Review of: "Conceptual oxymoron, oxymetaphor, and oxymetaphtonymy: inclusive border and violent inclusion in close-up"

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This article approaches the border subject by focusing on the syntax structure to explain the border's oxymoronic feature. Many border studies have discussed based on socio-political theories and migrant issues, particularly in M. Foucault's theory of space and power. Interestingly, this study tries to link space and action with figures, metaphor, and metonymy in terms of linguistic perspective to define the multi-oxymoronic concept, "oxymora," of the border. I think the author's definition of oxymora would be an example to explain the border's disparate coexistence, which encompasses two opposite characteristics. It would be more helpful to clarify the author's argument that 1) the term "oxymora" offers a further understanding of the phenomena of the border compared to the previous study about the border's heterogeneous functions. For example, Foucault's "heterotopia" was coined to explain borders that open new functional spaces that exclude and include people and places. This heterotopic space also plays a role in the coexistence of uncomfortable or disinclined truth in the same space(Foucault, 1984; Elden, S., & Crampton, J. W., 2016). I think the author's attempt to determine the inclusive border and violent inclusion can be expanded with heterogeneous cooperation if more research supports this argument. As the author argued at the end of the article, the semantic quality of oxymora in terms of the border would be more evident in the "sociopolitical and geopolitical framework."

In "parallax," that "subject and object are inherently 'mediated,' so that an 'epistemological' shift in the subject's point of view always reflects an 'ontological' shift in the object itself" (Žižek, 2006, p. 17), I think the author wanted to suggest it as one of the cognitive foundations of paradox that the observer influences the object's quality. The term oxymora would be linked to the multistability(Attneave, 1971, p. 64) when considering the border's fluidity depending on the context and the background factors such as the rearrangement of global power, economic growth of the country and the pandemic like covid19(cf. Rouland 216). How the antonymic meaning can make a concept interactively without amalgamation in which each subject loses its property would be a point to reveal the principle of oxymoronic meaning. (Clear introduction would make the argument more and deliver well.)

 I look forward to seeing the updated article on the author's approach to the border's paradox or heterogeneous functions soon.

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