You Think English Is Easy???

Can you read these right the first time?

The bandage was wound around the wound.

The farm was used to **produce produce**.

The dump was so full that it had to **refuse** more **refuse**.

We must **polish** the **Polish** furniture.

He could **lead** if he would get the **lead** out.

The soldier decided to **desert** his dessert in the **desert**.

Since there is no time like the **present**, he thought it was time to **present** the **present**.

A bass was painted on the head of the bass drum.

When shot at, the **dove dove** into the bushes.

I did not **object** to the **object**.

The insurance was invalid for the invalid.

There was a **row** among the oarsmen about how to **row**.

They were too **close** to the door to **close** it.

The buck **does** funny things when the **does** are present.

A seamstress and a **sewer** fell down into a **sewer** line.

To help with planting, the farmer taught his sow to sow.

The **wind** was too strong to **wind** the sail.

Upon seeing the **tear** in the painting, I shed a **tear**.

I had to **subject** the **subject** to a series of tests.

How can I **intimate** this to my most **intimate** friend?

**Let's face it, English is a crazy language.** There is no egg in eggplant, nor ham in hamburger; neither apple nor pine in pineapple. English muffins weren't invented in England nor French fries in France. Sweetmeats are candies while sweetbreads, which aren't sweet, are meat.

We take English for granted, but if we explore its paradoxes, we find that quicksand can work slowly, boxing rings are square and a guinea pig is neither from Guinea nor is it a pig.

And why is it that **writers write but fingers don't fing**, grocers don't groce and hammers don't ham? If the plural of tooth is teeth, why isn't the plural of booth, beeth? One goose, 2 geese. So one moose, 2 meese? One index, 2 indices? If teachers **taught**, why didn't preachers **praught**? Doesn't it seem crazy that you can make amends but not one amend? If you have a bunch of odds and ends and get rid of all but one of them, what do you call it?

Sometimes I think all the English speakers should be committed to an asylum for the verbally insane. In what language do people **recite at a play** and **play at a recital**, **ship by truck and send cargo by ship**, have noses that run and feet that smell?

How can a **slim chance** and a **fat chance** be the same, while a **wise man** and a **wise guy** are opposites? You have to marvel at the unique lunacy of a language in which **your house can burn up** as it burns down, in which you **fill in a form by filling it out**, and in which an **alarm goes off by going on**.

English was invented by people, not computers, and it reflects the creativity of the human race, which, of course, is not a race at all. That is why, when the stars are out, they are visible, but when the lights are out, they are invisible.

PS. - Why doesn't **Buick** rhyme with **quick**?

## You lovers of the English language might enjoy this:

There is a two-letter word that perhaps has more meanings than any other two-letter word, and that is <u>UP</u>.

It's easy to understand <u>UP</u>, meaning toward the sky or toward the top of the list, but when we awaken in the morning, why do we wake <u>UP</u>? At a meeting, why does a topic come <u>UP</u>? Why do we speak <u>UP</u> and why are the officers <u>UP</u> for election and why is it <u>UP</u> to the secretary to write <u>UP</u> a report?

We call <u>UP</u> our friends. We use something to brighten <u>UP</u> a room, polish <u>UP</u> the silver, warm <u>UP</u> the leftovers, and clean <u>UP</u> the kitchen. We lock <u>UP</u> the house and some guys fix <u>UP</u> the old car. At other times the little word has real special meaning. People stir <u>UP</u> trouble, line <u>UP</u> for tickets, work <u>UP</u> an appetite, and think <u>UP</u> excuses. To be dressed is one thing but to be dressed <u>UP</u> is special.

And this <u>UP</u> is confusing: A drain must be opened <u>UP</u> because it is stopped <u>UP</u>. We open <u>UP</u> a store in the morning but we close it <u>UP</u> at night.

When it threatens to rain, we say it is clouding <u>UP</u>. When the sun comes out we say it is clearing UP

When it rains, it wets the earth and often messes things <u>UP</u> When it doesn't rain for awhile, things dry UP

We seem to be pretty mixed <u>UP</u> about <u>UP</u>! To be knowledgeable about the proper uses of <u>UP</u>, look the word <u>UP</u> in the dictionary. In a desk-sized dictionary, it takes <u>UP</u> almost 1/4th of the page and can add <u>UP</u> to about thirty definitions. If you are <u>UP</u> to it, you might try building <u>UP</u> a list of the many ways <u>UP</u> is used. It will take <u>UP</u> a lot of your time, but if you don't give <u>UP</u>, you may wind <u>UP</u> with a hundred or more.

We could go on, but I'll wrap it <u>UP</u>, for now my time is <u>UP</u>; so: Time to shut <u>UP</u>!