

The Analysis of Metonymy in On-line Indonesian National Newspapers

Barzan Faizin¹, Asep Muhyiddin¹, Aceng Ruhendi Syaifullah², and Wahyudin Darmalaksana¹

¹UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

²Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesia
barzanfaizin@uinsgd.ac.id

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Abstract: The political discourse analysis is always eye-catching and attractive topic for the online media with different approaches, one of which is metonymic analysis. This study is intended to elaborate what Kompas and Republika on-line news presented dealing with a military coup trial in Turkey on 16th July 2016. This paper uses a cognitive approach that sees meaning as the concepts included in the human mind where cognitive semantic is based on the relationship of reason with the experience and culture. This approach uses language as the main tool to reveal mapping and structure. The results showed that 22 metonymies with 6 different metonymic types were stated in both Kompas and Republika; Institution for Person metonymy were stated 3 times in Kompas and 5 times in Republika, Person for Institution metonymy and Position for Incumbent metonymy each was mentioned once in Kompas and twice in Republika, Means for Product metonymy was found twice in Kompas and once in Republika, Level for Person metonymy was stated one in Kompas and not found in Republika, meanwhile General for Specific metonymy was mentioned 3 times in Kompas and once in Republika.

1 INTRODUCTION

In our everyday life we always say something that does not literally refer to what we are talking about in our cognitions. People spoken to, however, understand what our statements mean. This is semantically accepted because the primary purpose of communication in either oral or written pattern is delivering message; speaker and writer expect hearer and reader catch the message content in the form meaning. In informal condition, it is easy to say that meaning is the core of language. When someone says, "let me give you a hand", one does not have any trouble to understand the offer. The speaker and listener will agree that hand here means help. This is so-called metonymy. Different from a metaphor which draws resemblance between two different things, in a metonymy, on the other hand, the word we use to describe another thing is closely linked to that particular thing, but is not a part of it. To this point, metonymy analysis can be done in political discourse of Turkey, i.e., the online news of Kompas and Republika regarding Erdogan's attitude toward the failed military coup.

A military coup in Turkey on 16th July 2016 attracted the eyes of the world due to its unique location, vigorous market economy, well-established tradition of co-operating with the West and large armed forces, second in size after the US in NATO, makes Turkey a geo-strategic player in world affairs (Çakar, 1998). Turkey plays a significant role in bridging the prolonged conflict between Arabian countries represented by Palestine and Israel as a representation of the US's interests in the Middle East countries.

In Indonesia, for example, almost all the outstanding national mass media took Turkey's military coup as their headlines for international issues. It is no room for doubt that each media has its unique way in presenting the news in accordance with its ideological background and base. Some media exaggerated and made hyperbolic point of view on Erdogan's reaction toward military members allegedly involved in the coup. Some others saw Erdogan's reaction as normal in his attempt to return his legal democratic government. In line with the statements above, Rodman (2008) concluded that newspaper is one of the most informative and communicative media in the text

production because it has an actual, factual, widespread impact and informative news.

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

Beginning with the brief introduction to cognitive semantics is a branch of the general theory of Cognitive Linguistics theory that conceives of meaning as a “cognitive phenomenon” and which is concerned with the “relation between language, meaning and cognition” (Allwood and Gärdenfors, 1999: vi). Gärdenfors (1999:30) states the approach more aptly as that which “identifies meanings of expressions with mental entities” (p.19). In the words of Saeed (2003), Cognitive Linguistics considers linguistic knowledge as part of general cognition which means that linguistic knowledge is just a part of the general experiential knowledge both of which are crucial in meaning production and reception.

2.1 Mapping

Evan (2006: 167) cited from Fauconnier (1997), stated that one of the primary themes in cognitive semantic is conceptual mapping. Fauconnier has identified three kinds of mapping operations: (1) projection mappings; (2) pragmatic function mappings; and (3) schema mappings. The former mapping is related to metaphor, while the second and the third are related to metonymy. As a result, the discussion elaborates the two later mappings.

The pragmatic function mapping derived from two entities existing in one frame of experience. The pragmatic function mapping is a key of metonymy. The basic mapping is an association between two entities so that a single entity can represent other entity. For example: *The ham sandwich has wandering hands*. The main associative relationship in this example is the relationship between the buyer and the food ordered. The more detailed description will be made in metonymy discussion.

Schematic mapping is related to the framework in a particular context which is the structured knowledge and experience gained from everyday life interaction. For example: the abstract framework of GOODS PURCHASE. Each GOODS PURCHASE activity will include buyer, seller, traded goods, money/ credit cards, etc. For example:

The Ministry of Defence purchased twenty new helicopters from Westland.

Based on the previously mentioned framework above, we understand the role of each participant: The

Ministry of Defence is BUYER, Westland is SELLER, and helicopter is GOODS PURCHASE. The framework is needed to understand the role of each participant. This framework is related to the mental space that will be described below.

2.2 Theory of mental spaces

According to cognitive linguistics, the theory of mental space is one of the main basic theory. Fauconnier (1994), as cited by Lee (2001: 99.98), is the pioneer of the theory. In relation to metonymy, he talked about the normal reference that serves as a trigger and a reference, which is said by the speaker in the relevant context which is so-called by the term target. Here are some given examples:

- a. Plato is on the top shelf.
- b. Canberra has announced new initiatives.
- c. This Bordeaux is superb.

In the three contexts above, the reference of the subject (underlined words) is not the normal reference. This means that ‘Plato’ does not refer to the ancient Greek philosopher named Plato, but to a book he wrote; Canberra does not refer to a place called Canberra, but the Australian government in that city; Bordeaux does not refer to a place called Bordeaux, but the wine branded Bordeaux. In certain cases, such as in the example (b), we must have a knowledge of where the center of the Australian government is.

2.3 Metonymy

Lakoff (1989: 3), as one of the founder of cognitive linguistics, stated that humans have a conceptual system that governs what we conceive from the nature and govern our relationship with others. The human cognitive ability is a conceptual mapping. One of which is metonymy that was stated in its theoretical framework (Radden & Kövecses 1999; Radden 2000; Barcelona 2000a; etc.).

2.4 Reference change

Likewise metaphor, Lakoff and Johnson (1980) argued that metonymy is naturally conceptual. However, there is a fundamental difference between metaphor and metonymy. For example: *The ham sandwich is waiting for his check*. In this sentence, ‘the ham sandwich’ refers to a person who ordered the ham sandwich. This symptom is not the personification (in the ontological metaphor) for the ham sandwich is not the subject to human characteristics. In that sentence, the phrase is used to

refer to other reference related thereto, that is one who ordered the food. Other examples:

1. He's in **dance** (= dancing profession).
2. **Acrylic** has taken over the art world. (= acrylic use).
3. The **Times** has'nt arrived at the press conference yet. (= reporter from Times magazine).
4. **New windshield wipers** will satisfy him. (= a condition of having a new windshield wiper)
5. He **bought a Ford**. (= object for creator).
6. **Nixon** bombed Hanoi. (= actor that worked as supervisor)

2.5 Conceptual aspects

As for metaphor, metonymy applies actively in every culture, a part of everyday human life and is reflected in the way of thinking and acting. Metonymy is not merely language symptoms. Lakoff and Johnson took a sample of the actual photograph based on the concept of metonymy. When we look at the photograph of a person (face), we consider it to see what that person looks like. However, when the picture shows a part of the body, without a head, we would still ask what that person looks like. Thus, metonymy is a part represents the whole like the face that represents the person as a whole. It is not an aspect of language. In our culture, we see the face-not the body or movement-to obtain basic information about the person as the main characteristic of man is in the face.

In the examples above, when we say the ham sandwich, we do not only refers to the person as a person, but as a customer; when we say Ford, we do not only refer to the car, but also to the price or the prestige that it may cause; when we say Nixon, we think that Nixon as a supervisor, who is also the actor of bombing responsible for the action. Thus, the concept of metonymy rests on experience. The experience leaning is directly related to the physical or causal associations. That PART metonymy represents WHOLE comes from our experience that the part is generally associated with whole; CREATER represent WORK is based on the causal concept (physically); PLACE represents EVENT relies on the experience of an event occurrence somewhere.

2.6 Metonymic System

Metonymy is systematic, not arbitrary. Evans (2006: 311) proposed the term contiguity: direct or close relation between the two entities. Lakoff and

Johnson present the type of relationship between the trigger and the target as follows:

1. PART for WHOLE
 - a. We don't hire **longhairs**.
 - b. Get **your butt** over here.
2. PRODUCER for PRODUCT
 - a. He bought a **Ford**.
 - b. I hate to read **Heidegger**.
3. OBJECT for AGENT
 - a. The **sax** has the flu today.
 - b. We need a better **glove** at third base.
4. CONTROLLER for CONTROLLED
 - a. **Nixon** bombed Hanoi.
 - b. **Napoleon** lost at Waterloo.
5. INSTITUTION for PERSON IN CHARGE
 - a. **Exxon** has raised its prices again.
 - b. I don't approve of the **government's** actions.
6. PLACE for INSTITUTION
 - a. The **White House** isn't saying anything.
 - b. **Hollywood** isn't what it used to be.
7. PLACE for EVENT
 - a. Remember the **Alamo**.
 - b. **Watergate** change our politics.

Lakoff and Johnson considers the symbol is a special case of metonymy. They gave the example of DOVE for HOLY SPIRIT. This concept is not arbitrary, but grounded in the bird concept in Western culture and the concept of the Holy Spirit in Christianity. Dove is, first considered to be beautiful, docile, gentle, and even peaceful; second, the bird habitat is in space by which metonymy represent heaven, where the Holy Spirit dwells. Lehmann (below) named some of the symbols as people's attributes.

This type of relationship between the trigger and the target can be developed in accordance with the life experience of a community. Evans (p, 314) added some relationships:

1. EFFECT for CAUSE
 - a. His face is **beaming**.
 - b. He has a **long face**.

Lehmann (2000:82) pointed out relationships:
2. MATERIAL for OBJECT
 - a. Faire briller **les cuivres** (=cooking utensil made of copper)
3. PLACE for CONTENT
 - a. Pierre a mangé **toute la boîte**. (= food box)
4. PLACE for OBJECT
 - a. On ne trouve pas facilement le **cantal**. (=the type of cheese produced in Cantal)
5. ATTRIBUTE for PEOPLE
 - a. **Les casques bleus** (= UN international

- troop)
- b. l'héritier présomptif de la **couronne** (= king)

Lehmann (2000) stated that this type of metonymic relationship is not limited; Likewise metaphor, metonymy also shows the ability of the human mind develops concepts through language. The point of view strengthens the cognitive principle: meaning as a concept existing in the human mind that represent his vision of the universe and everything within it.

3 METHODS

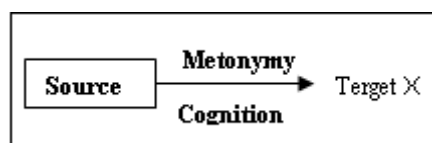
This paper uses a cognitive approach that sees meaning as the concepts included in the human mind. Cognitive semantic approach is based on the relationship of reason with the experience and culture. This approach uses language as the main tool to reveal mapping and structure (Evans, 2006: 153).

Gärdenfors (2001: 21-25) describes the six Six tenets of cognitive semantics, namely:

1. Meaning is conceptualization in a cognitive model (not truth conditions in possible worlds).
2. Cognitive models are mainly perceptually determined (meaning is not independent of perception).
3. Semantic elements are based on spatial or topological objects (not symbols that can be composed according to some system of rules).

4. Cognitive models are primarily image-schematic (not propositional). Image-schemas are transformed by metaphoric and metonymic operations (which are treated as exceptional features in the traditional view).
5. Semantics is primary to syntax and partly determines it (syntax cannot be described independently of semantics).
6. Concepts show prototype effects (instead of following the Aristotelian paradigm based on necessary and sufficient conditions).

The cognition model of metonymy analysis can be drawn in the following figure (Diez Velasco, 2001, p. 50).



This study used procedures of data analysis (Sri Apriliana 2015, p. 112-113) as the study attempts to elaborate and trace the use of language related to metonymy in Indonesian online news. The procedures include four main stages: data collection, data analysis, discussion, and drawing conclusion (Saifullah, 2015 p.306). The reserch data were the indonesian online media and responder's text related to the news. Table 1 showed the data collected for the study.

Table 1: Data Sources.

No.	Media	Title	Total of Responders' Text
1	Kompas.com Wednesday, 20 July 2016 at 20:00	<i>Pasca percobaan Kudeta, Erdogan Belum Stop Balas Dendam</i> (Post-coup Trial, Erdogan does not Stop Retaliation)	7
2	Republika online Wednesday, 20 July 2016 at 09:00	<i>Turki Singkirkan 45 Ribu Orang Pascakudeta</i> (Turkey Dismissed 45 Thousand People Post-coup)	0

4 FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The data derived from Kompas and Republika's online news, Wednesday, 20 July 2016.. The data are collected, categorized, and analyzed in figurative language descriptively. Table 2 showed the types of metonymy in Indonesian text from online Kompas and Republika.

5 DATA ANALYSIS

5.1 Types of Metonymy

The Table 2 below elaborates the typical metonymy of Institution for Person which appeared more than other types of metonymy.

Table 2: Institution for Person metonymy.

Metonymy in English Text	
INSTITUTION for PERSON	
<p>Kompas</p> <p>a. Erdogan, Wednesday (20/702016), still continued “cleaning up” in the government <i>institution</i> from assault group.</p> <p>b. On Wednesday, Erdogan chaired a meeting of <i>security</i> for the first time since the failed coup.</p> <p>c. Now, <i>Turkey</i> is also doing the cleaning in the government body.</p>	<p>Republika</p> <p>a. <i>Turkey</i> Dismissed 45 Thousand People Postcoup</p> <p>b. The <i>government</i> said that they are allied with a cleric dwelling in the United States Fethullah Gulen.</p> <p>c. Turkey urged the <i>United States</i> to extradite Gulen.</p> <p>d. Turkish <i>Media Regulation Body</i> on Tuesday also revoked the licenses of 24 radio and television channels accused of having ties with Gulen.</p> <p>e. <i>UN</i> urged Turkey to uphold the rule of law and defend human rights</p>

There are some words referring to this type of methonymy. Kompas presented the words ‘institution’, ‘security’, and ‘Turkey’. They do not mean inanimate things such as institution as the physical building, security as a safety system and Turkey as a country which consists of structural authority. They, however, refer to some people who have involved in failed coup, people in charge for the state security such as police officers and army, and people in executive institution represented by president, the ministers and those who are in the top government.

On the other hand, Republika showed this type of metonymy in the words of ‘Turkey’, ‘government’, ‘the United States’, ‘Media

Regulation Body’, and ‘the United Nation’. These words do not indicate the non-human things as they may refer to in the other context. For example, Turkey has many beautiful tourism destinations. The word ‘Tukey’ here must refer to a certain island whis has land and sea named Turkey. All the words of ‘Turkey’, ‘government’, ‘the United States’, ‘Media Regulation Body’, and ‘the United Nation’ are addressed as the people the authority and power in states and institutions the words refer to.

In this case, the metonymy of the phrases in Kompas and Republika are Institution for Person in Authority.

The second type of metonymy presented is Person for institution as seen below.

Table 3: Person for Institution metonymy.

Metonymy in English Text	
PERSON for INSTITUTION	
<p>Kompas</p> <p>a. <i>Erdogan</i>, Wednesday (20/702016), still continued “cleaning up” in the government institution from assault group.</p>	<p>Republika</p> <p>a. The government said that they are allied with a cleric dwelling in the United States <i>Fethullah Gulen</i>.</p> <p>b. Turkish Media Regulation Body on Tuesday also revoked the licenses of 24 radio and television channels accused of having ties with <i>Gulen</i>.</p>

This type of metonymy is contrary to Institution for Person in Charge metonymy. In this metonymy, persons substitute for the institution where they lead and work for. Kompas stated one word addressed to this metonymy, while Republika mentioned two words referring to the same thing. The word “Erdogan” does not mean a man or husband of a wife who has some children. But “Erdogan” here has a different meaning, namely a person elected as a President of Turkey democratically and now is still

in the top position of the country. In the other words, Erdogan is a representation of formal institution named Turkey. This case is strengtened with ”cleaning government institution” phrase, in which an ordinary person can not do it without strong authority embedded to him.

In addition, Republika highlighted a person who might stand behind the failed coup. The word ‘Fethullah Gulen or Gulen’ does not merely stands for a senior influential Turkish cleric who exiled in

the United States. However, Gulen here represented ‘informal institution’ which is so-called Gulenese silent movement that always expressed the need of reform in Turkish government. From this fact that the above ‘Gulen’ word trully describes about Gulenese movement againts the government derived

from the Gulen’s followers inside and outside Turkey.

Position for Incumbent metonymy represents structural position in which people stay there usually have power and authority, as shown in the Table 4.

Table 4: Position for Incumbent metonymy.

Metonymy in English Text	
POSITION for INCUMBENT	
<p>Kompas</p> <p>a. Thousands of policemen, soldiers, <u>prosecutors</u>, and <u>judges</u> have been arrested.</p>	<p>Republika</p> <p>a. Purge of those supposed to be less loyal to the President Recep Tayyip Erdogan widened on Tuesday (19/7) included teachers, <u>university deans</u> and media.</p> <p>b. The news came after the arrest of more than six thousand armies and the dismissal of nearly nine thousand police officers. About three thousand <u>judges</u> have also been suspended.</p>

Position in this context may include prosecutor, judge, minister, governor, regent, rector, dean, legislature and many others. The type of this metonymy seems to be different from the two previous ones. The position inherently contains the concept of human. Rather than mentioning the name of person who holds the position, the sentence prefers to mention only the position. By seeing context, it is preferable to state the position instead of a person who holds it.

In Kompas’ dicourse, ‘prosecutor, and judge’ do not simply indicate certain positions in court and judiciary. But, they are addressed to people who work within those institutions. The stressing is given to persons not the position of the persons. This case

is strengtened with ‘arrested’ word, added with ‘Thousands of policemen, soldiers’ phrase. Meanwhile Republika mentioned ‘university deans’ and ‘judges’ words which are covered in this type of metonymy. University deans and judges are structural positions where people who stay there have significant influence in decision making. Position here is different from occupation in which the former is influential and the later is less influential.

The following underlined words indicate means for product metonymy. The ‘means’ here implies the result of an action as shown in the sentences of Table 5 below.

Table 5: Means for Product metonymy.

Metonymy in English Text	
MEANS for PRODUCT	
<p>Kompas</p> <p>a. There is no sign for the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, to stop “<u>cleaning up acts</u>” in various social strata after the attempted coup.</p> <p>b. Erdogan, Wednesday (20/702016), still continued “<u>cleaning up</u>” in the government institution from assault group.</p>	<p>Republika</p> <p>a. <u>Purge</u> of those supposed to be less loyal to the President Recep Tayyip Erdogan widened on Tuesday (19/7) tincluded teachers, university deans and media.</p>

In this types of methonymy, both Kompas and Republika used the same word to show means for product metonymy. The words ‘cleaning up’ and ‘cleaning act or purge’ function to express an violent removal of a group of people from an organization or institution. Cleaning is one of the means to

remove. In all the sentences, cleaning act or purge refer to something produced by it, namely being free. In this case, the contextual metonymy of the phrase “cleaning or puge” is getting freedom from anything or anyone that to disturb Erdogan’s government stability. In short, cleaning act is the

means to gain the result or product in form freedom disturbance and rebellion.

The type of this metonymy is commonly used in political discourse, and seldom is it stated in other

discourses. This metonymy is possibly marked by the word level or strata as hown in the Table 6 below.

Table 6: Level for Person metonymy.

Metonymy in English Text	
LEVEL for PERSON	
Kompas a. There is no sign for the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, to stop “cleaning up actions” in various social <i>strata</i> after the coup trial.	Republika

‘The level’ here does not mean a position on a real or imaginary scale of amount, quantity, extent, or quality, but the level here has another sense that refers to a group of people in community. This assertion is supported by the word afterwards that is ‘social’. In this case, the metonymy of the phrase “various levels” is the place for the people.

From the sentences and explanation above, it can be concluded that the sentence describes the

President of Turkey’s attempt to punish groups of people who are allegedly assumed to take part in failed military coup. Thus, if put the word ‘people’ is put before the phrase in various social levels, the matonymy will not occure.

The general for specific metonymy is mostly spoken in every day interaction due to its simple understanding. See the type of this metonymy in Table 7 below.

Table 7: General for Specific metonymy.

Metonymy in English Text	
GENERAL for SPECIFIC	
Kompas a. There is no sign for the President of Turkey, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, to stop “cleaning up actions” in various social <i>strata</i> after the attempted coup. b. Erdogan, Wednesday (20/702016), still continued “cleaning up” in the government <i>institution</i> from assault group. c. President Erdogan also sought excuse and reason to amend the <i>Constitution</i> in order to pass death sentence for the coup attempt actors, that were eventually defeated.	Republika a. A Turkish government spokesman Ibrahim Kalin said that the US should be able to extradite the <i>cleric</i> based on suspicion rather than asking the facts of the his case.

In this metonymy, Kompas presented General for Specific metonymy more than what Republika did. Kompas noted the words ‘level’, ‘institution’, ‘constitution’, and ‘government body’ that refer to general meaning which not specifically mentioned in the above sentences. Readers, however, can understand to which those words are addressed from the context of the discourse. Level here is intended to people of both mass media and online media, civil servant, academics who are againts Erdogan’s government. Meanwhile institution in this context refers to educational, police, defense, courts and prosecutor institutions. According to merriam-webster.com that constitution is the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or social group that

determine the powers and duties of the government amd guarantee certain rights to the people in it. The constitution in this context is, however, specified to laws dealing with the punishment for coup and disobedience acts in the form of death sentence.

Furthermore, Republika mentioned one word for the type of general for specific metonymy. Watt stated in (Niam, 2010, p.293) ‘Ulama’ is a plural form of ‘alim, participle used as a noun. It is derived from the root of ‘ilm, knowledge; it is anglicized as ulema. W. Montgomery Watt rendered this word in his book, Muslim Intellectual: A Study of Al-Ghazali, as “scholar-jurist”.

6 FREQUENCY OF METONYMIC USE

From the above data analysis, it can be seen that Kompas and Republika have different points of view

regarding the Turkey’s issue where the former gave stressing on Erdogan reaction toward the coup, while the later mostly highlighted Turkish government’s policy to the coup and Gullen’s involvement within it as seen the explanation below.

Table 8: Frequency of Metonymic Use in Kompas and Republika.

No.	Types of Metonymy	Kompas	Republika
1	Institution for Person in Charge	3	5
2	Person for Institution	1	2
3	Position for Incumbent	1	2
4	Means for Product	2	1
5	Level for Person	1	0
6	General for Specific	3	1

The table showed that both Kompas and Republika use the same number of metonymy with different metonymic types. There are also the exact same metonymic words used by both of them. For example, the use of ‘Turkey’ which refers to the people in Turkish government, ‘pembersihan and aksi bersih-bersih’ aimed to describe the president Erdogan’s effort to remove the opponent groups of people from their position in the government institutions by arresting, accusing, and jailing after the unconstitutional military coup. The word ‘hakim’ is stated too in both media to appoint people in court institution who are againts the elected democratic government of Turkey.

The different perspectives may appear from different media for the same issue. This due to ideology. Ideology penetrates every corner of the language. A certain ideology always takes the language as a carrier. Metonymy also undertakes a certain kind of ideological meaning. Because ideology is a part of our cognition, that is, the social cognition, so the analysis of basic cognition features in cognitive linguistics could be regarded as a useful tool in analyzing different ideologies and provides the analytical basis on analyzing the performance of ideology in languages (Zhang, 2014, p.67).

7 CONCLUSION

Based on the above findings, it can be concluded that the use of metonymy in the online news can be a means to convey meaning-based pragmatic function mapping derived from two entities existing in one frame of experience. The pragmatic function mapping is a key of metonymy in which the basic mapping is an association between two entities where a single entity can represent other entity.

Meanwhile in the context of Kompas and Republika online news, there are 22 metonymies with different 6 metonymic types; Institution for Person metonymy, Person for Institution metonymy, Position for Incumbent metonymy, Means for Product metonymy, Level for Person metonymy, and General for Specific metonymy

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