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Word with single or fair

Words with unique or fairness are a crossword puzzle clue that we have discovered for some time. There are related clues (shown below). Referring to the crossword puzzle answerNew York Times - June 6, 2019 HOMONYMS — WORDS WITH MORE THAN ONE MEANING — WORDS WITH SEVERAL MEANINGS — WORDS WITH MULTIPLE MEANINGS Homonyms There is a strange puzzle in the English language — we have many words which have more than one meaning. Meaning is sometimes completely out of touch - how can a word mean two or more different things? For example, how can lead be a phrase meant to go first and also the name of a heavy metal? How can a bear be a nod to an animal type and also a meaning-making phrase? The answer lies in the fact that English is an invading language - it has been influenced by many other languages in its long history. Words that now look the same may have come from completely different sources. Some words may have started from the same source but gradually got different meaning shades between the 13th and 16th centuries. Another factor is involved. As centuries go by, and different words are laid out or adopted from other languages, the way they are pronounced can change and change in emphasis. An example of this is explained under the bear. Here are the short stories behind nearly 150 seemingly confusing words that make English such a rich language. This section gives you the main meaning of many co-words. It doesn't list every meaning. The simple history of most words is briefly explained. There is a huge amount of information in this section to enrich your brain, so rummage around! NOTE: Homophones are words that are pronounced the same way despite their different spellings. There is a section on homophones here. Click on a coy word in this panel to go to the explanation: Air Breathe it or sing it? The word for the air we breathe is converted to English from old French about 800 years ago. Air can also mean the way or appearance or impression that a person creates, in statements like She has a special air about her. That came from another French word in the late 1500s. Air can also mean a melody or a melody. In this sense, it is borrowed from the Italian word aria. How we measured the space between the two lines was converted to English in the 14th century from a French word. Its origin is in the Latin word angulus, which means corner. The meaning angle of the fish comes from the ancient English angl, angul, a hook of fish. At that time, the angle was converted to English as a word used for measurement, the word for a fish hook was angelic. There is no confusion with heavenly creatures, because a that number is called engel, the old English word from a Latin word angelus. Meanwhile, it was one of the tribes that invaded Britain in the 5th century. Their names form part of Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Saxon, people with languages that have arisen In English. It is also found in the Part of England still called East Anglia. They come from an area of the country we call Germany. The Romans called them Anglus because the land from which they arrived was said to be shaped like a fish hook. Sailing on small boats around the Danish peninsula, from west to east, negotiating the overall shape as well as the twists and turns, can make this impression. When Pope Gregory I (560-604) saw a group of Anglo-Saxon child slaves offered for sale, he was impressed by their beauty, and remarked, 'Because they have the faces of angels'. In popular folklore, this became, Non Angli, sed Angeli, 'Not Angles, but angels'. Back to the list of glossy words A round object or a dance? The sy t ing formation object used in the game gets its name from an old Nordic word, bollr. It was converted to English around the 13th century and is known as a ball. In middle English, ballen is meant to dance. It comes from an old French word, baller. It was used as a nod word to describe an organized dance that began in the 17th century. The word ballet is finished in English at the same time but is an Italian ballet, meaning a small dance. Back to the list from the Riverside Bank or a place to make money? Meaning the edge of a river or a raised area of the ground, the bank became English in the 12th century. It is edied from Scandinavian words such as Swedish backe and Danish banke. Bonk means mound. One of the most beloved references to this type of banking is in Oberon's song in A Midsummer Night's Dream of Shakespeare: I know a bank where wild thym blows, Where oxlips and purple nodds grow, Pretty over-canopied with delicious woodbine, with sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine; There were sleeping Titania sometimes From for a financial institutions to English in the 15th century, adapted from words like Italian bance and French banque. Back to the list of bat words A flying mammal or a wooden stick? The name of the small animal is translated into English as bakke around the 14th century from Scandinavian words such as ancient Nordic ledhrblaka, 'da-flapper' and Swedish natbakka, 'night-bat'. In middle English at the time, bats were used for boats, from the ancient Nordic batr, which existed in modern Icelandic as a species of bat. Bats have an unusual distinction when mentioned only three times in the Bible: Le visoth 11:19, Reinstating the rule of law 14:18, and Isaiah 2:20. Batty, meaning crazy or dotty, did not come into use until the 16th century, as a mention of the erratic movements of bats. In Old English, batt means wooden club. It may come from an Irish word (Celtic), a bat and therefore one of the few words Celtic have survived in English. Back to the list of coastal inlet flight words, and more words have some uses. Here are four of them: 1. One intake on the coast, larger than a cove but smaller than a bay. It was converted into English before the 15th century, perhaps from baie French. 2. The shell of a hunt when it can smell its prey. It may come from another 15th-century French word, abailer, for barking. Also used as a phrase, to fly. 3. A small plant or shrub. The leaves are used to create aromatherapy. From a 14th-century French word baie. Note that in this case, the original old French words may also be co-conspires. 4. Se rouge color of some horses. Since the 14th century Old France bai. This set of meanings is an example of how words borrowed from old French in the centuries after the Norman conquest. Bear A furry animal or to perform? The furry animals were famous for British folk. Their word is Bera. Old English is a German language. The modern German word is very similar to our word, Bär. The phrase is meant to make beran in old English so it has also been in the language for a very long time. In fact, it occurs in the classic beowulf saga, written circa 725, for example: Hi hyne þa ætberon to brimes farode [ætæron = bore away] His companion carries him to the edge of the sea. leton holm beran to let the sea bear [him go] ... Gewitaþ forð beran wæpen ond gewædu... Going out carrying weapons and hay [clothes, armor] Beren is an appn word meant made of bear skin. Even in old English, words have two similar meanings. In middle English, both became bere. The difference is in how each version is pronounced. The word for animal has a longer 'ee' sound. Back to the list of beef words or to complain? The word for meat was converted into English in the 13th century as boef, bef, from ancient French boef. The modern French word for cow is very similar. It is derived from the Latin bos, bovis. So that's where we get from our cows! Previous old English words for meat are related to stale, beef. The dictionary tell us that the use of the same word to complain or grumble came from American agricultural slang in the 19th century. Yet another story is told by an 18th-century English slang, where the beef has screamed, to scream, especially at an actor on stage. Return to the list of words boil Two meanngs Verb. To boil water, make it bubbles and steam. First appeared in print in English circa 1300, from French words such as boillir, bullir, coming from Latin bullire, meaning rubles, to steam. Noddes. An unpleasant and painful bump on the skin has been used since the old English byle, which means boil or carbuncle. There are similar words in other European languages because it has a very long history in the Indi-European language group, which is explained on the site My The Brain Rummager Too. Boots On Your Feet, a Car, or Your Computer? The word was converted into English in the 14th century from the ancient French bote. Its previous history is not known for sure, but it may involve buttocks, which means something blunt and stumpy. It is used for the luggage compartment of a car originating from the 16th century for an open area on a passenger car where the flight operator will sit or stand. It is also used for space underneath a seat where luggage can be stored. The source of this use seems to be lost in the fog of time. Perhaps it concerns the idea that a boot is a kind of container. But how is it that we start a computer? Well, shoes go into this one, too. In the 19th century, a bootstrap was attached to a boot to help in pulling it on. To bootstrap is to go through the first part of the procedure put on the boot of a person. In the early 1960s, the term was adopted to signification of the process of preparing a computer ready for work. Boots are used to having another meaning regarding 'advantages' or something given as in addition to what is already there. An example of this usage may be in a statement like, 'This food is rich and tasty, and colorful to boot'. In this case, the boot comes from the old English bot, benefits, compensation. Middle England has boie, which means remedies, repairs. They are related to the ancient, improved German buoza. The earliest use of this launch appeared around A.D. 725 in the Beowulf saga, chapter 14: Dot was ungeara ænigra me weana ne wende to widan feore bote gebidan... It was but lately that I've been in great distress [depair's ever] getting a remedy... It appears in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, for example, 'The Squire's Tale': She shal eek knowe, and whome it wol do boote She shall soon know, and whom it will cure Back to list of words bowl A dish or to throw a ball? In old English, bolla means bowl, the earlier Anglo-Saxon word bollo. In later Middle English, bolle meant global or bowl. From our shadow comes from the late 13th century Old Norse böllr, which comes from the Latin bulla, a knob. Bowls meant to throw a ball did not go into English until the 15th century, from the French boule, but the word boule was used in middle English for a bowl in the sense of dish. Back to the list of words box A container or to have a fist fight? Words for containers come directly from old English. It comes from the Latin name of the box tree, buxus, which is related to the name given to a container of drugs, pyxis. To box someone by hitting them came from the 14th century, perhaps from the Dutch boken, to push into place. Back to the list of chinese bud words and friends? A partly open flower. The first part of the growth of a flower on its trunk. It has in English since the 1400s. Bud and buddy mean a friend who first appeared in American English about 150 years ago. They can come from talking to their brother, cape robes or land jutting out into the sea? Sea? means a clothing items coming from 16th century French capa, from Latin cappa, hood, from which we also get the lid from. The Latin word for cape is chlamyx, which exists only in English by technical words related to biological and medical problems. Cape means a headland coming from the 14th century lid, which comes from the Latin caput, early. Latin for cape in this sense is promunturium, from which we get the cape. Back to the list of caper nod words: A pickled flower bud used to taste food. Into 15th-century English from Latin and Greek. Came to English in the 16th century but its origins are uncertain. Carp Nomity: A type of fish. Come to English in the 14th century from an old French carpe. words: To find bugs or complain about minor problems. The 13th century, from the ancient Nordic karpa, to the proud. nodly case: an appearance, case or example. Check your dictionary to see how it's used. The old English word casus, used in the sense of a case in grammar; related to ancient French cas, one occurs, nodies: a box or container. 13th century from ancient French casse, from Latin capere, to hold something. Back to the list of words actors meaning words to throw came from Scandinavian words about 900 years ago. In modern Icelandic, which comes from the Language of the Vikings, kasta still means throw. The later use means a list of people, actors, involved in a play developed from the same origin, with organizational meaning, put together. The same applies to something formed by pouring liquid or plastic metal into a cast, mold creating shape. Caste, a homophone means a specific group of people in society, has a completely different and non-related origin. Cataracts All kinds of meanings This word has been used in English for about 600 years. It comes from the old Latin and Greek words meant to strike or to dash down, like a portcullis. It is used for a large falling waterfall. The same word is used for a medical condition where the eye is cloudy. The idea behind this original use was that something went down like a portcullis and blocked the scene. Club From this for a weapon comes from scandinavian word meaning heavy bar, gavel, club, about 800 years ago. It can also mean: 1. A wooden stick or stick is used to hit a ball in some sports games. 2. One of the clothes in a play card package includes hearts, diamonds, spades, clubs. 3. A group of people meet. Also the place, the room, where they met. How these different uses are developed from the same origin is very complex. Go back to the list of intimate words From. An intimate greeting is an open, friendly greeting. An intimate person is a happy, lovely person. Noddes. An intimate drink is made with fruit juice and water. It is so called because it is a drink drink make you happy. The word is derived from 14th-century Latin cordialis, related to the heart. Word Count: To check some things in order to see how many. Adopted into English in the 13th century from the ancient French conter. Noddes: the act of counting. As above. nod words: the title of a nobleman in several European countries. 16th-century from the old French conte. Noddes Access: A table or other structure where a purchase is made in a store. From the 13th century to the ancient French comptouer, related to the count above. Nod words: something or a person counts. As far as counting, above. Words: to fight something. The word comes from the French Norman contre, which means against, in the 15th century. aom words: in the opposite direction. The origin is similar to the one above. Back on the list of cricket words The jumping, chirping insects are named from the 14th-century Central English criket. It is said to be a imitated word - the sound of the word imitating the sound generated by cricket when it exclaims. The game is named from the French criquet, from the late 16th century. Curry Nod word. The name of spicy indian dishes comes from a tamil word, kari. It was first used in English in the late 1600s. Verb. When you curry a horse you don't cook it in spices! You brush it with a currycomb. This form of curry probably comes from 14th-century French words meant to prepare, to get ready, a horse. The phrase symbolizes curry a favor which means seeking a favor by perhaps devious means — it's like being nice to a horse so that it will be nice to you! Dash A short stroke of the pen or hurry? In this case, both words come from the same source, English intermediate daschen, which can mean both to attack and rush. The earliest meaning is to attack something violent. The original panel meant a wooden lid in front of a wagon to prevent mud splashing up. This meaning is related to a dash of something thrown at something else. Back to the list of words on a time or a fruit Means a time at which an event occurred, it came in English from Latin in the 14th century. Meaning a fruit that grows on a palm tree, it is converted into English at the same time but the word words related to dactyl mean finger-shaped. deck a pack post? Both come from the same source. The word came in the 15th century from December netherlands, an inclusive. It refers to the wooden plank used as an overlay in a boat that eventually became part of the boat we walked on. It was used for a card package that came in the 16th century, and probably related to similarities in the appearance of a stack of planks and a card package, as uniform flat items. To deck someone out with clothes is also related to Dutch through the old English theccan from which we also get paintings from us. Return to the list of powder words Meaning mixture of flour and water for it was doh in old English more than 1,000 years ago. Used as a slang word for money it increased in American English about 150 years ago, perhaps because of the importance of having bread as a symbol of the rich or the poor. Some use of the word came into English in the 1600s and 1700s. Here are some of them: 1. Words. To learn something, fix it firmly in your mind, by repeating. Also used as a nod word. Often used in references to military routines and exercises. 2. Words. To drill a hole in something. Also noddes, for tools where you make a hole. 3. Nodly. A type of African baboon that is associated with mandrills. 4. Nod words. A shallow groove in the soil in which seeds are sown. 5. Nod words. A strong cotton fabric. 6. Nod words. A type of sea snail.duck 1. Noddes. A waterbird. The word comes from old English duce and doke middle English. 2. Words. To dive or plunge into the water. This meaning comes from the same origin as above. 3. Nodly. A strong cotton fabric. This form of the word was converted into English in the 17th century from the Dutch

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