synecdoche, n.

Pronunciation: Brit. /sɨ'nɛkdəki/, U.S. /sə'nɛkdəki/

Forms:

α. ME sinodoches, ME synodoche, ME synodoches, 15 sinecdochine, 15–16 senechdoche, 15–17 senecdoche, 15–17 senecdoche, 16 synechdoche, 16 synechdoche, 16 synecdoche, 17 s

 β . 15 sinecdoch.

Etymology: < classical Latin *synecdochē* (in post-classical Latin also *synodoche* (13th cent. in British sources)) < Hellenistic Greek συνεκδοχή understanding one thing with another < συν- <u>syn- prefix</u> + ancient Greek ἐκδοχή receiving from the hands of another, succession, in Hellenistic Greek also taking in a certain sense, interpretation ($< \dot{\varepsilon}$ κ- (see <u>ex- prefix</u>²) + δοχή receptacle < an ablaut variant (o -grade) of the base of δέχεσθαι to receive: see <u>pandect n.</u>¹), after συνεκδέχεσθαι, lit. 'to take with something else'.

Compare Middle French *synecdoche* (1541; 15th cent. as *synodoche*; French *synecdoque*), Catalan *sinècdoque* (1696), Spanish *sinécdoque* (1580 or earlier; formerly also as †*sinédoque*), Portuguese *sinédoque* (15th cent. as †*sinodoche*), Italian *sineddoche* (14th cent.), and also German *Synekdoche* (1536 as †*synecdocha*).

The form $\underline{sinecdochine}$ is after the accusative forms classical Latin synecdochen, Hellenistic Greek συνεκδοχήν. Forms in -es are inferred nominatives from the Latin accusative form; compare the forms syncopis, syncopin at $\underline{syncope\ n}$ and discussion at that entry.

Grammar and Rhetoric.

A figure of speech in which a more inclusive term is used for a less inclusive one or vice versa, as a whole for a part or a part for a whole. Formerly sometimes used loosely, or explained differently.

*a*1450 (▶a1397) *Prol. Old Test.* (Harl. 1666) in *Bible (Wycliffite, L.V.)* (1850) xii. 47 Bi a figure clepid synodoches [*a*1450 *Harl.* 6333 synadochie], whanne a part is set for al, either al is set for oo part.

- ?a1475 (▶?a1425) tr. R. Higden *Polychron*. (Harl.) (1872) IV. 263 Criste was seide to be in the..herte of therthe thre daies and iij ny3htes by a figure callede sinodoches [L. *synecdochen*, v.r. *sinodochen*], after Seynte Austyn, sythe Criste reste not in his sepulcre but by xlti howres._
- 1548 R. Hutten tr. J. Spangenberg *Sum of Diuinitie* F viij b, The subtyll cauillacyons, whereby they fayne Sinecdochine _C~M0_._
- 1551 T. Wilson <u>Rule of Reason</u> sig. Sij, Therefore, where as I saie, the church doth not erre, it is called *Synechdoche*, that is to saye, when the party is vsed for the whole [*sic*].
- 1602 J. Marston *Hist. Antonio & Mellida* v. sig. H2, I did send for you to drawe me a deuise, an *Imprezza*, by *Sinecdoche* a *Mott*.
- 1612 J. Mason <u>Anat. Sorcerie</u> 56 By these two blessings (to wit) the sunne & raine meaning all other earthly benefits whatsoever, by the figure synechdoche.
- 1660 Bp. J. Taylor *Worthy Communicant* i. iii. 58 It is by a Metonymy and a Sacramental Manner of speaking, yet it is also a synecdoche of the part for the whole.
- 1731 J. Trapp in tr. Virgil *Wks.* I. 11 (*note*) *Aristas*, by a Metonymy of the Adjunct, for Harvests; and Those by a Synecdoche, for Years.
- 1828 <u>Southern Rev.</u> Aug. 36 (*note*) It is no objection to the distinctive meaning and derivation of 'rhyme' and 'rhythm', that we find the former used by a synecdoche, for poetry generally, for verse.
- 1872 W. Minto *Man. Eng. Prose Lit.* Introd. 15 Metaphors, personifications, synecdoches and metonymy in almost every sentence.
- 1900 R. J. Drummond *Apost. Teaching* viii, This ordinance was frequently by synecdoche spoken of as the Breaking of Bread.
- 1930 *Irnl. Royal Statist. Soc.* **93** 237 Naturally a man who could combine a synecdoche and a metalepsis with intent to deceive would be capable of anything.
- 1991 *N.Y. Rev. Bks.* 28 Mar. 14/1 He creates a tale of three cities and their interaction...as a synecdoche for the larger patterns of urban policy.
- 2012 *Church Times* 27 Jan. 33/1 A dysfunctional family a synecdoche for a dysfunctional society.