

### The plan of the lecture

- 1) The definition of homonyms and their role in the lexicology
- 2) The pun
- 3) Division of homonyms
- 4) Sources of homonyms
- 5) Split polysemy

# Examples

- Bank- n, a shore
- Bank n, an institution where you can get the money

- Been the Participle II of the verb to be
- Bean n,

# The pun is a joke based on the play of homonyms

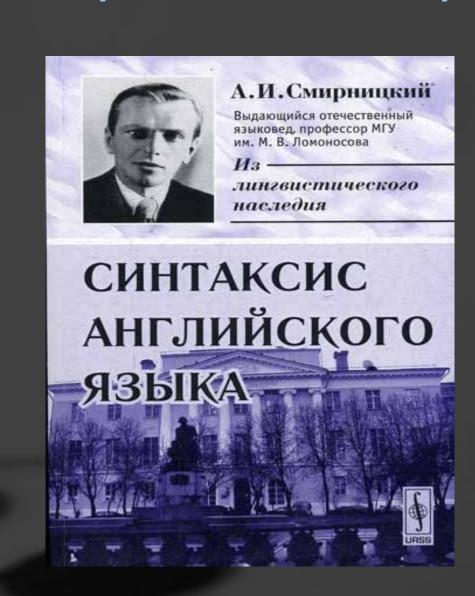
• A tailor guarantees you a perfect fit

- Waiter!
- Yes,
- What is this?
- It is a been soup.
- I don't care what it's been, I need to know what is it now

#### Classification

- Homonyms proper (a bank a bank)
- Homophones ( piece-peace )
- Homographs (to lead a lead )

# Classification by A.I. Smirnitsky



## Classification by Pr. Smirnitsky

- 1) Full homonyms
- 2) Partial homonyms
- 2.1. Simple lexico-grammatical partial homonyms
- To found found (Participle II to find)
- 2.2. Complex lexico-grammatical partial homonyms
- Rose , a noun rose (Past Indef.)
- 2.3. Partial lexical homonyms
- To lie (lay, lain)
- To lie (lied,lied)

# End of lecture 7 Thank you for your attention!