

1. Hyponymy: In linguistics, hyponymy refers to a relationship where one word (the hyponym) is a type of another word (the hypernym). For example, "rose" is a hyponym of "flower" because a rose is a type of flower.

2. Homophony: Homophony refers to words that sound the same but have different meanings. For example, "write" and "right" are homophones because they sound the same but have different meanings.

3. Antonymy: Antonymy is the relationship between words with opposite meanings. For example, "hot" and "cold" are antonyms because they have opposite meanings.

4. Synonymy: Synonymy refers to words that have similar meanings. For example, "happy" and "joyful" are synonyms because they have similar meanings.

5. Polysemy: Polysemy refers to words that have multiple meanings. For example, "bank" can refer to the side of a river or a financial institution.

6. Homonymy: Homonymy refers to words that are spelled and pronounced the same but have different meanings. For example, "bat" can refer to a flying mammal or a piece of sports equipment.

7. Homography: Homography refers to words that are spelled the same but have different meanings and may or may not be pronounced the same. For example, "lead" can refer to the metal or to being in charge ("to lead").

8. Homonyms: Homonyms are words that are spelled and pronounced the same but have different meanings. For example, "bat" can refer to a flying mammal or a piece of sports equipment.