

- ☺: ○ ⊙ The Humorous Tire Family, etc.

Long ago I came up with "entire" because of its similarity to "whole". I suppose would be clearest for car tire, but is fine if the context makes it clear that car tire rather than "entire" is meant. (Similarly I would use just "ball" in the right context.) Then the other day I came upon the word "attire" and decided it would not only be humorous but efficient to use the "tire" pun for it: (clothes) - the word for "clothing" that has "tire" in it. How else would I make a clear id for this relatively rarely used word?

I could go ahead and use for any word with "tire" in it:

entire, tired, retire (rest), or tireless.

What are some other words with "tire" in them?

Anyway, thus I have fun with ids. Puns are fun + in ids, sometimes efficient. This morning while transcribing I made for "henlet" - a town that has "han" in it. It was the obvious thing to do. Why is a pun humorous? Because it evokes a metaphor that is actually entirely unrelated in meaning but only in sound, so the redundant + wrong semantic charge must be dissipated a snort or a laugh. (Arthur Koestler's explanation of this in The Act of Creation is very good!)

As usual I will not provide explanatory notes unless someone asks for them. Why throw pearls before the uninterested?

I will, tho, explain "pun": I didn't have an id for "pun" but now, thanks to my ideographic analysis, I have a much clearer grasp of what a pun is.

pun: same name Δ metaphor

Δ metaphor is an abbreviated id. It could be $\Delta \Delta$ showing a source + target domains (I use $\Delta \Delta$ - field instead of domain) but Δ is adequate to show that one semantic field is applied to something else.