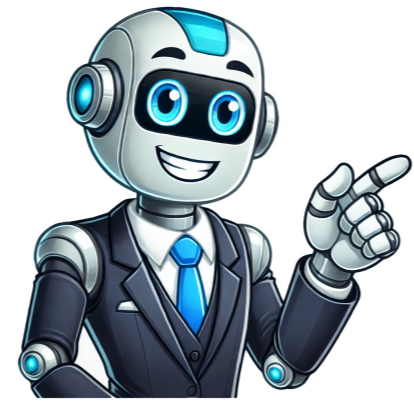


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the utilization of computersHe put his knowledge to good useThe function of an auger is to bore holesBallet is beautiful but what use is it? (economics) the utilization of economic goods to satisfy needs or in manufacturing; The consumption of energy has increased steadily(law) the exercise of the legal right to enjoy the benefits of owning property;We were given the use of his boatExercising shrewd or dubious influence especially for one's own advantage;His manipulation of his friends was scandalous;I into service; makes work or employ (something) for a particular purpose or for its inherent or natural purpose;We only use Spanish at home! can't make use of this toolApply a magnetic field hereThis thinking was applied to many projectsHow do you utilize this tool?I apply this rule to get good results!Use the plastic bags to store the food!He doesn't know how to use a computerTake or consume (regularly or habitually);Seek or achieve an end by using to one's advantage;She uses her influential friends to get jobsThe president's wife used her good connectionsThe legislature expended its time on school questionsUse care when going down the stairsPractice non-violent resistanceHabitually do something (use only in the past tense);She used to call her mother every week but now she calls only occasionallyI used to get sick when I ate in that dining hallThey used to vacation in the BahamasThe act of employing something for a purpose.The use of seat belts saves lives.A particular service or advantage gained from something.Theres no use for such a device in our office.Yes, "uses", "uses" is the third person singular present tense of the verb "use.""Uses" is for multiple applications (noun) or third person singular (verb). "Use" is for singular application (noun) or general action (verb).Yes, "use" is pronounced with a 'z' sound, while "use" has an 's' sound when a noun and a 'z' sound when a verb.It's usually uncountable.No, "use" as a noun is uncountable and does not have a plural form.She uses her phone to take notes.I use a planner to organize my day.The tool has several uses, such as cutting and grinding.As a verb, "uses" is present tense; the past tense is "used."Yes, "to use" is the infinitive form.His use of natural light in photography is innovative.No, as a noun it is always plural; as a verb, its singular third person.It means its ineffective or serves no purpose.Reborn vs. RebirthImplosion vs. ExplosionTayyaba Rehman is a distinguished writer, currently serving as a primary contributor to askdifference.com. As a researcher in semantics and etymology, Tayyaba's passion for the complexity of languages and their distinctions has found a perfect home on the platform. Tayyaba delves into the intricacies of language, distinguishing between commonly confused words and phrases, thereby providing clarity for readers worldwide. 1 [+ object] : to do something with (an object, machine, person, method, etc.) in order to accomplish a task, do an activity, etc. I need to use the phone when you're done. The machine is easy to use. After the accident, she could no longer use her legs. We use only organic fertilizers on our farm. They make paper using traditional Japanese methods. He used his time there well/wisely. Don't use that kind of language with me! [=don't talk to me in that way] Will you use [=hire, employ] a contractor or oversee the construction of the house yourself? Which accountant/bank do you use? Maybe if we use our heads [=think carefully], we can figure this out. [+ more examples [-] hide examples [+]] Example sentences [-] Hide examples often followed by to + verb Use this knife to cut the bread. More and more people are using the Internet to find/get information, often + for She used the money for college. often + as We use that room as an office. The word place can be used as a noun or verb. 2 [+ object] : to take (something) from a supply in order to function or to do a task a new kind of light bulb that uses very little electricity Did you use all the eggs? The car uses a lot of gas. often + up Did you use up all the eggs? 3 [+ object] used to say that something is needed or to ask if something is needed or wanted usually used with can or could Can you use this lamp? I don't want it anymore. The house could use [=it needs] a coat of paint. You look like you could use some sleep. [=you look like you need to sleep; you look tired] I sure could use some help. 4 a [+ object] : to eat, drink, etc., (something) regularly I don't use [=more commonly take] sugar in my tea. She stopped using alcohol/drugs a year ago. b [no object] informal : to take illegal drugs regularly How long has he been using? 5 [+ object] a : to treat (someone) well in order to get something for yourself I realized that she was just using me (for my money). b : to treat (someone who is generous or helpful) unfairly I'd been driving them all over the place, and I was beginning to feel used. use up [phrasal verb] use up (something) or use (something) up : to take (all of something) from a supply She quickly used up (all of) her inheritance. Don't shower too long and use up (all) the hot water. see also Use 2 (above) This handout explains the most common uses of three kinds of punctuation: semicolons (;), colons (:), and dashes (-). After reading the handout, you will be better able to decide when to use these forms of punctuation in your own writing.SemicolonsThe semicolon looks like a comma with a period above it, and this can be a good way to remember what it does. A semicolon creates more separation between thoughts than a comma does but less than a period does. Here are the two most common uses of the semicolon:1. To help separate items in a list, when some of those items already contain commas.Lets look at an example, as that is the easiest way to understand this use of the semicolon. Suppose I want to list three items that I bought at the grocery store:applesgrapespearsIn a sentence, I would separate these items with commas:I bought apples, grapes, and pears.Now suppose that the three items I want to list are described in phrases that already contain some commas:shiny, ripe applesmall, sweet, juicy grapesfirm pearsIf I use commas to separate these items, my sentence looks like this:I bought shiny, ripe apples, small, sweet, juicy grapes, and firm pears.That middle part is a bit confusing!t doesnt give the reader many visual cues about how many items are in the list, or about which words should be grouped together. Here is where the semicolon can help. The commas between items can be bumped up a notch and turned into semicolons, so that readers can easily tell how many items are in the list and which words go together:I bought shiny, ripe apples; small, sweet, juicy grapes; and firm pears.2. To join two sentences.An independent clause is a group of words that can stand on its own (independently)!t is a complete sentence. Semicolons can be used between two independent clauses. The semicolon keeps the clauses somewhat separate, like a period would do, so we can easily tell which ideas belong to which clause. But it also suggests that there may be a close relationship between the two clausescloser than you would expect if there were a period between them. Lets look at a few examples. Here are a few fine independent clauses, standing on their own as complete sentences:I went to the grocery store today. I bought a ton of fruit. Apples, grapes, and pears were on sale.Nowwhere could semicolons fit in here? They could be used to join two (but not all three) of the independent clauses together. So either of these pairs of sentences would be okay:I went to the grocery store today. I bought a ton of fruit. Apples, grapes, and pears were all on sale.ORI went to the grocery store today. I bought a ton of fruit, apples, grapes, and pears were all on sale.I could NOT do this:I went to the grocery store today; I bought a ton of fruit; apples, grapes, and pears were all on sale.But why would I want to use a semicolon here, anyway? One reason might have to do with style; the three short sentences sound kind of choppy or abrupt. A stronger reason might be if I wanted to emphasize a relationship between two of the sentences. If I connect I bought a ton of fruit and Apples, grapes, and pears were all on sale more closely, readers may realize that the reason why I bought so much fruit is that there was a great sale on it.ColonsColons follow independent clauses (clauses that could stand alone as sentences) and can be used to present an explanation, draw attention to something, or join ideas together.Common uses of colons1. To announce, introduce, or direct attention to a list, a noun or noun phrase, a quotation, or an example/explanation. You can use a colon to draw attention to many things in your writing. The categories listed below often overlap, so dont worry too much about whether your intended use of the colon fits one category perfectly.Lists/series example:We covered many of the fundamentals in our writing class: grammar, punctuation, style, and voice.Noun/noun phrase example:My roommate gave me the things I needed most: companionship and quiet.Quotation example:Shakespeare said it best: To thine own self be true.Example/explanation example:Many graduate students discover that there is a dark side to academia: late nights, high stress, and a crippling addiction to caffeinated beverages.2. To join sentences. You can use a colon to connect two sentences when the second sentence summarizes, sharpens, or explains the first. Both sentences should be complete, and their content should be very closely related. Note that if you use colons this way too often, it can break up the flow of your writing. So dont get carried away with your colons!Example: Life is like a puzzle: half the fun is in trying to work it out.3. To express time, in titles, and as part of other writing conventions. Colons appear in several standard or conventional places in writing. Here are a few examples:With numbers. Colons are used to separate units of time (4:45:00 expresses four hours, forty-five minutes, and zero seconds), ratios (2:1), and Bible verses and chapters (Matthew 2:24).In bibliography entries. Many citation styles use a colon to separate information in bibliography entries.Example: Kurlansky, M. (2002). Salt: A world history. New York, NY: Walker and Co.With subtitles. Colons are used to separate titles from subtitles.Example: Everest: The Last FrontierAfter the salutation in a formal business letter. A colon can be used immediately after the greeting in a formal letter (less-formal letters tend to use a comma in this location).Example: To Whom It May Concern: Please accept my application for the position advertised in the News and Observer.Common colon mistakes1. Using a colon between a verb and its object or complementExample (incorrect):The very best peaches are: those that are grown in the great state of Georgia.To correct this, simply remove the colon.2. Using a colon between a preposition and its objectExample (incorrect): My favorite cake is made of: carrots, flour, butter, eggs, and cream cheese icing.To correct this, simply remove the colon.3. Using a colon after such as, including, especially, and similar phrases. This violates the rule that the material preceding the colon must be a complete thought. Look, for example, at the following sentence:Example (incorrect): There are many different types of paper, including: college ruled, wide ruled, and plain copy paper.You can see that There are many different types of paper, including is not a complete sentence. The colon should simply be removed.How to check for mistakesAsk yourself a question: does the material preceding the colon stand on its own? One way to tell if the colon has been properly used is to look only at the words that come in front of the colon. Do they make a complete thought? If not, you may be using the colon improperly. Check above to see if you have made one of the most common mistakes.Should you capitalize the first letter after a colon?Different citation styles (such as MLA, APA, Chicago, and AMA) have slightly different rules regarding whether to capitalize the first letter after a colon. If it is important that you follow one of these styles precisely, be sure to use the appropriate manual to look up the rule.Heres our suggestion: generally, the first word following the colon should be lower-cased if the words after the colon form a dependent clause (that is, if they could not stand on their own as a complete sentence). If the following phrase is a complete (independent) clause, you may choose to capitalize it or not. Whichever approach you choose, be sure to be consistent throughout your paper.Example with an independent clause, showing two different approaches to capitalization:The commercials had one message: The geeks shall inherit the earth. (correct)The commercials had one message: the geeks shall inherit the earth. (correct)Example with a dependent clause (which is not capitalized):There are three perfect times to smile: when Im with friends, when Im alone, and when Im with my dog. (correct)DashesThe first thing to know when talking about dashes is that they are almost never required by the laws of grammar and punctuation. Overusing dashes can break up the flow of your writing, making it choppy or even difficult to follow, so dont overdo it.Its also important to distinguish between dashes and hyphens. Hyphens are shorter lines (-); they are most often used to show connections between words that are working as a unit (for example, you might see adjectives like well-intentioned) or to spell certain words (like e-mail).With that background information in mind, lets take a look at some ways to put dashes to work in your writing. 1. To set off material for emphasis. Think of dashes as the opposite of parentheses. Where parentheses indicate that the reader should put less emphasis on the enclosed material, dashes indicate that the reader should pay more attention to the material between the dashes. Dashes add dramaparentheses whisper. Dashes can be used for emphasis in several ways:A single dash can emphasize material at the beginning or end of a sentence.Example: After eighty years of dreaming, the elderly man realized it was time to finally revisit the land of his youthIreland.Example: The Officea harmless television program or a dangerously subversive guide to delinquency in the workplace?Two dashes can emphasize material in the middle of a sentence. Some style and grammar guides even permit you to write a complete sentence within the dashes.Example: Everything I saw in my new neighborhoodfrom the graceful elm trees to the stately brick buildingsreminded me of my alma mater.Example (complete sentence): The studentsthey were each over the age of eighteenlived up in the streets to vote for the presidential candidates.Two dashes can emphasize a modifier. Words or phrases that describe a noun can be set off with dashes if you wish to emphasize them.Example: The fairgroundscold and wet in the October rainwere deserted.Example: Nettieher chin held highwalked out into the storm.2. To indicate sentence introductions or conclusions. You can sometimes use a dash to help readers see that certain words are meant as an introduction or conclusion to your sentence.Example: Books, paper, pencilsmany students lacked even the simplest tools for learning in nineteenth-century America.Example: To improve their health, Americans should critically examine the foods that they eatfast food, fatty fried foods, junk food, and sugary snacks.3. To mark bonus phrases. Phrases that add information or clarify but are not necessary to the meaning of a sentence are ordinarily set off with commas. But when the phrase itself already contains one or more commas, dashes can help readers understand the sentence.Slightly confusing example with commas: Even the simplest tasks, washing, dressing, and going to work, were nearly impossible after I broke my leg.Better example with dashes: Even the simplest taskswashing, dressing, and going to work, were nearly impossible after I broke my leg.4. To break up dialogue. In written dialogue, if a speaker suddenly or abruptly stops speaking, hesitates in speech, or is cut off by another speaker, a dash can indicate the pause or interruption.Example: I dont know what youre talking about, denied the politician.Example: Mimi began to explain herself, saying, I was thinking I dont care what you were thinking, Rodolpho interrupted.We hope that this handout has helped you better understand colons, semicolons, and dashes! For more information about punctuation, be sure to check out our handout on commas. This work is licensed under CC BY-NC-ND 4.0.You may reproduce it for non-commercial use if you use the entire handout and attribute the source: The Writing Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel HillMake a Gift to employ for some purpose; put into service; make use of.to avail oneself of; apply to one's own purposes; to expose; to spend; to consume in use.We have used the money provided to treat or behave toward.He did not use his employees with much consideration.to take unfair advantage of; exploit.to use people to gain one's own ends; to drink, smoke, or ingest habitually to habituate or accustom.Synonyms: inure, familiarizeArchaic to practice habitually or customarily; make a practice of to be accustomed or customarily found (used with an infinitive expressed or understood, and, except in archaic use, now only in the past).Archaic to resort, stay, or dwell customarily.the act of employing, using, or putting into service.the state of being employed or used.Synonyms: exercise, application, utilization, employmentan instance or way of employing or using something.proper use of the tool; the painter's use of color.a way of being employed or used; a purpose for which something is used.He was of temporary use. The instrument has different uses.the power, right, or privilege of employing or using something.to lose the use of the right eye; to be denied the use of a library card.service or advantage in or for being employed or used; utility or usefulness.help; profit; resulting good.What's the use of pursuing the matter?occasion or need, as for something to be employed or used.Would you have any use for another calendar?continued, habitual, or customary employment or practice; custom.to follow the prevailing use of such occasions.Law.the enjoyment of property, as by the employment, occupation, or exercise of it.the benefit or profit of lands and tenements in the possession of another who simply holds them for the beneficiary.the equitable ownership of land to which the legal title is in another's name.Liturgy.the distinctive form of ritual or of any liturgical observance used in a particular church, diocese, community, etc.usual or customary experience to consume entirely.to exhaust of vigor or usefulness; finish.By the end of the war he felt used up and sick of life.to put into service or action; employ for a given purpose;to use a spoon to stir withto make a practice or habit of employing; exerciseto behave towards;to behave towards in a particular way for one's own end;to consume, expend, or exhaustthe engine uses very little oil;to partake of (alcoholic drink, drugs, etc) or smoke (tobacco, marijuana, etc)Collins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979. 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012The act of using or the state of being used;the carpet wore out through constant use;the ability, right, or permission to use;the occasion to use; needI have no use for this paper;an instance or manner of using;usefulness; advantage;it is of no use to complain;custom: practice; habit;long use has inured him to it;the purpose for which something is used; endChristianity a distinctive form of liturgical or ritual observance, esp one that is traditional in a Church or group of Churches;the enjoyment of property, land, etc, by occupation or by deriving revenue or other benefit from it;law the beneficial enjoyment of property the legal title to which is held by another person as trustee;an archaic word for trustphilosophy logic linguistics the occurrence of an expression in such a context that it performs its own linguistic function rather than being itself referred to. In " Fido " refers to Fido, the name Fido is 'used' only on the second occurrence, first being mentioned Compare mention See also material modeto have no need ofto have a contemptuous dislike for;to employ; useto exploit (a person)Collins English Dictionary Complete & Unabridged 2012 Digital Edition William Collins Sons & Co. Ltd. 1979, 1986 HarperCollins Publishers 1998, 2000, 2003, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2009, 2012multiuse adjective;nonuse noun;nonusing adjective;reuse verb;verb;use (used with object)Origin of use1First recorded in 11751225; (verb) Middle English user, from Old French user, from Latin sus, past participle of t to use; (noun) Middle English, from Old French, from Latin sus act of using a thing, application, employment, equivalent to t-, stem of t to use + -tus suffix of verbal action, with t becoming sOrigin of use1C13; from Old French user to use, from Latin sus having used, from t to use;idiom;put to use, to apply; employ to advantage.What a shame that no one has put that old deserted mansion to use!of no use, of no advantage or help; Also no use.It's of no use to look for that missing earring. It's no use asking her to do.make use of, to use for one's own purposes; employ.Charitable organizations will make use of your old furniture and clothing,have no use for, to have no occasion or need for;.She appears to have no use for the city. to refuse to tolerate; discount.He had no use for his brother. to have a distaste for; dislike.He has no use for dictators.have no use formake use of;no use;put to good use;to use;Examples have not been reviewed."This sets off a vicious cycle: rising temperatures lead to greater energy use, which fuels more emissions and further warming." she added.It is a remarkable change in attitudes, given people used to look down on traditional crops as inferior - not realising they were often more resistant to diseases and pests, meaning they can be grown organically. Some live modern lifestyles, while conservative groups lead simpler lives, limiting the use of technology and relying on modern medicine only when necessary.He has adjusted, as far as using his whole pitch mix more, Roberts continued.In his Sidetracked interview, the singer talked about the importance of using music to spread positivity and speak truth to power.What is another way to say use?to use something is to employ it for some purpose or to put it into service. How is use different from utilize? Find out on TheSaurus.com.Definitions and idiom definitions from Dictionary.com Unabridged, based on the Random House Unabridged Dictionary, Random House, Inc. 2023Idioms from The American Heritage Idioms Dictionary copyright 2002, 2001, 1995 by Houghton Mifflin Harcourt Publishing Company. 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