



# Send

There are three general themes among the various definitions of the word *send*: going, delivering, and emitting. Students may encounter all of these definitions in the texts they read. They may read a story about a parent who sends his or her child to school by force because the child does not want to go. Or a student may read a story about a teacher who sends a student home with the class pet. In these cases, *send* refers to the child going to school or going home with the class pet.

Many definitions of *send* articulate the nuances of delivering something. Different definitions convey the delivery of a message, action, or object whether by person or some other means (like through the mail). A student may read a story where a person has sent a message to another person or maybe the person receives a package sent from their grandparents in the mail. These are example of the word *send* relating to the theme of delivery.

*Send* as in to emit may be encountered in stories with loud noises. For example, the girl sends out a cry for help or the dog sends a loud bark through the house.

## Follow Up

- What kinds of things do we send via delivery?
- What other things might we send, or emit, in addition to sound? (HINT: think of other senses- i.e. send a shiver down my spin.)

## The Spanish Connection

The word *send* is Germanic in origin and is related to the Old English word *sendan*, the Dutch word *zenden*, and the Low German word *senden*. *Send* does not have a Spanish cognate, but many synonyms of *send* do. For example, a synonym for the definition of *send* “as in to emit or discharge” is the word *emit*. The Spanish cognate of *emit* is *emitir*.

## Word Changes

The past tense of *send* is the word *sent*, an irregular verb. This may challenge beginning or struggling readers, but providing definitions and examples of when each word is to be used will be helpful.

*Resent* is a homograph. *Resent* can mean to have sent something, or it can mean to be angry or upset. The main difference is that *resent*—simple past tense and past participle of send—is pronounced as [ree-sent]. Whereas *resent*—to be angry or upset—is pronounced as [ri-zent].



# Send



## Send as in to order or force to go (v)

- consign
- issue
- assign
- dismiss
- direct
- compel
- drive
- impel

## Send as in to deliver to a particular position (v)

- deliver
- drop
- drive
- project
- shoot

## Send as in to emit or discharge (sound, heat) (v)

- emit
- radiate
- discharge
- utter

## Send as in to dispatch a communication message (v)

- relay
- dispatch
- broadcast
- communication
- transmit
  - wire
- present
- issue

## Send as in to cause something to go to a new destination (v)

- ship
- mail
- transport

## Send as in to dispatch someone on an errand, dispatch a messenger (v)

- dispatch
- assign

## COMMON PHRASES

- Send for
- Send away
- Send back
- Send greetings
- Send in
- Send around for
- Return to sender

## IDIOMS

- Send packing
- Send round
- Send flying
- Send in the boys

## SPANISH CONNECTIONS

- to transport / transportar
- to consign / consignar
- to assign / asignar
- to emit / emitir
- to dispatch / despachar
- communication / la comunicación
- to transmit / transmitir



# Send



**Send as in to order or force to go (v)**

**Send as in to deliver to a particular position (v)**

**Send as in to emit or discharge (sound, heat) (v)**

**Send as in to dispatch a communication message (v)**

**Send as in to cause something to go to a new destination (v)**

**Send as in to dispatch someone on an errand, dispatch a messenger (v)**

**Send**

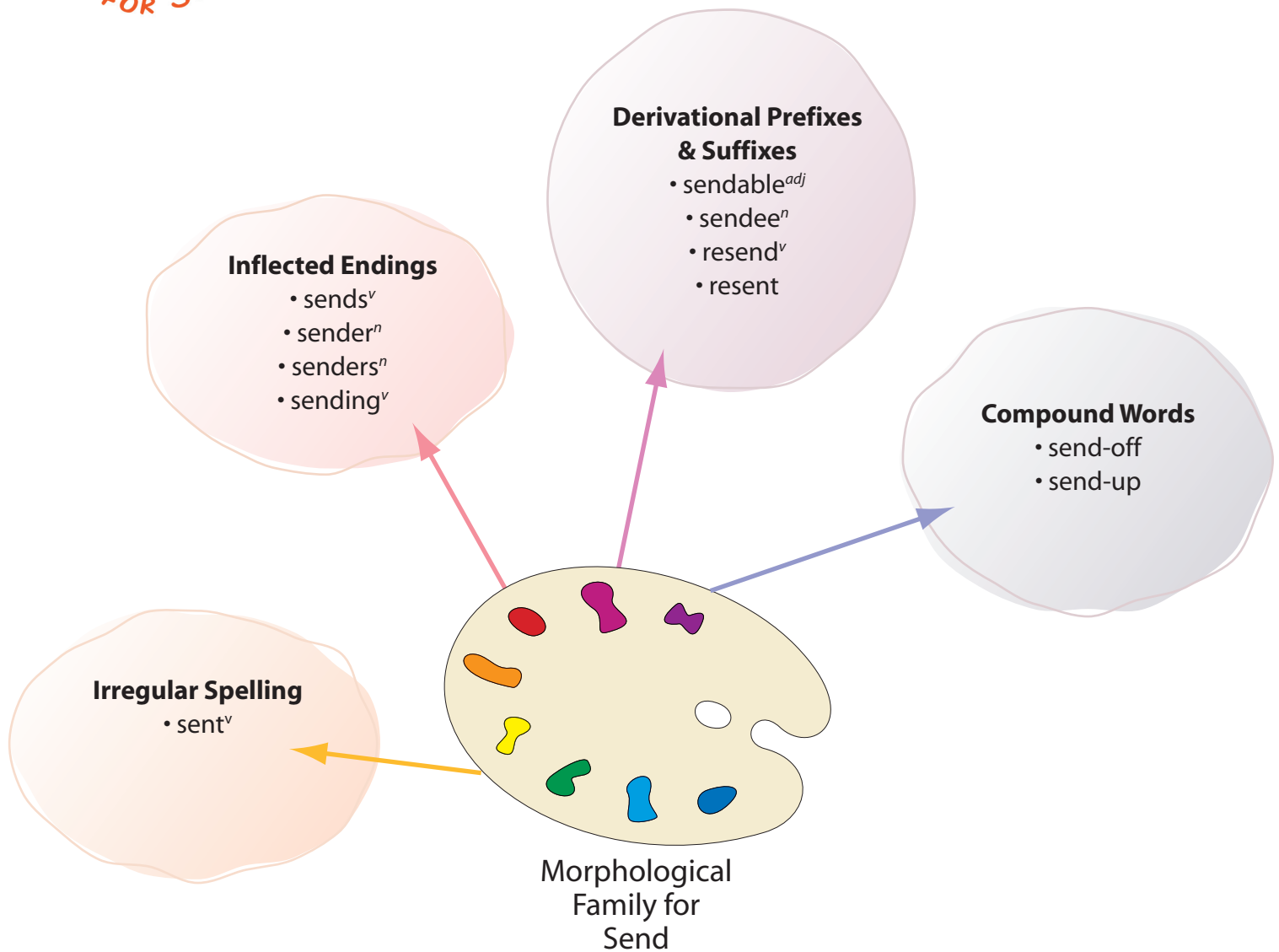
**COMMON PHRASES**

**SPANISH CONNECTIONS**

**IDIOMS**



# Send



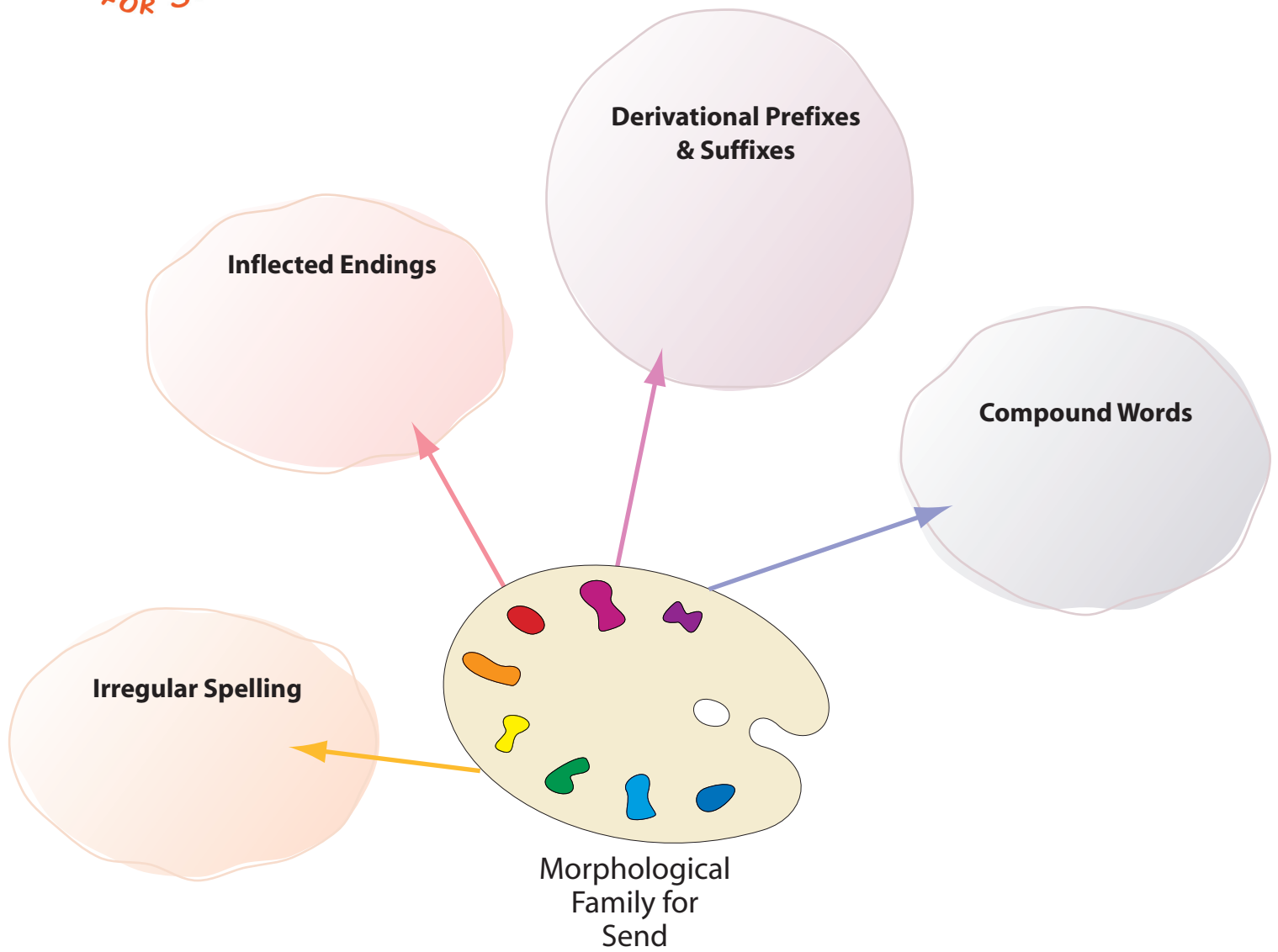
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<sup>n</sup> Send used as a noun

<sup>v</sup> Send used as a verb



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