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THE ROLE OF CONCEPTUAL METONYMY IN THE SEMANTIC MOTIVATION OF ENGLISH PHRASAL VERBS

Abstract: In cognitive linguistic literature, metonymy has been posited as one of the vital mechanisms in studying the extension of meaning. Kövecses and Radden (1998) put forth the idea of viewing the relationships within idealized cognitive models (ICMs) as instances of metonymy, i.e. part-and-part configurations, providing a classification of several ICMs to this respect (action, causation, perception, production, control, possession etc.). This paper is aimed at exploring the role of the conceptual metonymies belonging to different types of ICMs in the semantic motivation of English phrasal verbs featuring the particles *in*, *out*, *on* and *off*. It is shown that the instances featuring the action ICM are the most prominent in the analysed examples. In several cases, phrasal verb meaning was motivated by the causation ICM. The established metonymies stem from the conceptual-semantic framework of the verb, motivating the semantic interaction between the verb and the particle, and thus contribute to the specific meaning of the overall phrasal verb. It may be concluded as a result that the classification of ICMs proposed by Kövecses and Radden will prove to be valuable when exploring the semantics of English phrasal verbs.

Key words: conceptual metonymy, phrasal verbs, idealized cognitive models, Action ICM, Causation ICM

1. Introduction

Conceptual metonymy has been posited as one of the essential mechanisms in studying the extension of meaning in cognitive linguistic literature (Barcelona 2003, Lakoff & Johnson 1980, Radden & Kövecses 1999, Radden 2003, Rasulić 2006, 2010, 2017, Panther & Thornburg 2004, etc.). One particularly useful classification of metonymies has been proposed by Kövecses and Radden (1998), who view the relationships within idealized cognitive models as instances of metonymy, i.e. part-and-part configurations.

The aim of the current research is to explore the role of the conceptual metonymies belonging to different types of idealized cognitive models in the semantic motivation of English phrasal verbs. More specifically, we focus on studying the extent to which the conceptual metonymies motivate the semantic interaction between the verb and the

particle which make up a phrasal verb. The corpus for the analysis included 1,104 phrasal verbs featuring the particles *in*, *out*, *on* and *off* recorded in the *Oxford Phrasal Verbs, Dictionary for Learners of English, 2nd edition* (2006). The research is carried out in the framework of Cognitive Linguistics and is modelled on the theoretical assumptions of Kövecses and Radden and their article *Metonymy: Developing a cognitive linguistic view* from 1998.

The semantic motivation of phrasal verbs is particularly difficult to investigate. Contrary to the approaches which view the meaning of phrasal verb as largely non-transparent and unanalysable, the cognitive linguistic approach to phrasal verbs explores their semantic motivation in the light of the phrasal verb conceptual structure, as elaborated in the works of Talmy (1983, 2000), Langacker (1987), Lakoff (1987), etc. This approach has proved to be very fruitful and has been used in a number of analyses featuring different particles (e.g. Hampe 2000, 2002, Milošević 2016, Milošević & Vesić Pavlović 2017, Morgan 1997, Rudzka-Ostyn 2003, Vesić Pavlović & Milošević 2018, etc.).

Hence, the following section of the paper will shed light on the methodology of investigating the phrasal verb meaning within the cognitive linguistic paradigm and the notion of conceptual metonymy. In the results section, we will focus on different types of metonymies within the ICMs proposed by Kövecses and Radden that underlie the specific meaning of the analysed phrasal verbs featuring the particles *in*, *out*, *on* and *off*. The concluding part will discuss the obtained results and underline the value of Kövecses and Radden's classification in investigating the semantic motivation of English phrasal verbs.

2. Theoretical background

2.1. Analysis of the semantic motivation of phrasal verbs in the cognitive linguistic framework

The cognitive linguistic analyses of the semantics of phrasal verbs use the principle of spatial schematisation (Talmy 1983, 2000) or profiling (Langacker 1987, 1999, 2013). This means that spatial relations are viewed in terms of their schematisation, which, in turn, makes it possible to interpret the linguistic and conceptual relations based on different spatial configurations or scenes. The primary focus of the spatial scene is labelled as a *TRAJECTOR*, while its disposition is described in terms of a second portion, a *LANDMARK* (Langacker 1987). This implies that the conceptual structure and the meaning of the phrasal verb constituent particles can be analysed in terms of spatial scenes or configurations.

Previous research has shown that the general meaning of phrasal verbs containing the particles *in* and *out* stems from various spatial configurations subsumed under the *CONTAINMENT* schema (Lindner 1981¹, Morgan 1997², Rudzka-Ostyn 2003, Silvestre Lopez 2009, Milošević 2016). On the other hand, the semantic motivation of the phrasal verbs featuring the particles *on* and *off* relies on the *SUPPORT* schema, as elaborated by

¹ This study is focused on the semantic structure of the particle *out*.

² Morgan (1997) exclusively uses the examples of phrasal verbs containing the particle *out*.

Yeagle³ (1983), Vandeloise (1991:186–209), Rudzka-Ostyn (2003), Silvestre Lopez⁴ (2009) and most recently, Milošević (2016).

2.2. The notion of conceptual metonymy and its types in the ICM classes

Conceptual metonymy can be defined as the use of an entity to denote another entity which is logically related to the first one (Rasulić 2010). In other words, it is a relation between two contiguously related entities (Kövecses & Radden 1998). The relation between the part and the whole is immediately evident, which makes it a cognitively simpler mechanism than the conceptual metaphor (Rasulić 2004: 30).

It is universally agreed that conceptual contiguity or conceptual proximity is at the core of metonymy (Radden & Kövecses 1999). The generally accepted assumption is that the metonymic mapping takes place within one cognitive domain (or ICM⁵) (Panther & Thornburg 2004). With this in mind, metonymy may be described as “a mapping of a conceptual domain, the source, onto another domain, the target. Source and target are in the same functional domain and are linked by a pragmatic function, so that the target is mentally activated” (Barcelona 2003: 246). Metonymies are usually formulated according to the principle THE PART FOR THE WHOLE, such as PRODUCER FOR PRODUCT, e.g. *He’s got a Picasso in his den*, OBJECT USED FOR USER, as in the example *The sax has the flu today*, CONTROLLER FOR CONTROLLED, e.g. *Nixon bombed Hanoi* or THE PLACE FOR THE INSTITUTION, as in the example *The White House isn’t saying anything* (Lakoff & Johnson 1980: 38–39).

Kövecses and Radden (1998) have discussed in detail the link between metonymy and idealized cognitive models or ICMs. According to these authors, ICMs “define knowledge structures in a single ontological realm or they may define knowledge structures that link distinct realms” (Kövecses & Radden 1998: 48). Since metonymy is a relation between two contiguously related entities, Kövecses and Radden argue that the relationship of one conceptual entity to another within an ICM can be understood as an instance of metonymy, or more specifically, as an instance of the PART-AND-PART configuration (Kövecses & Radden 1998: 54). This relationship between parts usually refers to conceptual entities within an event ICM because events are internally “made up of a small number of conceptual entities as their parts” (Kövecses & Radden 1998: 54). Therefore, they argue that the relationship between the relational entity and one of the participants of an event ICM is the most natural manifestation of the PART-AND-PART configuration, which, in turn, constitutes some of the types of relationships that may give rise to metonymy (Kövecses & Radden 1998: 54).

Based upon these postulates, Kövecses and Radden (1998) have provided a categorisation of ICMs, comprising the following: Action ICM, Perception ICM, Causation ICM, Production ICM, Control ICM, Possession ICM, and Containment ICM. Two of these ICMs, the Action ICM and the Causation ICM, proved to be especially important when discussing the semantic motivation of the group of the analysed phrasal verbs. Hence, we will now describe them in more detail.

³ Yeagle’s (1983) research is centred on the phrasal verbs containing the particle *off*.

⁴ This study analyses the conceptual framework of the particle *in*, stemming from the CONTAINMENT schema, and the particle *on*, stemming from the SUPPORT schema.

⁵ Lakoff (1987) describes idealized cognitive models as structured wholes that organize our knowledge, and such organization yields category structures and prototype effects (Lakoff 1987: 69).

The Action ICMs “involve a variety of participants that may be related to the action [...] or to each other” (Kövecses & Radden 1998: 54), forming specific relations. The subtypes of metonymic relationships within the Action ICM include INSTRUMENT FOR ACTION, AGENT FOR ACTION, ACTION FOR AGENT, OBJECT INVOLVED IN AN ACTION FOR THE ACTION, ACTION FOR OBJECT INVOLVED IN THE ACTION, RESULT FOR ACTION, ACTION FOR RESULT, MEANS FOR ACTION, MANNER OF ACTION FOR THE ACTION, TIME PERIOD OF ACTION FOR THE ACTION, DESTINATION FOR MOTION, and TIME OF MOTION FOR AN ENTITY INVOLVED IN THE MOTION (Kövecses & Radden 1998: 54–55).

The second ICM which proved to be especially prominent in the semantic motivation of the analysed phrasal verbs is the Causation ICM, which, according to Kövecses and Radden (1998: 56), arises in cases when one thing or event causes another. Hence, a cause-and-effect type of relationship is formed, which gives rise to either CAUSE-FOR-EFFECT metonymies or EFFECT-FOR-CAUSE metonymies. The latter type, the EFFECT-FOR-CAUSE metonymies, are more frequent and refer to the metonymy STATE/EVENT FOR THE THING/PERSON/STATE THAT CAUSED IT, which subsumes the metonymies EMOTION FOR CAUSE OF EMOTION, MENTAL STATE FOR OBJECT/PERSON CAUSING IT and PHYSIOLOGICAL BEHAVIOUR/EFFECT FOR EMOTION (Kövecses & Radden 1998: 56). The combination of the Action and Causation ICMs yields the metonymy SOUND CAUSED FOR THE EVENT THAT CAUSED IT.

Because the conceptual metonymies under examination in this paper primarily stem from the constituent verb’s conceptual framework, it is evident that the most significant role in the phrasal verb’s semantic motivation can be attributed to the conceptual metonymies belonging to the Action ICM, such as MANNER OF ACTION FOR THE ACTION, INSTRUMENT FOR ACTION, MEANS FOR ACTION, etc.

3. Corpus and methodology

As mentioned earlier, the corpus of our investigation included 1,104 phrasal verbs with the particles *in*, *out*, *on* and *off* listed in the *Oxford Phrasal Verbs, Dictionary for Learners of English, 2nd edition* (2006), with the total of 2,364 meanings. The reason for choosing this type of corpus lies in the fact that this is one of the most illustrative and most contemporary dictionaries of the English phrasal verbs, containing approximately 7,000 entries, which is very similar to the number of phrasal verbs listed in other English phrasal verb dictionaries.

With regard to the paper’s methodology, we first recorded and singled out all the phrasal verbs with the particles *in*, *out*, *on* and *off* contained in the above-mentioned dictionary. Various meanings for each recorded phrasal verb were then ascertained and subjected to a further analysis in the light of their conceptual-semantic framework, using the theoretical postulates of the cognitive linguistics. After identifying all the meanings, we determined that the semantic structure of the investigated phrasal verbs is predominantly motivated by the following three cognitive mechanisms: image-schematic transformations, conceptual metonymy and conceptual metaphor. Since the focus of the current paper is on the role of metonymies in the semantic motivation of phrasal verbs, we selected only the meanings of those phrasal verbs which are structured and motivated by the conceptual metonymy. This was the basic linguistic material for the analysis presented in the paper.

The examples were then organised according to underlying metonymies within the ICMs proposed by Kövecses and Radden (1998). Due to the nature and scale of our research, the examples were listed in a selective way to provide an adequate illustration of the recorded and analysed linguistic phenomena. In other words, we chose to present only those corpus-based examples which were fully illustrative of the various types of conceptual metonymies underlying and motivating the conceptual-semantic framework of the examined phrasal verbs, with only a brief mention of the image schemas and spatial configurations responsible for the general meaning of the respective verbs.

4. Research results

Having outlined and described the theoretical background to the study, the corpus and the methodological procedure of the current paper, we will now focus on research results. The instances featuring the metonymies belonging to the Action ICM are the most frequent in the analysed examples when it comes to the motivation of the semantic interaction between the constituent verb and the particle within the phrasal verb. Further, several metonymies belonging to the Causation ICM were also found to be underlying the semantic motivation of the analysed phrasal verbs and they will be presented in the second section of the results part. The findings will be illustrated by the selected examples from the corpus, featuring different particles.

4.1. Action ICM

Several metonymic conceptualisations belonging to the Action ICM were found to motivate the meaning of the phrasal verbs under investigation. The first one is MANNER OF ACTION FOR THE ACTION. This metonymy was found in all four groups of phrasal verbs featuring the analysed particles (*in, out, on, off*).

In the group of phrasal verbs with the particle *in*, the general meaning of the phrasal verbs stems from the CONTAINMENT schema, i.e. from different spatial configurations such as ENTERING OF THE TRAJECTOR INTO THE LANDMARK (example 1) or the spatial configuration MIXING THE TRAJECTOR INTO THE LANDMARK (example 3), while the specific meaning of all verbs stems from the metonymy MANNER OF ACTION FOR THE ACTION.

- (1) I turned the key in the door and *crept in*.
- (2) The door suddenly flew open and Mia *burst in*.
- (3) Heat the butter gently and then *blend in* a little flour.
- (4) I was *voted in* as treasurer.
- (5) They *flew us in* by helicopter.

In the group of phrasal verbs that contain the particle *out* (examples 6–9), the general meaning of all verbs also comes from the CONTAINMENT schema, more specifically, from the spatial configurations, such as REMOVAL OF THE TRAJECTOR FROM THE LANDMARK (example 6) or the spatial configuration THROWING THE TRAJECTOR OUT OF THE LANDMARK (example 7). The specific meaning of all verbs again results from the metonymy MANNER OF ACTION FOR THE ACTION.

- (6) I *cut out* the bad parts of the apple.
- (7) They *churn out* 3,000 identical toy trains every day.

- (8) The burglars *had punched out* a pane of glass to open the window.
 (9) Plastics *must be separated out* into different parts for recycling.

The general meaning of the phrasal verbs featuring the particles *on* and *off* stems from the SUPPORT schema, i.e. different spatial configurations within this schema, such as THE TRAJECTOR EXERTING PHYSICAL PRESSURE ON THE LANDMARK (example 10), THE TRAJECTOR LOSING PHYSICAL SUPPORT (LM) (example 12), coding different abstract meanings such as MENTAL/PSYCHOLOGICAL PRESSURE (example 11) or LOSS OF BALANCE (example 15) etc., while their specific meaning is once again a result of the conceptual metonymy MANNER OF ACTION FOR THE ACTION, as illustrated by the following examples:

- (10) We'll have *to step on* it to be there by noon.
 (11) The drug *acts on* the central nervous system.
 (12) We *knocked* the glass *off* the table.
 (13) You can use this towel *to dry* yourself *off*.
 (14) I *was dragged off* to the head teacher's office.
 (15) The senator *was thrown off* balance by the unexpected question.
 (16) Use a sharp knife *to shave off* thin rolls of chocolate.

The second identified metonymy is MEANS FOR ACTION, which was found in the examples from the corpus featuring different particles. The general meaning of these verbs also stems from the underlying schemas related to the particle, namely, CONTAINMENT in the case of *in* and *out*, and the SUPPORT schema in the case of the particles *on* and *off* (examples 17–27). For instance, in example 17 which includes the phrasal verb *haul in*, the general meaning of the phrasal verb stems from the CONTAINMENT schema, more specifically from the spatial configuration SEPARATION OF AN INTEGRAL PART FROM THE WHOLE, while the specific meaning of the verb stems from the metonymy MEANS FOR ACTION. In example 23, phrasal verb *screw on* derives its general meaning from the SUPPORT schema structuring the constituent particle *on*, in particular, the spatial scene THE TRAJECTOR IS AN APPENDAGE TO THE LANDMARK, whereas the specific meaning directly results from the metonymy MEANS FOR ACTION which is embedded in the conceptual semantic framework of the constituent verb *to screw*. In example 25, featuring the verb *steam off*, the general meaning comes from the SUPPORT schema coding the conceptual structure of the constituent particle *off*, i.e. the spatial configuration SEPARATION OF THE APPENDAGE (TR) FROM THE WHOLE (LM), while the specific meaning of the verb arises from the metonymy MEANS FOR ACTION.

- (17) The thirty-year-old *hailed in* five gold medals.
 (18) They were *kicked out* of the night club for fighting.
 (19) I picked out a phone and *tapped out* Joe's number.
 (20) The dogs are trained *to smell out* drugs.
 (21) We stopped, but the cab driver *waved us on*.
 (22) Why *don't* you *chew on* it for a while?
 (23) *Is* the top *screwed on* tightly?
 (24) They *shot* the door *off*.
 (25) He *steamed* the stamp *off* the envelope.
 (26) He *fired off* a volley of shots.
 (27) She *shrugged off* her jacket.

The third identified metonymic conceptualisation responsible for the specific meaning of the analysed phrasal verbs is INSTRUMENT FOR ACTION. In the cases which include the phrasal verbs with the constituent particles *in* and *out*, the general meaning of the verbs is modelled on the CONTAINMENT schema, more specifically, different spatial configurations, such as SURROUNDING OF THE TRAJECTOR in the phrasal verb *pen in* (example 29), DISAPPEARANCE OF THE TRAJECTOR in the phrasal verb *comb out* (example 33), THROWING THE TRAJECTOR OUT OF THE LANDMARK in the phrasal verb *boot out* (example 36), etc.

- (28) You can't park here – you *are boxing* that car *in*.
- (29) We *penned* the sheep *in* the yard.
- (30) She *reined in* her horse and waited for John to catch up.
- (31) Stop *horning in* on my private life.
- (32) I'll manage to *hammer* the point *in* somehow.
- (33) She brushed her hair and then *combed out* the tangles.
- (34) First *scoop out* the melon using a spoon.
- (35) An attendant *was sluicing out* the changing rooms.
- (36) I'll have to *boot you out* soon – I want to lock up.

When it comes to the phrasal verbs with the particles *on* and *off*, as in previous cases, the general meaning stems from the spatial configurations subsumed under the SUPPORT schema. For instance, in example 37, which features the phrasal verb *key on*, the general meaning stems from the particle *on* due to the spatial scene DIRECTING THE TRAJECTOR TOWARDS THE LANDMARK, which codes an abstract meaning of THE DIRECTION OF ATTENTION. Similar to the previous case in example 38, which features the phrasal verb *rake off*, the general meaning of the whole phrasal verb comes from the spatial scene SEPARATION OF THE APPENDAGE (TR) FROM THE WHOLE (LM) coding the extended meaning of ILLEGAL SEPARATION OF THE TRAJECTOR FROM THE LANDMARK FOR THE PERSONAL GAIN. However, specific meanings of the phrasal verbs in both mentioned examples (as well as the others included in this group) come from the metonymy INSTRUMENT FOR ACTION which makes up the semantic structure of the respective constituent verbs.

- (37) *Keying on* the public's interest in the first airplane flight, the Pilots Association launched a new campaign today.
- (38) Landlords *have been raking off* commission from inflated insurance premium.
- (39) OK, kids, time to get out of the pool and *towel off*.
- (40) They *shipped* all their possessions *off* to Australia.
- (41) *Strain off* any excess liquid.
- (42) What time *does* the party *tee off*?

The next identified metonymy is RESULT FOR ACTION, evident in the cited examples featuring different particles (examples 43–49). The metonymy is once again responsible for the specific meaning of the phrasal verb and stems from the constituent verb. For instance, in the case of the phrasal verb *grey out* (example 45), the general meaning comes from the CONTAINMENT schema and the underlying spatial configuration DISAPPEARANCE/EXCLUSION OF THE TRAJECTOR FROM THE LANDMARK, while the specific meaning arises due to the metonymy RESULT FOR ACTION. Analogous to the previous case, the phrasal verb *round off* draws its general meaning from the SUPPORT schema embedded in the particle *off*, that is, the spatial scene SEPARATION/REMOVAL OF THE INTEGRAL PART (TR)

FROM THE WHOLE (LM), more precisely, THE SEPARATION OF THE SURFACE LAYER FROM AN OBJECT, whereas the metonymy RESULT FOR ACTION stemming from the constituent verb *to round* is responsible for the phrasal verb's specific meaning (example 48).

- (43) The taxi arrived and we all *piled in*.
- (44) The cushions *tone in* well with the carpet.
- (45) That option *is greyed out*.
- (46) Servers *were browned out* by the increase in Internet traffic.
- (47) I noticed that my name *had been whited out*.
- (48) I *rounded off* the corners with sandpaper.
- (49) The city centre *had been zoned off* for pedestrians.

The fifth identified metonymy within the Action ICM is OBJECT INVOLVED IN AN ACTION FOR THE ACTION.

For instance, in the group of phrasal verbs featuring the particles *in* (*cave in*, *wall in*, *hedge in*) and *out* (*sack out*), the general meaning of the verbs is the result of the CONTAINMENT schema, or more specifically, the result of the spatial configurations SURROUNDING OF THE TRAJECTOR (the examples with *in*) and THE TRAJECTOR LEAVING THE LANDMARK coding an extended meaning of LEAVING A CANONICAL HUMAN STATE (the example with *out*). In the case of the phrasal verbs with the particles *on* (*sponge on*) and *off* (*bundle off*, *slough off*, *siphon off*), the general meaning of the phrasal verb with particle *on* stems from the SUPPORT schema, with the particle *on* coding the meaning of the SOURCE, motivated by the spatial scene GETTING THE TRAJECTOR ON(TO) THE LANDMARK WHICH IS A PHYSICAL SUPPORT. The general meanings of the above-mentioned phrasal verbs with the particle *off* come from the following spatial scenes: SEPARATING AND DIRECTING OF THE TRAJECTOR (*bundle off*) and SEPARATION OF THE INTEGRAL PART (TR) FROM THE WHOLE (LM) (*slough off*, *siphon off*). The specific meaning of all verbs arises from the conceptual metonymy OBJECT INVOLVED IN AN ACTION FOR THE ACTION, stemming from their constituent verbs.

- (50) The roof of the tunnel *caved in* on the workmen.
- (51) Apartment blocks *walled in* the playground completely.
- (52) The cathedral *is hedged in* by other buildings.
- (53) We *sacked out* on the couch and watched a video.
- (54) He *is constantly sponging on* his friends.
- (55) She *bundled* her son *off* to school.
- (56) *Slough off* dry skin once a week.
- (57) She *siphoned off* profits into her own bank account.

In the analysed examples, we also found an instance in which the specific meaning of the analysed phrasal verb stems from the metonymy MATTER INVOLVED IN AN ACTION FOR THE ACTION (phrasal verb *muck out*), which has not been originally included in Kövecses and Radden's classification. In this case, the general meaning of the phrasal verb *muck out* stems from the CONTAINMENT schema, or more specifically, stems from the spatial configuration REMOVAL OF THE TRAJECTOR FROM THE LANDMARK, while its specific meaning comes from the metonymy MATTER INVOLVED IN AN ACTION FOR THE ACTION.

- (58) It's your time *to muck out* today.

Additionally, in several cases found in the analysed corpus (examples 59, 60, 61), there are two metonymies belonging to the Action ICM whose co-occurrence in the conceptual-semantic framework of the constituent verbs is responsible for the specific meaning of the analysed phrasal verbs, namely, INSTRUMENT FOR ACTION and MEANS FOR ACTION.

(59) I did the answers in pencil first and then *inked* them *in*.

(60) He *whipped out* his camera and started taking photos.

(61) My mother *was bombed out* of her house in 1942.

In one case (phrasal verb *starve out*), two other metonymies from the Action ICM, MEANS FOR ACTION and RESULT FOR ACTION, contribute to the specific meaning of the phrasal verb, illustrated by the example below.

(62) It took a month *to starve* them *out*.

4.2. Causation ICM

There are two metonymies which belong to the Causation ICM that have been registered as underlying the specific meaning of the analysed phrasal verbs.

The first one, SOUND CAUSED FOR THE EVENT/ACTIVITY THAT CAUSED IT, can be illustrated by these examples:

(63) Listeners were asked *to ring in* with their opinions.

(64) After a minute, she opened the door and *shooed* me *in*.

(65) It's Craig – *can you buzz* me *in*?

(66) He kept *chiming in* with his own opinions.

(67) His clear voice *rang out* across the hall.

(68) His obscenities had *to be bleeped out*.

(69) He *flick* the light *off*.

In the case of the verb *ring in*, the general abstract meaning of inclusion in the system comes from the CONTAINMENT schema, while the specific meaning arises from the metonymy SOUND CAUSED FOR THE EVENT/ACTIVITY THAT CAUSED IT. When it comes to the verb *bleep out*, the general abstract meaning of ELIMINATION/NON-EXISTENCE stems from the CONTAINMENT schema, while the specific meaning also arises from the metonymy SOUND CAUSED FOR THE EVENT/ACTIVITY THAT CAUSED IT inherent in the constituent verb *to bleep*. As shown by example 69, the phrasal verb *flick off* also draws its specific meaning from the metonymy SOUND CAUSED FOR THE EVENT/ACTIVITY THAT CAUSED IT, structuring the constituent verb *to flick*, whereas the general meaning, abstract meaning of INACCESSIBILITY is a result of the spatial scene LOSS OF PHYSICAL SUPPORT underlying the particle *off*.

Another metonymy which belongs to the Causation ICM is STATE FOR THE ACTION THAT CAUSED IT. It has been registered in one example from the corpus, in the case of the verb *luck out*. Its general abstract meaning of ABANDONMENT OF A CANONICAL HUMAN STATE stems from the CONTAINMENT schema, while the specific meaning arises from the metonymy STATE FOR THE ACTION THAT CAUSED IT.

(70) We really *lucked out* with the weather.

The following two examples with the phrasal verbs *parcel out* and *smooth out* represent a slight modification within the Causation ICM metonymic relations

(Kövecses and Radden 1998: 56). Namely, the analysis of the specific semantic structure of these phrasal verbs has yielded another metonymic relation, EFFECT FOR THE ACTION CAUSING THE ACTION, which structures the conceptual framework of the two respective constituent verbs, *to smooth* and *to parcel*, indicating the clear effects of the ‘smoothing’ and ‘parcelling’ actions/processes in the examples below (71 and 72).

(71) They *parcelled out* the land into small parts.

(72) She tried to *smooth out* the crumpled letter.

5. Discussion and concluding remarks

Based on the conducted analysis, it can be concluded that the semantics of many phrasal verbs featuring the particles *in*, *out*, *on* and *off* are motivated by conceptual metonymies. Within the taxonomy proposed by Kövecses and Radden (1998), the instances featuring the Action ICM are the most prominent in the semantic motivation of the analysed phrasal verbs, more specifically, the metonymies MANNER OF ACTION FOR THE ACTION, MEANS FOR ACTION, INSTRUMENT FOR ACTION, RESULT FOR ACTION and OBJECT INVOLVED IN AN ACTION FOR THE ACTION. In several cases, phrasal verb meaning was motivated by the Causation ICM, more specifically, the metonymies SOUND CAUSED FOR THE EVENT/ACTIVITY THAT CAUSED IT and STATE FOR THE ACTION THAT CAUSED IT. The established conceptual metonymies stem from the conceptual-semantic framework of the verb, motivating the semantic interaction between the verb and the particle, and thus contribute to the specific meaning of the overall phrasal verb. All in all, the general meaning of the overall phrasal verb is a result of various image schemas underlying the conceptual structure of the particle, whereas numerous conceptual metonymies underlying the verb are responsible for different specific meanings of the phrasal verbs in question (Morgan 1997: 354, Milošević 2016). In other words, the general meaning of the phrasal verbs under examination corresponds to the image-schematic meaning of the constituent particles, which stems from various spatial configuration/scenes motivating the conceptual framework of those particles, (e.g. ENTERING OF THE TRAJECTOR INTO THE LANDMARK – *come in*, *go in*). On the other hand, different above-listed metonymies motivate the phrasal verbs’ specific meanings regarding the manner, means, result, etc. of the states or actions expressed by those phrasal verbs (e.g. MANNER OF ACTION FOR THE ACTION – *creep in*, *burst in*).

Furthermore, the analysis featured in the paper also served to empirically test the value of Kövecses and Radden’s (1998) classification of ICMs and the types of metonymies they contain for analysing the semantics of phrasal verbs on a large corpus of phrasal verbs with four different particles. It was shown that several of the proposed metonymies within two ICMs – Action and Causation – underlie the semantics of these phrasal verbs, which corroborates these authors’ arguments about the important role of these specific metonymies within the respective ICMs. In certain analysed phrasal verbs, it was shown that two metonymies from the proposed classification are jointly responsible for their semantic motivation, such as INSTRUMENT FOR ACTION and MEANS FOR ACTION (for example, in *ink in*, *whip out*, *bomb out*), and MEANS FOR ACTION and RESULT FOR ACTION (for example, in *starve out*). Additionally, we discovered one case where a new metonymy may be formulated within the existing ICM, namely EFFECT FOR THE ACTION CAUSING THE ACTION in the Causation ICM. Hence, it may be concluded that

this taxonomy of ICMs is valuable for the analysis of the semantics of phrasal verbs, since it provides a comprehensive list of the types of metonymic relations which frequently motivate the meaning of the set of phrasal verbs with the afore-mentioned particles. This is very important because the role of metonymy in the semantic motivation of phrasal verbs is quite specific due to the semantic interaction between the verb and the particle. However, the current study was focused only on the phrasal verbs featuring the particles *in*, *out*, *on* and *off*, so future research on the corpus of phrasal verbs containing other particles might reveal whether other ICMs and the included subtypes of metonymic relations from Kövecses and Radden's (1998) classification will also be important for the analysis of the semantics of English phrasal verbs.

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ULOGA POJMOVNE METONIMIJE U SEMANTIČKOJ MOTIVISANOSTI ENGLSKIH FRAZNIH GLAGOLA

Rezime

U okviru teorijskog pravca kognitivne lingvistike metonimija se smatra jednim od najvažnijih mehanizama u proučavanju proširenja značenja. Kevečes i Raden (Kövecses & Radden 1998) razvili su tezu o posmatranju odnosa unutar idealizovanih kognitivnih modela kao primera za realizaciju metonimije, i, u skladu s tim, ponudili klasifikaciju idealizovanih kognitivnih modela koja obuhvata IKM radnje, IKM uzročnosti, IKM percepcije, IKM produkcije, IKM kontrole, IKM posedovanja itd.

U ovom radu razmatra se uloga pojmovnih metonimija koje pripadaju različitim tipovima idealizovanih kognitivnih modela u semantičkoj motivisanosti engleskih fraznih glagola sa partikulama *in*, *out*, *on* i *off*. Pokazuje se da u analiziranim primerima najveću ulogu imaju metonimije koje pripadaju IKM radnje. U jednom broju primera, značenje fraznih glagola motivisano je i metonimijama koje spadaju u IKM uzročnosti. Ustanovljene metonimije izvire iz pojmovno-semantičkog okvira glagola i motivišu semantičku interakciju između glagola i partikule, čime doprinose specifičnom značenju fraznog glagola. Zaključuje se da klasifikacija idealizovanih kognitivnih modela i metonimija u okviru njih, koju su razvili Kevečeš i Raden, može biti veoma korisna u istraživanjima semantičke motivisanosti engleskih fraznih glagola.

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