

Conceptual Metonymies in English and Central Kurdish News Reports: A Comparative Cognitive Linguistic Study

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Abstract—The present study explores conceptual metonymies in English and Kurdish language through analyzing 18 texts from online political, health, and cultural news reports. This thesis is grounded in the framework of Cognitive Linguistics, particularly Conceptual Metonymy Theory as developed by scholars such as Lakoff and Johnson (1980), Radden and Kövecses (1998, 2007). Furthermore, another model by Markert and Nissim (2006) is relied on. This thesis attempts to find out the most as well as the least common metonymic patterns across the three written registers of each language. This thesis adopts both qualitative and quantitative approaches for data analysis. After identifying the patterns of conceptual metonyms, the data undergo quantitative analysis. The key findings are that the most frequent pattern of conceptual metonymy in English language is the PART OF THE THING FOR THE WHOLE THING pattern, whereas EMOTION FOR CAUSE OF EMOTION, CONTROLLER FOR CONTROLLED, and MEMBER OF A CATEGORY FOR THE CATEGORY pattern are the least frequent metonymic patterns. In comparison, the most frequent pattern of conceptual metonymy in Kurdish language is ORGANIZATION FOR MEMBERS. Conversely, the least frequent metonymic patterns are RESULT FOR ACTION, ACTION FOR RESULT, MATERIAL CONSTITUTING AN OBJECT FOR THE OBJECT, CATEGORY FOR A MEMBER OF THE CATEGORY, and CONTROLLED FOR CONTROLLER.

Index Terms: cognitive linguistics, conceptual metonymies, English language, Kurdish language, News reports.

I. INTRODUCTION

Metonymy has been explored from two main perspectives. The first is the linguistic approach, which looks more closely at how metonymy functions in actual language use. The second is the cognitive approach, which focuses on the mental and conceptual aspects of how metonymy works in our minds. These two approaches usually complement each other well, even though they sometimes reveal differences in focus or interpretation. In recent years, most research on metonymy has come from cognitive linguistics, a field that examines the close connection between language and human thought (Littlemore, 2015).

The term *metonymy* originates from the Greek word *μετωνυμία* (*metōnymía*), meaning "change of name." It is

recognized as one of the figures of speech in classical rhetoric where the name of something is replaced with the name of one of its attributes or something closely associated with it (Othman, 2012, 10-11). However, metonymy was not a central focus in ancient Greek rhetorical studies. Instead, Greek scholars prioritized metaphor as the primary figurative device, largely overlooking metonymy. Moreover, the earliest linguistic milestone in a period dominated by objectivist structuralism and emerging formalism was Jakobson's (1956) short paper, *The Metaphoric and Metonymic Poles*. It resonated with a pre-existing, though perhaps not widely acknowledged, belief in the importance of metaphor and metonymy. What makes his work particularly noteworthy is that he was the first to accord equal importance to both metonymy and metaphor. Moreover, Stephen Ullman discussed metonymy in his two books: *Principles of Semantics* (1951) and *Semantics: An Introduction to the Science of Meaning* (1962), (as cited in Othman, 2012, P.7).

Regarding the cognitive linguistic perspective on metonymy, Lakoff and Johnson were the first to introduce a cognitive linguistic approach to conceptual metonymy within the framework of conceptual metaphor theory. They argued that metonymy, like metaphor, is a conceptual phenomenon but is based on a different foundation. As a result, metaphor and metonymy represent distinct cognitive processes. In other words, metonymy involves a relationship between concepts rather than merely between words. They define it as employing one entity to refer to another that is related to it. (Lakoff and Johnson, 1980, 36-37). Barcelona also states that "Metonymy is a conceptual projection whereby one experiential domain (the target) is partially understood in terms of another experiential domain (the source) included in the same common experiential domain" (2003, 4).

This means that understanding one part of an experience helps us make sense of another part, and both the source and target belong to the same common experiential domain, that is, they are related aspects of a single experience or knowledge structure. Metonymy is often described as a relationship between two "entities," but what exactly does "entity" mean in this context? It goes beyond just physical objects; rather, it refers to conceptual entities within a larger mental framework, such as a "schema" or "domain." The term "entity" can

encompass a wide range of things, including objects, living beings, and even clearly defined abstract concepts like "agent," "action," "institution," "emotion," "category," "cause," or "effect."

A comprehensive cognitive-linguistic account of metonymy was as follows:

"Metonymy is a cognitive process in which one conceptual entity, the vehicle, provides mental access to another conceptual entity, the target, within the same domain, or ICM." (Kövecses & Radden, 1998, p. 39). Kövecses & Radden (1998) provide numerous examples of metonymy involving well-defined abstract entities within an Idealized Cognitive Model (ICM) or a mental frame. These include patterns like FORM FOR CONCEPT, ACTION FOR AGENT, and CONTROLLER FOR CONTROLLED. However, such abstract entities are not isolated concepts; they are embedded

within broader conceptual structures, forming domains with varying degrees of complexity. Even something as simple as a finger is part of an "abstract domain" because its meaning depends on a larger conceptual framework, namely, its relationship to the hand. This suggests that the term "entity" might not be the best way to describe the elements involved in metonymy.

According to the standard view, metonymy takes place within a single domain. Therefore, Barcelona proposes calling a domain involved in metonymy a *subdomain* if it is part of a larger experiential domain in which metonymy takes place.

For example, in a PART FOR WHOLE metonymy:

1. She's just a pretty face.

The subdomain (a body part) represents the whole domain (the person).

2. The ham sandwich is waiting for his check.

One subdomain (the food item) represents another subdomain (the customer who ordered it) within the restaurant domain (2002, 221-223). Although cognitive accounts of metonymy vary, the most widely accepted definition among cognitive linguists is by Radden and Kövecses (1998: 39).

II. PREVIOUS RELATED STUDIES

Conceptual metonymy is a key cognitive process that has been extensively studied in various languages. There are multiple studies about English metonymies, and it is highly explored, but in Kurdish, only a small number of studies have been conducted about Conceptual metonymy. Jawad (2022) examines "conceptual metonymy: its emergence and manifestation in Kurdish language." The gap of his research is to provide an abstract about the theory of conceptual metonymy within the perspective of cognitive linguistics for Kurdish speakers because he thinks that linguistic topics around this novel theory is rare, hence, the objectives of this research is: a) to familiarize Kurdish speakers and linguistics experts with this concept and theory (conceptual metonymy), b) to differentiate between the traditional school of linguistics and cognitive linguistics views regarding conceptual metonymy, c) to differentiate between conceptual metonymy and conceptual metaphor and their properties, d) to explain how conceptual metonymy appears and manifests in Kurdish language and its types. The method of this study is a descriptive synchronic one, which depends on the theory proposed by Kövecses and Radden. The research data includes examples of

everyday language use of Kurdish language as well as those examples analyzed in the theory by Kövecses and Radden. Two results of this study are: a) the mapping of conceptual metonymy is within the same domain, and that of conceptual metaphor occurs within two distinct independent domains, b) metaphoric relationships are established based on the contiguity of the domains, whereas metonymic relationships are based on similarity.

Aliaghayee, Gholami, Bolbolanabad, and Dastgoshadeh (2021) conducted a study titled "Conceptual Metonymies in Kurdish Language According to Sherko Bekas Poetry: A Cognitive Approach". The researcher's purpose was to investigate conceptual metonymies in the Kurdish language through analyzing poems from *Now a Girl is My Homeland* (2011) by Sherko Bekas, a renowned contemporary Kurdish poet. The research examined how these conceptual metonymies relate to everyday Kurdish speech, as well as their frequency and diversity in Bekas's poetry. The analysis was grounded in theories of conceptual metonymy proposed by Lakoff and Johnson (1980) and Kövecses (2010). The findings indicated that conceptual metonymies, alongside conceptual metaphors, are widely present in both Kurdish language and Bekas's poetry. Among them, "part-whole" and "container-for-contained" metonymies are the most prevalent.

In another study that is titled "Metonymic Dimension in Kurdish Grammar". Qadir and Gharib (2019) focused on exploring metonymy within Kurdish grammar through the lens of cognitive linguistics. It is divided into two parts. The first part explores the role of metonymy in the formation of new words through affixation and compounding. The second part focuses on the syntactic structure of the sentence, exploring how metonymy contributes to sentence formation and meaning construction. The theoretical foundation of this work drew from seminal works in cognitive linguistics, including Langacker's cognitive grammar and Fauconnier & Turner's conceptual integration theory. The results of the study revealed that the morphological processes convey their meanings through a metonymic strategy; in this way, the presence of metonymy in the morphological processes would be justified. Moreover, the metonymic grammar focuses more on the patterns and meanings of the intended language expressions. Finally, the presence of metonymy as a cognitive linguistic capability in speakers' morphology and syntax supports the idea that "grammar is conceptualization."

In their study "A Cognitive Analysis of Metaphor and Metonymy in Selected Passages from Oscar Wilde's Short Stories," Majeed and Dabbagh (2019) investigated how metaphor and metonymy function as cognitive and linguistic tools in Wilde's literary works. Specifically, it aimed to determine their role in meaning construction, analyzing their functions and implications within selected texts. The paper examined metaphor and metonymy in three of Wilde's short stories: *The Happy Prince*, *The Selfish Giant*, and *The Nightingale and the Rose*. Also, metonymy is often employed to create links between characters and themes. For example, in *The Happy Prince*, "gold" functioned as a metonym for wealth and happiness, whereas in *The Selfish Giant*, "winter" symbolically signified death and emotional coldness. The findings were that, in some cases, the metaphors in the selected texts were subtle or difficult to detect. Moreover, Complex metaphors emerge when ontological and structural metaphors

are combined or when metaphor and metonymy intersect. Furthermore, Ercan (2017) carried out a research titled "Conceptual metonymy in Turkish daily conversation" with three aims comprising of a) to determine whether conceptual metonymies are present in everyday language and the frequency of conceptual metonymy in daily conversations of Turkish speakers, b) to determine the impact of the conversation topics on the use of metonymy, c) whether a certain type of metonymy is used more frequently than others.

The study analyzed 125 minutes of daily conversations among native Turkish speakers, recorded in informal settings with friends and family. Transcriptions totaled 10,342 words, covering topics like football, personal life, music, and politics. Analysis identified 83 metonymies, making up 0.08% of all words. These findings suggest that metonymy is rarely used in Turkish daily conversations, contrary to claims in the literature.

Another study by Othman (2012) titled "A Cognitive-Pragmatic Approach to Metonymy in English Journalistic Texts" addresses metonymy as a conceptual tool for making inferences. The researcher attempted to explore metonymy with regard to pragmatic inference and analyzed journalistic texts to identify the metonymic expressions. For data collection, various types of journalistic texts have been chosen, and referential, predication, propositional, and illocutionary metonymies have been identified. Additionally, from a pragmatic perspective, the role of each metonymic expression in generating inferences or establishing patterns of inference-making for the reader was emphasized, and its pragmatic discourse function was specified when necessary. The findings highlight that a) referential metonymy is more common in journalistic writing than predication metonymy, b) additionally, while the Selectional Restriction Violation (SRV) strategy can explain some metonymic instances, it did not account for all, c) both universal and cultural background knowledge are essential for accurately interpreting metonymy.

A cross-linguistic study on metonymy has been done, which is "Metonymy in English and Arabic" by Mahdi (2009), aimed to explore and compare the use of metonymy in English and Arabic. The study is structured to first define and classify the types of metonymy and their functions in English, then do the same for Arabic, and finally, to compare the two languages. The study findings revealed that a) metonymy in both English and Arabic operates on the same fundamental principle; linguists and rhetoricians from both traditions agree that metonymy involves substituting one thing for another, but this substitution is only possible when there is a meaningful association between the two, b) metonymy is deeply influenced by culture in both languages, meaning that cultural knowledge plays a crucial role in interpreting it, c) however, Arab and Western scholars differ in how they classify types of metonymy and identify its functions. Arab linguists, driven by their strong interest in rhetoric, have studied metonymy extensively and developed a detailed classification system that reflects their rhetorical tradition.

The present study can be easily set apart from the past studies because of various reasons. One of the reasons is that this study investigates and compares conceptual metonymies in English and Kurdish. The second reason is that this study addresses a notable research gap in the field of cognitive linguistics, because while existing literature offers a

comprehensive understanding of metonymy in English, there is a distinct lack of research on this linguistic phenomenon in the Kurdish language. To the researcher's knowledge, no prior comparative study of conceptual metonymies in both English and Kurdish exists. Although there are a limited number of studies carried out by Kurdish researchers about conceptual metonymy but none of these made a systematic comparison between Kurdish and English metonymic expressions. The third factor is that no previous studies used and analyzed journalistic texts to identify the metonymic patterns, while the present study analyzed 18 news reports.

III. RADDEN AND KÖVECSESS' THEORY OF CONCEPTUAL METONYMY

To begin with, Radden and Kövecses's theory on metonymy became the dominant perspective in Cognitive Linguistics for several years. Their framework not only deepened our understanding of *Idealized Cognitive Models* (ICMs) but also prompted scholars to rethink and expand how ICMs are applied and pushed scholars to explore broader applications of the idea. Over time, some researchers began to treat ICMs as equivalent to or even replace them with related concepts such as *frames*, *domains*, and *domain matrix*. (Drożdż, 2014, 130-131). Radden and Kövecses provided a taxonomy of different metonymic types that can be broken down into two main categories: whole-part relationships and part-part relationships.

A. Whole-Part Relationships

These metonymies connect a whole Idealized Cognitive Model (ICM) with its parts.

1. Thing-and-Part ICM: This involves a whole thing and its parts.

(a) Whole Thing for a Part: *America* for 'United States'.

(b) Part for a Whole Thing: *England* for 'Great Britain'. This is often called **synecdoche**, and a common example is using *wheels* to mean a car.

2. Scale ICM: Relates a whole scale to a part of it.

(a) Whole Scale for Upper End: *You're speeding* for 'You are going too fast'.

(b) Upper End of Scale for Whole Scale: *How old are you?* for 'What is your age?'.

3. Constitution ICM: Connects an object with the material it's made of.

(a) Object for Material: *I smell skunk* for 'the smell produced by a skunk'.

(b) Material for Object: *wood* for 'forest'.

4. Event ICM: Links an entire event to a subevent.

(a) Whole Event for Subevent: *Bill smoked marijuana*.

(b) Subevent for Whole Event: *Mary speaks Spanish*.

Another type is potentiality for actuality, where a potential situation represents an actual one, and vice versa.

5. Category-and-Member ICM: Connects a category with its members.

(a) Category for Member: *the pill* for 'birth control pill'.

(b) Member for Category: *aspirin* for 'any pain-relieving tablet'.

This also includes generic for specific and specific for generic, such as using a generic term like *boys* to refer to a specific group, as in "Boys don't cry."

6. Category-and-Property ICM: Links a category with a property.

(a) Category for Salient Property: *Brain* for 'intelligence'.

(b) Salient Property for Category: *blacks* for 'black people'.

7. Reduction ICM: Uses a part of a word's form to refer to the whole form, like *crude* for 'crude oil'.

B. Parts of an ICM

These metonymies connect different conceptual entities that are parts of a single, broader model. They often involve a participant and an event, or two participants.

1. Action ICM: Connects an action with its related elements, like the agent, instrument, or result. Many of these are reversible.

(a) Agent for Action: *to author a book*

(b) Action for Agent: *writer*

(c) Instrument for Action: *to hammer*

(d) Action for Instrument: *screwdriver*

(e) Result for Action: *to landscape the garden*

(f) Action for Result: *the production*

(g) Manner for Action: *to tiptoe into the room*

(h) Means for Action: *He sneezed the tissue off the table.*

(i) Destination for Motion: *to porch the newspaper*

(j) Instrument for Agent: *the pen* for 'writer'

2. Perception ICM: Links an act of perception with its components.

(a) Thing Perceived for Perception: *There goes my knee* for 'there goes the pain in my knee'.

(b) *sight* for 'thing seen'.

3. Connects a cause with its effect. Effects are more commonly used as metonymic vehicles.

(a) Cause for Effect: *healthy exercise* for 'the exercise bringing about the effect of good health'.

(b) Effect for Cause: *healthy complexion* for 'the good state of health bringing about the effect of healthy complexion'.

Other types include using a state or emotion to refer to what caused it, like *She is my joy*.

4. Production ICM: Links a product to what produced it.

(a) Producer for Product: *I've got a Ford*.

(b) Place for Product: *china* for 'porcelain from China'.

5. Control ICM: Connects a controller with what's being controlled.

(a) Controller for Controlled: *Schwartzkopf defeated Iraq*.

(b) Controlled for Controller: *The Mercedes has arrived*.

6. Possession ICM: Relates a possessor to what they possess.

(a) Possessor for Possessed: *That's me* for 'my bus'.

(b) Possessed for Possessor: *He married money*.

7. Containment ICM: Connects a container with its contents.

(a) Container for Contents: *The bottle is sour*.

(b) Contents for Container: *The milk tipped over* for 'the milk container'.

8. Location ICMs: Link a place to related entities.

(a) Place for Inhabitants: *The whole town* showed up.

(b) Place for Institution: *Oxford* won't publish the book.

(c) Place for Event: *Waterloo* for 'the battle fought at Waterloo'.

9. Sign and Reference ICMs: Uses a sign to refer to its referent. *a self-contradictory utterance* for the concept it

expresses.

Furthermore, this research also counts on another model by Markert and Nissim (2006). Markert and Nissim's contribution to the field of conceptual metonymy is that they identified several distinct patterns, each illustrated with examples that have not been included in the previous literature or taxonomies of conceptual metonymy. Metonymy can be classified into specific patterns for organizations and locations.

1. Organization-Related Metonymy: The name of an organization can stand for:

- Members: *J Woolworths wear them* refers to employees.

- Facility: *The opening of a McDonald's* refers to its building.

- Product: *A red light was hung on the Ford's tail-gate* refers to a Ford car.

- Index: *"Eurotunnel was the most active stock,"* refers to its stock market value.

- Event: *in the aftermath of Westland* refers to a scandal.

2. Location-Based Metonymy: A place name can represent:

People: *The G-24 group expressed readiness to provide Albania with food*, refers to the people of Albania.

- Event: *...crises that are going on in the world from Bosnia...* refers to the conflict there.

- Product: *a smooth Bordeaux* refers to wine from that region.

All of the abovementioned metonymic patterns are relied on for identifying the metonymic expressions within the Kurdish and English news reports and answering the following research questions:

1. What are the most common patterns of conceptual metonymies in the selected English and Kurdish news reports?

2. What are the least common patterns of conceptual metonymies in the selected English and Kurdish news reports?

3. What are the frequencies of the metonymic patterns in both languages?

4. Within the three online registers (Political, health, cultural), which one encompasses the greatest number of metonymic expressions?

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study adopts Deductive Content Analysis within a cognitive semantic framework. The study utilizes content analysis to investigate authentic language data in order to uncover metonymic patterns. Content analysis is a systematic approach to examining written, spoken, or visual material. The purpose is to explore how conceptual metonymies are linguistically realized in English and Kurdish and to compare the similarities and differences between the two languages across various discourse domains. This study employs a combined analytical model that brings together two complementary frameworks:

1. the cognitive-semantic taxonomy proposed by Radden and Kövecses (1998, 2007), and

2. the organization- and location-based metonymy patterns outlined by Markert and Nissim (2006). Although these models stem from different traditions, integrating them provides a

richer and more detailed approach to analysing metonymic expressions in news texts. Here is a clear and academically appropriate way to state the reason:

The reason for incorporating Markert and Nissim's (2006) patterns is that, although Radden and Kövecses (1998, 2007) provide a comprehensive conceptual taxonomy, their model does not offer detailed or specific categories for organizational metonymy. Their taxonomy focuses on broad conceptual relations (e.g., PRODUCT FOR PRODUCER or PLACE FOR INSTITUTION), but it does not break down organization-based uses into subtypes. In contrast, Markert and Nissim's framework provides precise, clearly defined patterns for organization-related metonymy, such as Organization for Members, Organization for Facility, Organization for Product, Organization for Index, and Organization for Event. These distinctions allowed the present study to identify and classify organizational metonymies in news discourse more accurately and systematically.

B. Data Collection

The data for this study comprise 18 online news reports, selected to represent real-world usage of metonymic expressions in public discourse. The corpus was compiled as follows:

- 9 news reports in English from the BBC News website
- 9 news reports in Kurdish from the Rudaw News website

The selected reports were categorized into three thematic genres:

- Political News (3 English + 3 Kurdish)
- Health News (3 English + 3 Kurdish)
- Cultural News (3 English + 3 Kurdish)

The selection process involved randomly choosing articles from each genre category to minimize bias and ensure a diverse representation of naturally occurring conceptual metonymies. Each news report was fully read after being downloaded and then stored for structured analysis.

C. Data Analysis

This study applies a mixed- method design. It is widely recognized that researchers across disciplines often consider mixed-methods designs alongside other methodological options. Although not as established as purely quantitative or qualitative approaches. Mixed-methods research is an increasingly acknowledged methodology. Creswell (2008) defines it as the collection, analysis, and integration of both numerical and qualitative data within a single study to achieve a more comprehensive understanding of a research problem. In this mixed-methods study, conceptual metonymies are analyzed in English and Kurdish news.

First, potential metonymic expressions in news reports are identified based on the theoretical frameworks of Radden and Kövecses (1998, 2007) and Markert and Nissim (2006).

Next, each expression is qualitatively analyzed to understand its conceptual basis and classify it into specific types, such as PART FOR WHOLE or PLACE FOR INSTITUTION, etc. This provided a detailed look at how metonymy works in each language and genre.

Finally, a quantitative approach is applied to analyze the data. The frequency and percentage of each metonymy type through using Microsoft Excel is calculated to identify distribution patterns and assess the commonness and variety of conceptual metonymies.

V. DISCUSSION (DATA ANALYSIS)

Two excerpts from the database are analyzed, one from the BBC political news reports, the other from Rudaw political News reports.

A. Metonymic Patterns in an English Political News Report

Israeli military admits its troops killed UN worker in Gaza Strip
Israel's military has admitted killing a UN worker with tank fire in an incident in the Gaza Strip last month, having previously denied responsibility.

After Marin Valev Marinov, a Bulgarian employee of the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS), was killed when a UN compound in Deir al-Balah was damaged on 19 March, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) said it had not struck the site. But the IDF said on Thursday that the initial findings of its investigation indicated its troops had in fact killed Marinov after wrongly identifying the building as containing an "enemy presence". "The building was struck due to assessed enemy presence and was not identified by the forces as a UN facility," it added. These preliminary findings have been shared with the UN, and the full conclusion will also be provided, it said. It added: "The IDF regrets this serious incident and continues to conduct thorough review processes to draw operational lessons and evaluate additional measures to prevent such events in the future." We express our deep sorrow for the loss and send our condolences to the family." Bulgarian Foreign Minister Georg Georgiev said in a statement: "The Israeli side has apologised to Bulgaria." He added: "Along with this, we will insist on fair compensation for Captain Marinov's relatives. In addition, we firmly call for such incidents not to be repeated." Georgiev also stressed that the protection of the humanitarian workers was "of paramount importance". The incident, which also seriously injured five other UN personnel, came a day after Israel renewed its offensive against Hamas after a two-month ceasefire collapsed.

At the time, UN Secretary General António Guterres called for a full investigation into the incident, while a spokesperson said: "The locations of all UN premises are known to the parties to the conflict, who are bound by international law to protect them and maintain their absolute inviolability."

Following the attack, the UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) said that "explosive ordnance was dropped or fired" at a guesthouse, which was in an "isolated" location. Its executive director, Jorge Moreira da Silva, said it was "not an accident".

The IDF said in a statement on the day of the attack: "Contrary to reports, the IDF did not strike a UN compound in Deir al-Balah. The IDF calls on media outlets to act with caution regarding unverified reports." Footage verified by the BBC showed injured people - two wearing blue UN flak jackets - arriving at a hospital in an ambulance and a UN car

BBC News 25/4/2025

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cp348npzy8xo>

The following metonymic patterns were identified from the above text:

1. Thing-and-Part ICM

• PART OF THE THING FOR THE WHOLE THING

This is a sub-type of Thing-and-Part ICM in which part of a form stands for the whole form. CM1 is found in the title and line 1, 5, 6, 14, 16, 31, 35, 38, 42, 50, 53 and 55 where "UN" represents the full form (the United Nations), thus "UN" throughout all the text stands for the whole form which is "the united nations". CM2 is "IDF" in line 8, 17, 48, 49, and 50 is a reduced form that stands for "The Israel Defense Forces". CM3 is "UNOPS" in line 5 and 43. It is also counted as the part of a form for the whole form metonymic relation because "UNOPS" represents the full expression (UN Office for Project Services). CM4 exists in line 52 where the "BBC" as the reduced form stands for "The British Broadcasting Corporation".

2. Control ICM

• CONTROLLER FOR CONTROLLED

The controller is someone or something that exercises control, authority, or command that stands metonymically for the thing/person being controlled (those who actually perform the action). An example of this type (CM5) is in line 49 "Contrary to reports, the IDF did not strike a UN compound in Deir al-Balah." Here "the IDF" as a military command is a CONTROLLER that stands for the soldiers whose actions it controlled or in other words the soldiers who executed the military action.

3. Location ICM

• PLACE FOR INSTITUTION/ PLACE FOR PEOPLE

A sentence from the P.E1 that instantiates this kind of metonymic relation (CM6) is "UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in line 5 and 43 that as a place can refer to an institution. The second example from the political text (CM7) is "The Israeli side has apologised to Bulgaria" in line 24 in which one vehicle concept "The Israeli side" evokes two target concepts. The first target concept is the "Israeli government" giving rise to PLACE FOR INSTITUTION metonym while the second target concept is "the representatives or the diplomatists of the Israeli government" who performed the action (apologised) which gives rise to the metonymic pattern PLACE FOR PEOPLE. Consequently, "the Israeli side" does not refer to a literal "side" (as in spatial position). Instead, it stands for the Israeli government, officials, or representatives who issued the apology. Similarly, CM8 is "Bulgaria" in line 24 which as a place refers to the Bulgarian government / officials or people. So, it means that the government of Israel apologised to the government or people of Bulgaria. Finally, another instance of PLACE FOR INSTITUTION (CM9) is evident in line 32 "Israel renewed its offensive against Hamas..." Clearly, "Israel" does not mean the geographic territory here. Instead, "Israel" as a vehicle concept gives access to two or more target concepts. The first target concept is the Israeli military or government highlighting PLACE FOR INSTITUTION pattern whereas the second one is "the leadership that decided to renew the offensive" indicating PLACE FOR PEOPLE pattern.

4. ORGANISATION FOR MEMBERS

In this type of metonymic relationship that is identified by Markert and Nissim (2006), an organization name is used for a person employed or affiliated with the organization. Here, CM11 is "Israel's military" in line 1, CM12 is "IDF" (The Israel Defense Forces) in lines 7, 13, 35, 36, and 37, CM13 is "UNOPS" in lines 4 and 31, and CM14 is the "BBC" in all of these expressions refer not to the abstract institution but to the people within the organization making statements, issuing orders, or performing actions for a person employed or affiliated with the organization. This pattern can also be described as INSTITUTION FOR PEOPLE RESPONSIBLE by Lakoff and Johnson (2003). Similarly, CM15 is "Hamas" in line 25. The Islamic Resistance Movement, abbreviated Hamas, is a Palestinian nationalist Sunni Islamist political organisation with a military wing (the Qassam Brigades) stands for its fighters/ members or people associated with Hamas who are the targets of the offensive.

5. ORGANISATION FOR FACILITY

This metonymic pattern was identified by Markert and Nissim (2006) in which an organization name is used for a facility, branch, office, location where it is based, in the news report examples of such pattern (CM18) can be found in line 5 "UN Office for Project Services (UNOPS)" here an organization name which is (UNOPS) is used for the facilities or services the UN provide.

B. Metonymic Patterns in An English Health News Report

More Schools To Be Asked To Supervise Toothbrushing

School and nursery staff in the most deprived areas of England will be asked to supervise young children while they brush their teeth, under a national toothbrushing programme. Schemes are already running in some schools but now dedicated central funding will reach the poorest areas where children are most at risk of tooth decay, the government says. Dental experts said the move would "save children from pain and the NHS a fortune".

But the National Association of Head Teachers (NAHT) union said caution was needed to avoid shifting "what is ultimately a parental responsibility on to the burden on schools".

National supervised toothbrushing programmes have been running in Scotland since 2006 and Wales since 2009. And in Northern Ireland, some nursery staff have been supervising toothbrushing since 2016, in a funded programme targeting the poorest 20% of areas.

Teachers and other staff demonstrate and help, without directly brushing the children's teeth, at some point during the school day. The idea, according to experts, is not to replace toothbrushing at home but to help build skills, good habits and confidence. But in England, provision is patchy, partly because of logistical problems but also a lack of staff and dedicated funding. About one out of every four five-year-olds in England has had tooth decay - and in poorer

areas, it is one in three. Tooth decay is the most common reason five-to-nine-year-olds in England are admitted to hospital.

And in many areas, access to an NHS dentist has become increasingly difficult.

BBC News 6 /3/ 2025

<https://www.bbc.com/news/articles/cn8r4vx4j38o>

This news report is about a government plan to expand supervised toothbrushing programs in schools and nurseries within England's most disadvantaged areas to combat the high incidence of tooth decay among children. The following metonymic patterns are found in the text:

1. Thing-and-Part ICM

• PART OF THE THING FOR THE WHOLE THING

Part of a form for the whole form is present within the H.E3 text, CM1 occurs in line 12 where "NAHT" represents the full form "National Association of Head Teachers". CM2 occurs in line 10 "...and the NHS a fortune" and line 34 "access to an NHS dentist" the vehicle entity "NHS" is part of and refers to the whole form "National Health Service".

2. Location ICM

• PLACE FOR INSTITUTION

CM3, CM4, and CM5 are evidenced via the metonymic expressions "toothbrushing programmes have been running in Scotland since 2006 and Wales since 2009. And in Northern Ireland..." in line 16 and line 17. These place names "Scotland", "Wales", "Northern Ireland" refer not just to the geographical areas but to public health systems, or schools involved in implementing the programmes.

3. Causation ICM

• EFFECT FOR CAUSE

CM6 and CM7 exist in Line 9 and 10 "...save children from pain and the NHS a fortune". This sentence shows two EFFECT FOR CAUSE metonymic relationships. The term "pain" is the EFFECT which stands metonymically for the dental disease (tooth decay) that causes it. Moreover, in the sentence, the cause (tooth decay) is implied by the context, not directly named in the phrase. The other one is having "A fortune" (money) the cost that the NHS would have to pay to treat dental problems as the effect stands for the cause high rates of tooth decay, costly treatments and infrastructure burden caused by preventable dental issues.

5. ORGANISATION FOR MEMBERS

CM 8 occurs in the title and line 1 "Schools will be asked..." "Schools" as a place or institution is conceptualized in terms of staff or teachers who will be asked to supervise children. In addition, CM9 exists in line 8 "the government says". The term "government" refers to the authorities who issue the policies or the spokesperson. Finally, CM10 occurs in line 12 "NAHT union said caution was needed..." "NAHT" is understood as the spokespeople or members of the organization who said the statement.

5. Sign and Reference ICMs

• WORDS FOR THE CONCEPTS THEY EXPRESS

CM11 exists in the fourth line "Schemes are already running" "Schemes" is conceptualized in this context as the real programme or intervention of tooth decay happening in schools. Another example (CM12) occurs in the ninth line "Dental experts said the move would..." the vehicle entity "the move" does not denote an act of moving but represents another concept that is the government's decision to implement the programme in the poorest areas.

C. Metonymic Patterns in a Kurdish Political News Report

به‌وێنه؛ بێکاره‌بابی ئێسپانیا و پورتوگالی ناچار به‌ به‌کاره‌بنانی لایتی دهستی کرد

ئێسپانیا و پورتوگال، دوای 23 کازیر بێکاره‌بابی و وهستانی نزیکه‌ی ته‌واوی سێکته‌رمه‌کانی ژیا، گه‌رانمه‌ ده‌خی ناسایی خۆیان. رۆژی 28-ی نیسان، له ئێسپانیا و پورتوگال کاره‌با برا. نه‌بوونی کاره‌با نزیکه‌ی ته‌واوی شوێنه‌کانی په‌کسه‌ت، له‌نێویندا، قوتابخانه، فرۆکه‌خانه، وێستگه‌ی شه‌مه‌ده‌فه‌ر، ترافیک لایه‌ت، ئامێره‌کانی راکێشانی پاره و چه‌ندین شوێنی دیکه‌ له‌ ماوه‌یه‌دا، به‌کاره‌بنانی لایتی ده‌ستی، نۆره‌ گرتن بۆ بارگه‌وه‌کردنه‌وه‌ی مۆبایل، دوو سه‌مه‌رترین حاڵه‌ت بوون، خه‌ڵکی ئه‌و وڵاته‌ دووچاره‌ بوونه‌وه‌، گه‌شتیار و رێبواره‌کان، چه‌ندین کازیر له‌ وێستگه‌ی شه‌مه‌ده‌فه‌ر و فرۆکه‌خانه‌کان مانه‌وه‌، به‌شیکه‌یان له‌نێو هه‌ولی فرۆکه‌خانه‌کان راکشان و له‌ چاره‌روانی هاته‌وه‌ی کاره‌بایه‌دا، رۆژیان کردمه‌وه‌. نه‌مانی کاره‌با له‌ چه‌ند کازیره‌دا، زیانیکی زۆری به‌ ئابووری (زبانه‌کانی ئێسپانیا به‌ 2.25 بۆ 4.5 ملیار یۆرو ده‌خه‌مه‌ڵێندڕین، کۆمه‌پانیای ده‌لێت فۆلکسواگنی ئه‌لمانی که‌ له‌ ئێسپانیا به‌ ده‌لێت، کاری رۆژیکی وه‌ستاه‌وه‌ که‌ رۆژانه‌ هه‌زار و 200 تۆتۆمبیل دروست ده‌کات. نه‌مانی کاره‌با، زۆر نامۆیه‌ به‌ ئه‌وروپا و دانیه‌شتوانه‌که‌ی، دوایی جار ساڵی 2003 حاڵه‌تیه‌کی هاوشیوه‌ له‌ ئی탈یا روویدا و 12 کازیر بێکاره‌با بوون. تاوه‌کو ئێستا سه‌رچه‌وه‌ی کێشه‌که‌ دیار نییه‌، پورتوگال هه‌وکاره‌که‌ی بۆ ئێسپانیا ده‌گه‌ڕێنێته‌وه‌ و ئه‌وه‌ی ده‌لێت، به‌هه‌وی نه‌مانی په‌یوه‌ندیی یه‌وه‌ له‌گه‌ڵ فه‌رمه‌سا

Rudaw

30/4/2025

<https://www.rudaw.net/sorani/world/300420252>

The following metonymic patterns are found in the text:

1. Location ICM

• PLACE FOR INHABITANTS

بێکاره‌بابی ئێسپانیا " Bêkarabayî Îspanya û Portugalî nachar be bekarhênanî.... "; "...و پورتوگالی ناچار به‌ به‌کاره‌بنانی Spain and Portugal forced the use of.. " as well as in line 1 "Îspanya u Portugal, duay 23 kajêr bêkarabayî..."; "Spain and Portugal, after 23 hours of blackout.." In these two sentences, "ئێسپانیا" Spain and "پورتوگال" Portugal are used not to refer to the geographic countries or their governments, but rather to the people living in them or the inhabitants who were affected by the blackout.

• PLACE FOR INSTITUTION

CM3, CM4, and CM5 occur in the above text in lines "پورتوگال هه‌وکاره‌که‌ی بۆ ئێسپانیا ده‌گه‌ڕێنێته‌وه‌ و "ئه‌وه‌ی ده‌لێت، به‌هه‌وی 21 "portugal hokarekey bo Îspanya degerrenêtewe u ewîş delle : behoy nemanî peywendî bûe legel Ferensa"; "Portugal blames Spain for the cause, while Spain says it was due to a lack of connection with France." These

country names "Portugal" "نپورتوگال" Spain, "فرانس" France as the vehicle concepts refer to the (target) their respective governments or national energy authorities assigning blame.

2. SIGN AND REFERENCE ICM

• WORDS FOR THE CONCEPTS THEY EXPRESS

"nemanî peywendî"; "lack of connection" in line 22 is a metonym (CM6). "نهمانی په‌یو‌مندی" literally means 'lack of connection' but in the context of a power outage or infrastructure failure, does not just mean that two things are not connected physically. It metonymically refers to the breakdown or failure in a larger system, such as the electrical grid or energy exchange between countries, for instance, the interruption of electricity transmission between France and Spain caused by technical malfunction, limited capacity, or structural shortcomings. So, the connection here is a sign or symbol representing a complex system of energy transmission.

4. ORGANIZATION FOR MEMBERS

"Bankî Weberhênanî Cîhanî"; "بانکی وەبەرھێنانی جیھانی"; "World Global Banking" in line 13 is a metonym (CM7). The vehicle concept that is an organization stands for the target concept 'people within the organization' since an institution cannot literally speak, so it is standing metonymically for the people (economists, analysts, spokespersons) within the organization who made the statement or report. Another metonym (CM8) exists in line 15 "kompaniy Volkswaginî Elmanîş ke liqêkî le Êspanyaye delêt"; "The German company Volkswagen, which has a branch in Spain, says...". "کۆمپانیای فۆلکس‌واگن ئەلمانی"; "Volkswagen Company" metonymically refers to the people inside the organization, such as its spokespersons, executives, or analysts who are actually making the statement or decision the company itself is not literally speaking.

A. Metonymic Patterns in a Kurdish Health News Report

تەندروستی شەقلاو: ماوێهکی زۆره هەولێر دەرمانی نەخۆشییه درێژخایه‌نەکانمان بۆ دابین ناکات

دەزگایه‌کی تەندروستی برێکی زۆر دەرمان بەسەر نەخۆشخانه‌ی هەریر و بێکە تەندروستییه‌کانی ئەو سنووره دابەش دەکات، ئەمەش بەهۆی ئەوێ ئەرۆ سێشەممە 2025-5-13 دەزگای کورتێنانی دەرمان لە ناوچانه ههیه تەندروستی گشتی کوردستان هەڵمەتەکی ئەنجامدا و د. نوور جیهان، بەرپۆبەری گشتی تەندروستی شەقلاو و بەرپۆبەری نەخۆشخانه‌ی هەریر بە وەکالەت، بە رووداوی گوت؛ ئەو بره دەرمانه زیاتریان له دەرمانی نەخۆشییه درێژخایه‌نەکان پێکدێت. د. نوور جیهان زیاتر ئامۆژای بەودا که له سنووری شەقلاو پێوستیان به نامێر و پێداوێستی پزیشکی ههیه و دملێت: "له هەندێک گوند پێوستمان به نامێری پزیشکی ههیه، به‌لام له‌لایهن تەندروستی هەولێرموه دابین نەکران."

دەرمانەکان بای زیاتر له 16 ملیۆن دینار دهبین و له دژبەکتريا، نازار شکتین و دەرمانی نەخۆشییه‌کانی شەکره و بەرزپەستانی خوین پێکدێن، د. محەممەد حەسەن، سەرۆکی دەزگاکە دملێت: "نزیکی دوو سالا به‌ر دەرمان له دابینکردنی دەرمان بۆ ناوچه جیلاو‌ز‌مکانی کوردستان."

Rudaw 13-05-2025

<https://www.rudaw.net/sorani/health/130520254>

This text describes an ongoing shortage of medicines in Shaqlawa's health centers, where the Kurdistan Regional Government's health authorities are failing to provide essential medications and medical equipment for long-term illnesses.

The following conceptual metonymic patterns are found in the text:

1. Location ICM

• PLACE FOR INSTITUTION/ PLACE FOR PEOPLE

CM1 is evidenced in the headline "ماوێهکی زۆره هەولێر دەرمانی نەخۆشییه درێژخایه‌نەکانمان بۆ دابین ناکات"; "maweyekî zora Hewlêr dermanî nexoşîye drêjxayenekanman bo dabîn nakat"; for a long time now, Erbil has not been supplying us with medicines for our chronic illnesses". "هەولێر"; "Erbil" which is the capital of Kurdistan Region holds two closely related interpretation; it is used instead of the Erbil Health Directorate or the people working within the Erbil Health Directorate. The action of "not providing medicines" is performed by people within the institution, not the geographic city itself. CM2 is present in line "le snûrî Şeqlawe pêwîstyan be amêr u pêdawîstî pizîşkî heye"; "نامێر و پێداوێستی پزیشکی ههیه" "له سنووری شەقلاو پێوستیان به 9"; "they need medical equipment and supplies in the Shaqlawa area". In this instance two target concepts are referred to by means of a single metonym "شەقلاو"; "Shaqlawa" as a place is used instead of the institution that is Shaqlawa's health administration or it can stand for the medical staff who are in need of those medical equipment and supplies not Shaqlawa as a geographical location.

2. SIGN AND REFERENCE ICM

• WORDS FOR THE CONCEPTS THEY EXPRESS

CM3 is present in line 3 "کورتێنانی دەرمان"; "kurthênanî derman"; "medicine shortage" literally consists of "کورتێنان"; "shortening or cutting off" "دەرمان"; "medicine" but conceptually this phrase stands for complex socio-political issue encompassing disruptions in the supply chain that transports medicines from producers to patients and systemic administrative failures within healthcare governance that exacerbate drug scarcity.

3. ORGANIZATION FOR MEMBERS

CM4 is found in the headline "تەندروستی شەقلاو"; "tendrustî Şeqlawe"; "Shaqlawa's healthcare" as an institution refers to the (target) the specific staff members working in this health directorate namely, doctors, administrators, or decision-makers who announced this statement. CM5 is present in line 1 "...dezgayekî tendrustî brêkî zor derman beser..."; "دەزگایه‌کی تەندروستی برێکی زۆر دەرمان بەسەر tendrustî brêkî zor derman beser..."; "a healthcare institution supplies a significant quantity of medication to..." "تەندروستی"; "a healthcare institution" refers to the people responsible for distributing the medicines. CM6 occurs in line 4 "dezgay tendrustîyê giştîyê Kurdistan"; "دەزگای تەندروستی گشتی کوردستان"; "the General Health Directorate of Kurdistan" stands for the specific employees/officials who planned and executed the medicine distribution campaign.

CM7 exists in line 6 "بەرپۆبەری نەخۆشخانه‌ی هەریر بە وەکالەت، "berêwebery nexoşxaney Herîr be wekalet, be rûdauy gut"; "the acting director of Hariir Hospital told Rûdaw" "Rûdaw" as a media organization represents the journalists or editors working for this media who produced or reported the content.

CM8 occurs in line 11 "له‌لایهن تەندروستی هەولێرموه دابین نەکران"; "le layên tendirustî Hewlêrewê dabîn nekrawin";

were not provided by Erbil Health". "تەندروستىي هەوليز"; "Erbil Health Directorate" stands for its officials /staff responsible for medical supply distribution. Thus the action of "not providing" is performed by people within the institution, not the organization itself.

VI. RESULTS

The key findings from the English news reports are presented below, excluding the Kurdish results, and are supported through summary tables. For the Kurdish data, only the overall findings are mentioned, without reporting the results for each genre separately.

TABLE 1

CONCEPTUAL METONYMIES IN ENGLISH POLITICAL NEWS REPORTS OUTLINED BY TYPES, NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE OF USE.

The Patterns of Metonymy	P.E1	Percentage	P.E2	Percentage	P.E3	Percentage
PART OF THE THING FOR THE WHOLE THING	4	22.22%	3	17.65%	2	16.67%
CONTROLLER FOR CONTROLLED	1	5.56%				
PLACE FOR INSTITUTION/ PLACE FOR PEOPLE	4	22.22%	1	5.88%	7	58.33%
ORGANISATION FOR MEMBERS	5	27.78%	8	47.06%	1	8.33%
ORGANISATION FOR FACILITY	1	5.56%				
EMOTION FOR CAUSE OF EMOTION			1	5.88%		
WORDS STAND FOR THE CONCEPTS THEY EXPRESS			4	23.53%	2	16.67%
PLACE FOR INSTITUTION				5.88%		58.33%
Total	15	100%.	17	100%.	12	100%.

TABLE 2

CONCEPTUAL METONYMIES IN ENGLISH HEALTH NEWS REPORTS OUTLINED BY TYPES, NUMBERS, AND PERCENTAGE OF USE.

The Patterns of Metonymy	H.E1	percentage	H.E2	Percentage	H.E3	Percentage
PART OF THE THING FOR THE WHOLE THING	1	20.0%	5	45.45%	2	16.67%
EFFECT FOR CAUSE					2	16.67%
PLACE FOR PEOPLE	2	40.0%				
PLACE FOR INSTITUTION					3	25.00%
ORGANISATION FOR MEMBERS	2	40.0%	1	9.09%	3	25.00%
WORDS STAND FOR THE CONCEPTS THEY EXPRESS			1	9.09%	2	16.67%
PLACE FOR INSTITUTION/ PLACE FOR PEOPLE			2	18.18%		
MEMBER OF A CATEGORY FOR THE CATEGORY			1	9.09%		
PLACE FOR EVENT			1	9.09%		
Total	5	100%	11	100%	12	100%

TABLE 3

CONCEPTUAL METONYMIES IN ENGLISH CULTURAL NEWS REPORTS OUTLINED BY TYPES, NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGE OF USE.

The Patterns of Metonymy	C.E1	Percentage	C.E2	Percentage	C.E3	Percentage
PART OF THE THING FOR THE WHOLE THING	2	33.33%	4	33.33%	3	27.27%
PLACE FOR INSTITUTION	1	16.67%				
ORGANISATION FOR MEMBERS			1	8.33%	2	18.18%
WORDS STAND FOR THE CONCEPTS THEY EXPRESS	3	50.00%	2	16.67%		
PLACE FOR INSTITUTION/ PLACE FOR PEOPLE			2	16.67%	1	9.09%
ORGANISATION FOR FACILITY					3	27.27%

PLACE FOR EVENT			2	16.67%		
PRODUCT FOR PRODUCER					2	18.18%
Total	6	100%	11	100%	11	100%

TABLE 4

THE NUMBER AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TYPES OF CONCEPTUAL METONYMIES IN EACH GENRE OF THE ENGLISH NEWS REPORTS

The Types of News Reports	The Number of Conceptual Metonymies	Percentage
Political	44	44%
Health	28	28%
Cultural	28	28%
Total	100	100%

TABLE 5

THE NUMBER AND THE PERCENTAGE OF THE TYPES OF CONCEPTUAL METONYMIES IN EACH GENRE OF THE KURDISH NEWS REPORTS

The Types of News Reports	The Number of Conceptual Metonymies	Percentage
Political	43	55.84%
Health	25	32.47%
Cultural	9	11.69%
Total	77	100.0%

VII. THE FREQUENCY OF METONYMIC PATTERNS IN ENGLISH NEWS REPORTS COMPARED TO THE KURDISH NEWS REPORTS

This section will answer all the research questions. As an answer to the first three questions according to table1, 2, and 3, the most frequent pattern of conceptual metonymy in English language is PART OF THE THING FOR THE WHOLE THING pattern that its total number throughout all the three genres is 26 metonyms, whereas EMOTION FOR CAUSE OF EMOTION, CONTROLLER FOR CONTROLLED, and MEMBER OF A CATEGORY FOR THE CATEGORY pattern are the least frequent metonymic patterns since only one metonym of each pattern exists within all the three genres. In comparison, the most frequent pattern of conceptual metonymy in Kurdish language is ORGANIZATION FOR MEMBERS, with a total number of 26 metonyms across all three genres of news reports. Conversely, the least frequent metonymic patterns are RESULT FOR ACTION, ACTION FOR RESULT, MATERIAL CONSTITUTING AN OBJECT FOR THE OBJECT, CATEGORY FOR A MEMBER OF THE

CATEGORY, and CONTROLLED FOR CONTROLLER because across the Kurdish political, health, and cultural news reports, solely one metonym for each pattern exists. Moreover, there are 44 conceptual metonyms, or nearly 44% within the English political news reports, 28 metonyms taking up 28% within the health news reports, and 28 metonyms, taking up 28% throughout the cultural news reports. The overall number of the metonyms is 100 throughout all three genres. On the contrary, the Kurdish political news reports contain 43 metonyms, taking up 55.84%, the Kurdish health news reports contain 25 metonyms, accounting for 32.47%, and the Kurdish cultural news reports contain 9 metonyms or almost 11.69%. The overall number of metonyms is 77, that are lesser than the number of metonymic expressions from the English news reports. The findings confirm the first hypothesis, showing that political news reports in both languages exhibit the greatest proportion of conceptual metonymies. Furthermore, the English health news reports encompass the smallest proportion of metonymic expressions, whereas in the Kurdish data, the smallest proportion of metonymic expressions are located in the cultural news texts; these results are an answer to the fourth research question. It is noted that certain categories are entirely absent, likely due to the limitations of our database in terms of both size and topic variety. Finally, there is an overall of 177 conceptual metonymies within both English and Kurdish news reports.

This study partly aligns with the findings of Jawad (2022) and Aliaghayee et al. (2021), as both studies adopted the taxonomy developed by Radden and Kövecses (1998, 2007). Furthermore, the current research reinforces Jawad's conclusion that all categories of conceptual metonymy are applied to or observed in the Kurdish language. Additionally, one of the results reported by Aliaghayee et al. (2021) is consistent with the present study, as the "part-whole" metonymic relation was identified as the most prevalent in their analysis as well. However, the difference lies in the fact that Jawad applies these patterns to examples from everyday Kurdish language, whereas Aliaghayee et al. (2021) examined the frequency and diversity of these patterns within the context of Kurdish poetry (specifically Bekas's works). In contrast, the present study draws on data from both Kurdish and English languages. This thesis is not compatible with the studies conducted by Qadir and Gharib (2019) and Majeed and Dabbagh(2019), as Qadir and Gharib's (2019) study is dedicated to the ability of metonymy and the extent of contribution of metonymy in morphological constructions, and exploring the contribution of metonymy in the formation of Kurdish sentences and meaning construction. In addition, concerning Majeed and Dabbagh's (2019) paper, metonymy was discussed in parallel with metaphor, and they did not adopt the comprehensive taxonomy by Radden and Kövecses (1998) for the sake of identifying the metonyms. Moreover, literary texts were the source of their data analysis. Ercan's (2017) paper is in alignment with this research as he set similar aims with the present research. He analyzed the speech of Turkish speakers based on the taxonomy by Radden and Kövecses (1998). He attempted to determine whether conceptual

metonymies are present in everyday language the frequency of conceptual metonymy in daily conversations of Turkish speakers. The divergent points lie in the findings since WHOLE FOR PART was the most frequent pattern, unlike this thesis. On another side, Predicational, Propositional, and illocutionary metonymy are beyond the scope of this study, which has been the topic of Othman's (2012) PhD thesis. One claim from Othman's study is also supported in the current study, that is, both universal and cultural background knowledge are essential for accurately interpreting metonymy. Mahdi (2009) deals with a cross-linguistic study through defining and classifying the types of metonymy from the perspectives of linguists and rhetoricians from both traditions of English and Arabic languages. The functions of metonymy in the Arabic language (emphasis, politeness, concealment of identity, amplification of a concept, and concreteness) are not the same as the functions highlighted in the current study.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

This study examines how English and Kurdish speakers use conceptual metonymy, a cognitive shortcut where one concept stands for another related one. News reports were chosen as the data source because media texts reflect national language use and culture. People readily understand metonymies since these patterns shape both language and thought, drawing on shared physical and mental experiences. Like metaphors, metonymies are rooted in everyday life but tend to be more direct, relying on physical or cause-and-effect links.

Key findings:

1. In English, the most frequent pattern is PART FOR WHOLE, while EMOTION FOR CAUSE, CONTROLLER FOR CONTROLLED, and MEMBER FOR CATEGORY are rare.

2. In Kurdish, ORGANIZATION FOR MEMBERS is most common, while RESULT FOR ACTION, ACTION FOR RESULT, MATERIAL FOR OBJECT, CATEGORY FOR MEMBER, and CONTROLLED FOR CONTROLLER are least common.

3. Political news contains the most metonymies in both languages; English health news and Kurdish cultural news contain the least.

4. Since no Kurdish rhetoricians or authors classified Kurdish-based metonymy, the researchers focus on those metonymic patterns identified by English scholars.

5. In both languages, metonymy promotes economy, shifts or assigns responsibility, and ensures cohesion.

APPENDIX

List of Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Definition
CM	Conceptual Metonymy
ICM	Idealized Cognitive Model

Table of the Kurdish Latin Alphabets and Their Equivalent English Phonemic Forms

Kurdish Latin Alphabets	English Phonemic form	Example
A	[a]	Zana
B	[b]	Baran
C	[dʒ]	Cuan
Ç	[tʃ]	Mûçexor
D	[d]	Dastan
E	[ɛ]	Ewan
Ê	[e]	Niwê
F	F	Ferbûn
G	g	Giftugo
H	[h]	Herêm
I	[ə]	Brîdîn
Î	[i]	Syasî- Însan
J	[ʒ]	Jwan
K	[k]	Kat
L	[l]	Kêllge
M	[m]	Mirov
N	[n]	Nan
O	[o]	Kon
P	[p]	Parîs
Q	[q]	Qel
R	[r]	Rêge
S	[s]	Ser
Ş	[ʃ]	Şar
T	[t]	Tal
U	[u]	Dukan
Û	[u:]	Dûane
V	[v]	Vîan
W	[w]	Wlat
X	[x]	Xal
Y	[j]	Yarî
Z	[z]	Zerd Yellow

'	[?]	Omer
Gh	/	Gherîb

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