Tübingen, 2002. S. 570. Note that, however, these two types of *kriegen* are dealt with as the same lemma in the German etymological dictionaries.

be somewhat difficult for us to see through the common basis of these meanings. According to the traditional etymological view, *kriegen* denoting ‘to gain’ is derived from the preteriten of the prefix *er-*, which makes meaning of certain root resultative or perfective²¹⁾. Indeed, someone may ascribe this type of complexity to a mere diachronic morphological phenomenon with no regard to the semantic aspects. However, this dismissal is insensible to the semantic nature of the language and may result in unawareness of missing links among the meanings because it does not necessarily seem to be self-evident to colligate one sense of these cognates, ‘to fight’, and another, ‘to gain’ organically and objectively. Defeat of adversary is truly prerequisite to obtain something desirable. It can be inferable from the situation that a pillage-seeker wins resources or something as a consequence of fighting against its proprietary (Figure 1).

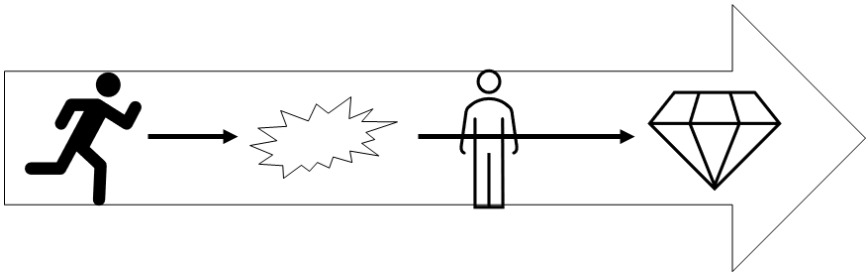


Figure 1: An image for the linear spatiotemporal process
between the meanings of the German word *kriegen*

In light of this interpretation, the meanings denoting this situation can be concatenated on the basis of the spatiotemporal contiguity, whence we may denominate this type of semantic relationship beyond a word as a metonymical, while *sorgen* is classified into the metonymies as a type of polysemy generated within the same word. It can also be said that both senses of this word form an asynchronous metonymical because, i.q. the foregoing case of *sorgen*, there is a time lag from fighting to obtention.

While there are the asynchronous examples of the metonymies or the metonymicals,

21) Kluge, Friedrich: *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*. 21. Aufl./23. Aufl., Berlin, 1975/1999.

there are also the synchronous ones in German. As anyone familiar with German knows, the German word *borgen* denotes both of the meanings ‘to borrow’ and ‘to lend’. This verb is peculiar in the ambiguous meanings between borrowing and lending. This lexicosemantic feature in German is clearly different from the English word *borrow* denoting only ‘to borrow’²²⁾. Here are the examples of the *borgen* denoting ‘to borrow’:

- (13) Das Gebirge ist so reich an Hühnern, daß es die der Ebene nicht zu **borgen** braucht.²³⁾
- (14) Er **borgte** nehmlich von allen Menschen Geld, und gab es nicht wieder, oder beßer, man fordert' es nicht.²⁴⁾
- (15) Da **borgte** der Vater beim Nachbar eine Axt, und am andern Morgen, wie der Tag anbrach, giengen sie mit einander hinaus in den Wald.²⁵⁾

And here are the examples of the *borgen* denoting ‘to lend’:

- (16) Wollten die Banken auch dem Armen **borgen**, so würden sie sich zu Grunde richten.²⁶⁾
- (17) Er bleibt sich gleich; man weiß, was man an ihm hat, man kennt ihn, man wird ihm nicht ins Haus laufen und sagen: **Borgen** Sie mir tausend Pfund, Sir!²⁷⁾
- (18) Wenn mir Doctor Faust seinen Mantel **borgte**, so führe ich noch heute auf solchen, nach Engelland zu Ihnen.²⁸⁾

Quo modo the *borgen* denotes both ‘to borrow’ and ‘to lend’, the German verb *leihen* also means both of them. This lexicosemantic feature in German is explicitly different from the

22) Note that, however, it is applicable just in the standard cases. In the nonstandard cases, interestingly enough, the English word *borrow* may also denote the sense ‘to lend’.

23) Brehm, Alfred Edmund: *Illustriertes Thierleben*. Bd. 4. Hildburghausen, 1867. S. 424.

24) Hippe!, Theodor Gottlieb von: *Lebensläufe nach Aufsteigender Linie*. Bd. 3,1. Berlin, 1781. S. 328.

25) Grimm, Jacob; Grimm, Wilhelm: *Kinder und Hausmärchen*. 3. Aufl., Bd. 2. Göttingen, 1837. S. 101.

26) Michelet, Karl Ludwig: *Die Lösung der gesellschaftlichen Frage*. Frankfurt (Oder) u. a., 1849. S. 69.

27) Gutzkow, Karl: *Die Zeitgenossen*. 1. Bd. 2. Aufl. Pforzheim, 1842. S. 174.

28) Musäus, Johann Karl August: *Grandison der Zweite, Oder Geschichte des Herrn v. N*** in Briefen entworfen*. [Erster Theil.] Eisenach, 1760. S. 175.

English word *lend* denoting only ‘to lend’²⁹⁾. Here are the examples of the *leihen* denoting ‘to lend’:

(19) Geld auf Zinsen zu **leihen** hat manches für sich, aber es ist nicht ehrenhaft. ³⁰⁾

(20) Wollten Sie mir wohl zu einer vorhabenden Reise ihre Pistolen **leihen**? ³¹⁾

(21) Nicht nur, dass die Summe, die dem Staat **geliehen** wurde, überhaupt nicht mehr existirt. ³²⁾

And the sense ‘to borrow’ shines through the following examples of the *leihen*:

(22) Watt musste sich das Geld von seinem treuen, alten Freunde Dr. Black **leihen**. ³³⁾

(23) Das Land und das Kapital, das die industriellen Kapitalisten von den müßigen Kapitalisten **geliehn** und wofür sie ihnen einen Theil des Mehrwerths in Form von Grundrente, Zins etc. zu zahlen haben, war ihnen natürlich profitlich, ... ³⁴⁾

(24) Der Wirt, dem die Ernte mißrathen ist, **leiht** von dem Nachbar Korn und Stroh bis zur nächsten Ernte, wo er den gleichen Betrag wiedergibt. ³⁵⁾

From the syntagmatic point of view, *borgen* and *leihen* tend to mean ‘to borrow’ when the preposition *von* ‘from’ syntagmatically concurs with it and ‘to lend’ when the dative and the accusative syntagmatically concur with it. Although someone may think that this type of complexity is referable to a mere syntagmatic phenomenon, this assertion depreciates the semantic nature of the language and the semantic factors in the background of this word. Borrowing and lending are complementary and essential to each other, whence German

29) Note that, however, it is applicable just in the standard cases. In the dialectal cases, interestingly enough, the English word *lend* may also denote the sense ‘to borrow’.

30) Beck, Ludwig: Die Geschichte des Eisens. Bd. 1: Von der ältesten Zeit bis um das Jahr 1500 n. Chr. Braunschweig, 1884. S. 511.

31) Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von: Die Leiden des jungen Werthers. Bd. 2. Leipzig, 1774. S. 101.

32) Marx, Karl: Das Kapital. Buch III: Der Gesamtprozess d. Kapitalist. Produktion. Kapitel XXIX-LII. Hamburg, 1894. S.12.

33) Beck, Ludwig: Die Geschichte des Eisens. Bd. 3: Das XVIII. Jahrhundert. Braunschweig, 1897. S. 530.

34) Marx, Karl: Das Kapital. Bd. 2. Buch II: Der Cirkulationsprozess des Kapitals. Hamburg, 1885. S. 521.

35) Bücher, Karl: Die Entstehung der Volkswirtschaft. Sechs Vorträge. Tübingen, 1893. S. 49.

speakers may well have a tendency to recognize their reciprocal circulation as the unitary process (Figure 2).

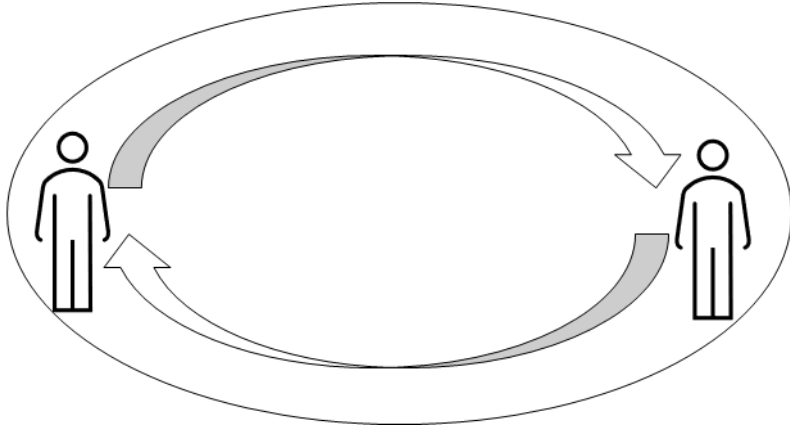


Figure 2: An image for the circulatory unity of borrowing and lending within the word *borgen* or *leihen*

In respect of this interpretation, this type of polysemy may be classified into the metonymy because a series of the economic process seem to be integrated on the basis of the spatiotemporal contiguity as the unity in the same domain. Being dissimilar from the beforementioned case of *sorgen*, there seems to be almost no spatiotemporal interval between borrowing and lending. Therefore, it can be said that both senses of this word form a synchronous metonymy.

Quo modo the relation structure is observed between the above-mentioned examples of *sorgen* and the two-way *kriegen*, the German verbs *tauschen* and *täuschen* should be classified into the metonymicals while *borgen* and *leihen* are classified into the metonymies. The former case is similar in synchronicity to the latter case. The German verb *tauschen* means ‘to exchange’ as shown in the following sentences:

- (25) Über dem daß unsere Leute mit alten Röcken / Hemden / alten Hosen etc. öftters mit ihnen **tauschen** / und denn in solchen Habit sich was sonderliches düncken

lassen.³⁶⁾

(26) Diese sammelten Insekten, Vögel, Steine, Versteinerungen, Mineralien, **tauschten** mit benachbarten Liebhabern, brachten Kabinette zusammen, ordneten sie bald nach diesem bald nach jenem Systeme, ...³⁷⁾

(27) Und ebenso wenn zwei bisher fremde Stämme ihre Waren und Produkte **tauschen**, die sie bisher nicht kannten.³⁸⁾

Another German verb *täuschen*, the verb with the almost same spelling as the former, denotes ‘to deceive’ as shown in the examples below:

(28) Die Eingeborenen freilich lassen sich nicht **täuschen**.³⁹⁾

(29) Zu gut von seinem Treiben und von dem Ernst seines Angriffes auf mich unterrichtet, um mich **täuschen** zu lassen, sprach ich ganz offen mit ihm, hielt ihm vor, daß er mit allen mir feindlichen Elementen in Verbindung getreten sei, um meine politische Stellung zu erschüttern, ...⁴⁰⁾

(30) Doch Niemand, der in einer gewissen Folge zu beobachten, Versuche an einander zu knüpfen, aus einander herzuleiten versteht, wird sich von einer solchen Scheinwirkung **täuschen** lassen.⁴¹⁾

Unlike the examples of *borgen* or *leihen*, *tauschen* and *täuschen* are separate from each other on a lexical level, though both words are cognates, whence they are similar in spelling or sound. In fact, Paul (2002) pointed out that these had been diverged because of the semantic differentiation⁴²⁾. The semantic transcendence beyond these two words appears clearly and directly in the German proverb “*Wer tauschen will, will täuschen.*”⁴³⁾, i.e., “Who

36) Bosman, Willem: *Reyse nach Gvinea*. Hamburg, 1708. S. 549.

37) Nicolai, Friedrich: *Das Leben und die Meinungen des Herrn Magister Sebalduß Nothanker*. Bd. 2. Berlin u. a., 1775. S. 58.

38) Schmoller, Gustav: *Grundriß der Allgemeinen Volkswirtschaftslehre*. Bd. 1. Leipzig, 1900. S. 343.

39) Brehm, Alfred Edmund: *Illustriertes Thierleben*. Bd. 2. Hildburghausen, 1865. S. 69.

40) Bismarck, Otto von: *Gedanken und Erinnerungen*. Bd. 2. Stuttgart, 1898. S. 188.

41) Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von: *Zur Farbenlehre*. Bd. 1. Tübingen, 1810. S. 154.

42) Paul (2002: 996).

43) Wander, Karl Friedrich Wilhelm (Hrsg.): *Deutsches Sprichwörter-Lexikon*. Bd. 4. Leipzig, 1876. S. 531.

wants to trade with you, wants to deceive you” in English, which aphoristically indicates the deceptive risk of the trade. The pretender must exchange seeming goods as soon as the greenhorn is deceived⁴⁴). In light of this interpretation, the meanings denoting this situation can be integrated on the basis of the spatiotemporal contiguity as the unity in the same domain, whence we may denominate this type of semantic relationship beyond a word as a metonymical, i.q. the foregoing case of the intralingual doublets *kriegen*. It can also be said that both senses of this word form a synchronous metonymical because, i.q. the foregoing case of *borgen* and *leihen*, there seems to be a slight spatiotemporal interval between trade and deception.

In the following, I will make a brief classificatory arrangement of the metonymies and their resemblance distilling from the foregoing examination. There are two types of the dichotomous polarization over the metonymical spectrum shining through the German examples:

- (i) the polysemic metonymies within the same word vs. the etymologic metonymicals beyond a word
- (ii) synchronicity vs. asynchronicity

44) The trade is the exchange process of the economic stuff mainly for living, while the deception is the exchange process of the words or something communicative (verbal or even nonverbal factors). A metaphorical projection as well as the metonymical motivation also potentially operates upon the semantic relationship between these meanings. The metonymies or the metonymicals are sometimes organically fused with the metaphors or the metaphoricals. I will analyze this point in my future studies.

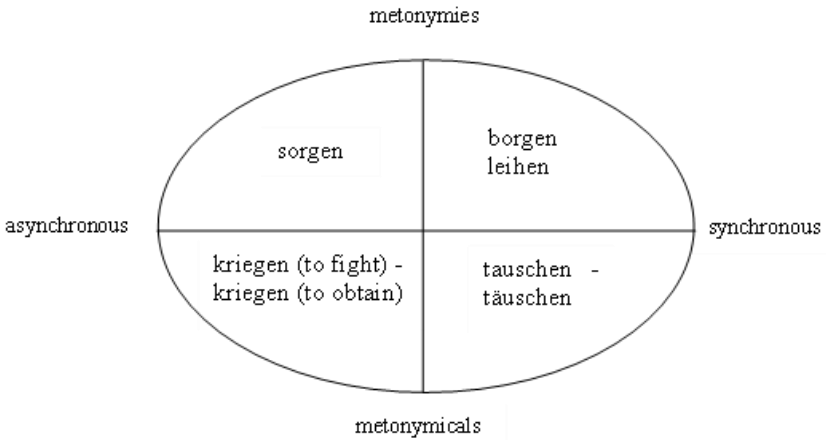


Figure 3: A classificatory quadrant of the metonymical spectrum

In the figure above, these two types of the dichotomous polarization may constructively make a two-dimensional quadrant distributing the spectrum of the metonymies and the metonymicals.

4. Conclusion

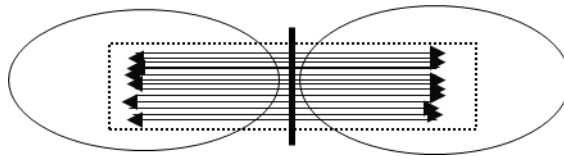


Figure 4: An image for the semantic transcendence across a border in metonymies among economic senses

As shown in the figure above, there exist some transactions beyond certain borders in the economic actions, such as supply, trade, obtention, borrowing and lending as expressed in the above-mentioned examples. Multiple nexuses across the border of the economic

actions can be recognized as the semantic contiguity in our linguistic imagery formed through the semantic process. Compared to the static facets of the metonymies, the dynamic ones of those have been pushed in the background. The transactions in the economic actions may be so frequent insomuch that the bunch of the quasi-optical afterimages of the economic actions bridges over the semantic boundary between the temporally contiguous actions indicated by the two senses. The more the transaction becomes frequent, the stronger the foundation of the metonymies becomes.

The concept of the contiguity can only be valid within the semantic framework of the dichotomy, or the bipolarity between the concept of the contiguity and that of the similarity. That is, the concept of the contiguity is the very regardlessness of the similarity. Both integrated meanings based on the contiguity are intrinsically irrelevant to each other as to the point of the similarity. Through the examination into the above-mentioned examples, it is the crossing of borders itself that forms the kernel of the contiguity. It is removal of the semantic precincts that matters, rather than the mere, as it were, photogenes of the time-after-time transactions in the economic actions. In other words, the epistemic transcendence of the semantic boundary between the senses which are intrinsically unrelated to each other in respect of the similarity can generate the metonymies and even the metonymicals among the etymological cognates.

The distribution of the metonymies and the metonymicals will make for comprising the classificatory specimens representing the extensional spectra of metonymy. The results of the examination will corroborate the spectral continuum of metonymy in language to some extent. It may be inferred from the inductive examination of the metonymicals in this research that the meanings can form a polysemic continuum even beyond a word. Through the analysis, we could recognize the semantic tendency that the metonymical spectrum emerges among the senses denoting economic actions, which entail crossing borders and may stimulate us to generate the semantic transcendence. Be that as it may, both of the metonymical spectrum and the contiguity as the foundational concept of the metonymy may be still *mutatis mutandis* controversial.