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Homographs are words that share the same written form but have different meanings. They can also differ in pronunciation, which can sometimes lead to confusion. We encounter them quite often in the English language. For example, when we read the word lead, its not immediately clear if its a verb signifying to guide, or if its a noun denoting the
metal. Context is crucial in understanding which meaning is intended. We know that the richness of the English language partly comes from its vast vocabulary and various exceptions to the rules. Homographs add another layer of complexity, testing our language skills and comprehension. Homographs arent just academic curiosities; they play an
important role in our day-to-day communication. They challenge us to pay closer attention to the words we use and how we interpret them. Homograph? Homogr
confusion due to their dual nature but are fascinating elements of the English language. We encounter homographs regularly as they are an integral part of the English language. We encounter homographs regularly as they are an integral part of the English language. They share the same spelling but can differ in origin, meaning, and even pronunciation. When pronounced differently, they typically differ in syllable stress, which impacts
the words meaning. This characteristic can usually be discerned from the context in which the word is used. PinHomograph Examples Created by 7ESLRelated: Commonly Confused Homographs Examples Created By 7ESLRelated By 7E
species of fish(bayss) a low deep voice (or low register musical instrument) Example: After catching the bass from the river, Joe mimicked the fish talking in a deep bass voice. Bow(boh) a device used with an arrow; a curved shape; a type of knot(b ow) the front of a ship; the polite gesture of bending at the waistExample: After shooting a bullere with
his bow, the archer made a grand bow to the audience. Close(klohz) to make shut(klohs) being nearby Example: As she left the house to go to the store close to the house to go to the store close and lock the front door. PinHomographs List Created by 7ESLEntrance (ENtrance) an entryway; act of entering (enTRANCE) filled with wonder or
delightExample: The museum display will entrance the visitors the moment they come through the entrance. Lead(led) a type of metal(leed) to start in frontExample: I object to being given this object! Sewer(soo er) a drain for
wastea person who sews (this definition also applies to someone who scatters seeds) Example: The sewer tripped and dropped their needlework into the sewer. Wind(wind) the moving of air(wine d) to twist or wrap around Example: The wind blew softly as we watched the river wind its way through the valley. Wound (woond) an injury (wownd) past
tense of wind (to wrap) Example: The wound was caused by the rope wound too tightly. PinCommon Homographs Created by 7ESLList of Homographs Cr
highlight the diversity of our language. Lets explore some together: Lead(to guide) /Lead(a metal)Bow(part of a ship) /Bow(a ribbon)Tear(result of crying) /Tear(to rip)Object(thing) /Object(to oppose)Row(a line) /Row(a quarrel)Sow(verb to plant seeds) /Sow(noun a female pig)These words can be quite tricky because we must rely on context to
understand the intended meaning. When we read or hear them, we pay close attention to the surrounding words to grasp which concept is being discussed. Additionally, some of our words have a change in pronunciation which helps us distinguish between the meanings during conversation: Read(present /ri/) /Read(past /red/)Lead(to guide /li/)
/Lead(metal /led/)Bass(instrument /bes/) /Bass(fish /bs/)Spotting homographs can be an entertaining linguistic exercise, and we encourage everyone to discover more examples in their everyday reading and listening. They add an interesting layer to our language, making it a fun puzzle for both writers and linguists alike. Pin English Homographs
Created by 7ESL In our exploration of homographs, we consider the subtle nuances in pronunciation and the distinct patterns of their spelling that make them a fascinating feature of language. Phonetic Variation Homographs are unique in that they are words which are spelled identically but have different pronunciations. For instance, the word lead
can be pronounced as /lid/ when it means to guide, but as /led/ when referring to the metal. This phonetic variation is central to the dual identity of homographs. Example 1:wind(/wand/ to twist or coil) vs.wind(/wnd/ moving air) Example 2:row(/ro/ a line of things) vs.row(/ra/ a quarrel) Such variations often emerge from the etymological origins of the
words, where one meaning might derive from an Old English root while another slips in from Old Norse, resulting in the same spelling of homographs is consistent, regardless of their meaning or pronunciation. This orthographic property is what characterizes
them and sets them apart from homophones and homonyms. Consistent Spelling Examples Homograph Pronunciation 1 Pronunciation 2 Meaning 1 tense of to read Through regular spelling but variable pronunciation,
homographs add a layer of complexity and richness to English, demanding careful context to elucidate their intended meaning. Homographs play a crucial role in language learning because they highlight the complexity of vocabulary and the importance of context. Homographs in Vocabulary Acquisition We often encounter words that look alike but
have different meanings, known as homographs. These words are valuable for expanding our vocabulary. For instance:Lead(to guide) |Lead(a metal)Bass(a type of fish) |Bass(a type
subtle differences in language that inform meaning. Challenges for Language Learners for us, language learners, homographs can present a unique set of challenges: Pronunciation: Wind(to turn) vs. Wind(airflow); learn to say these correctly through practice. Understanding context: Bow(to incline) vs. Bow(a tied ribbon); understand the setting to get the
meaning. We engage with complex language patterns when figuring out which meaning is applicable. This is essential in mastering the language. However, it demands patience and exposure to various contexts where homographs are used. Homographs and depth to literary works. They can enhance the reading experience
with their dual meanings and engage readers in a more interactive way. Literary Devices Homographs as puns: We often see homographs used in literature as a form of wordplay, where words that sound alike but have different meanings are juxtaposed for humorous or rhetorical effect. For example, Shakespeare was fond of using homographs to craft
puns in his plays. Lead(to guide) vs.lead(to guide) vs.lead(the metal) can be played upon in the context of leadership or heaviness in a dialogue. Homographs for thematic depth: Writers might also use homographs to introduce themes or duality in their storytelling. The wordtearcan refer to both the result of crying and to rip something, adding layers to a narrative
surrounding grief or conflict. Effect on Reading and Comprehension Challenge in reading: Homographs can create a unique challenge for readers, as they require us to use context clues to determine the correct meaning of a word in a text. Homograph Meaning 1 Meaning 2 bowa type of knot or tieto bend forwardwindto turn or twistmovement of
airEnrichment through interpretation: Homographs make reading more dynamic. We engage with the text to interpret meaning, which can enhance comprehension and retention. Basscould be a low, deep voice or a type of fish, prompting readers to analyze the text more critically. Through careful usage and context, homographs serve as valuable
literary devices that contribute to the sophistication and enjoyment of literary works. When we encounter homographs, our brains determine their meaning using the surrounding text for context and the specific neurological pathways associated with language processing. Contextual Interpretation and enjoyment of literary works. When we encounter homographs based on the words around
them. This contextual information is vital because homographs are spelled identically but have different meanings and sometimes different meanings and sometimes different pronunciations. For example, in the sentence I can't bear refers to enduring, not the animal. Sentence Context: Helps to distinguish between
meanings. Pronunciation: Can change depending on the meaning; context guides us. Neurological AspectsOur brains process homographs through complex cognitive functions. Research with imaging techniques like fMRI reveals that specific areas, such as the left inferior frontal gyrus, activate more when we encounter these words. Brain Regions
Involved: Left Inferior Frontal GyrusWernickes Area for comprehensionBrocas Area for productionBy understanding these processes, we can appreciate the astonishing ability of our brains to make sense of languages complexities. Homographs | PicturesPinList of Homographs Created by 7ESLPinCommon Homographs Examples Created by 7ESLPinCommon Homographs | PicturesPinList of Homographs 
7ESLPinList of English Homographs Created by 7ESLHomographs VideoLearn a list of homographs and can you provide examples? Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings and sometimes different
pronunciations. For example, lead (to guide) and lead (a metal). How do you use homographs in sentences? We use homographs based on context, which provides clues to their meaning and pronunciation. For instance, I will lead the way versus The pipes are made of lead. What are some common homographs suitable for students in Grade 3 to learn?
Grade 3 students can learn homographs like bat (the flying mammal and a piece of sports equipment), fair (equitable or a gathering), and bark (the sound a dog makes or the outer layer of a tree). How can one correctly pronounce homographs? We determine the correct pronunciation of homographs by examining their role in a sentence. For instance,
record (to capture) is often pronounced with an accent on the second syllable, while record (a vinyl disk) accentuates the first. Resources Related to Homographs Homophones List The English language is riddled with homographs words that are spelled the same way but differ in meaning and/or pronunciation or origin. As a matter of fact, riddle is one
of them: Theres the transitive verb, meaning to poke holes into something, and the noun, which refers to an enigma or a puzzle. Fortunately, telling these tricksters apart is easier than you might expect the words surrounding a homograph usually provide context clues, making it clear which meaning the writer intends to communicate. But there are
still things to watch out for: The word homograph is awfully similar to homograph? A homograph? A homograph (pronounced HAH-muh-graf) is a pair or group of words that have the
same spelling but differ in meaning and sometimes pronunciation or origin. The prefix homo-comes from the Greek word for writing; homographs are writtenspelledthe same way. Sometimes, these words sound different when spoken: bass: a musical instrument sometimes, they sound
the same:ring: jewelry worn on a finger ring: call someone on the phoneSometimes they look and sound identified at the beginning of this post are just such a case. The verb that means to pierce something with many holes or completely pervade something
 homonym begin with the same prefix, their meanings also overlap and are sometimes contested. Weve already seen that a homograph is a word that is spelled the same as another word but has a different meaning and may have a different pronunciation. A homophone (meaning same sound) is a word that is pronounced identically to another word but
 has a different meaning and may have a different spelling. The words bow (a bending of the body to show respect) and bow (the front of a boat) are both homographs because they are spelled and pronounced identically. The word bow (the front of a boat) are both homographs because they are spelled and pronounced identically.
 homonyms; none of them are homographs. Homograph examples (common homographs that are also homophonesband (group of people) / band (strap)bat (flying mammal) / bear (to carry)can (to be able) / can (metal food container)class (instructional course) / class (sophistication)crane (wading bird)
enchant)lead (soft, heavy metal) / lead (to head up)minute (sixty seconds) / minute (very small)object (to protest)Polish (from Poland) / produce (fruit and vegetables) / produce (fruit and vegetabl
of fluid from the eye) / tear (to rip)wind (movement of air) / wind (to turn something around something else)wound (injury that breaks the skin) / wound (past tense of wind)Homograph FAQsWhat is a homograph? A homograph is one of two or more words that are spelled the same but differ in meaning and may also differ in pronunciation or
origin. How are homographs different from homonym, a homonym is a word with the same spelling or sound but a different meaning. How are homographs different from homonym is a word with the same spelling or sound but a different meaning. How are homographs different from homonym is a word with the same spelling or sound but a different meaning from another word. A homograph is a type of homonym that has the same spelling or sound but a different meaning from another word.
Homophones are a type of homonym that is pronounced the same as another word, have a different meaning, whereas homographs are spelled the same as another word, have a different meaning, and may have a different meaning, whereas homographs are spelled the same as another word, have a different meaning, and may have a different meaning meani
meanings and usage. Learn what homographs are and tips for remembering them. English can be tricky, especially with words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. These words are called homographs. In this article, youll learn about 53 homographs are and tips for remembering them. English can be tricky, especially with words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. These words are called homographs. In this article, youll learn about 53 homographs are and tips for remembering them.
Homographs are words that share the same spelling but have different meanings. The pronunciation of homographs can vary, but not always. For example, lead can be pronounced as leed (to guide) or led (a type of metal). But, bark is pronounced the same whether referring to the sound a dog makes or the outer layer of a tree. Knowing these
variations helps you understand and use English more effectively. Understanding homographs improves your reading comprehension and vocabulary. It also helps you avoid confusion in both writing and speaking. By mastering these words, youll be more fluent and confident in English. Heres a comprehensive list of homographs with their meanings
and example sentences to help you grasp their usage. Address (noun): A location where someone lives. What is your home address? Address (verb): To speak to someone. She will address the audience. Attribute (noun): A quality or feature of something. Kindness is her best attribute. Attribute. (verb): To regard something as being caused by someone
or something. He attributes his success to hard work. Augment (verb): To increase or enhance. The company will augment its staff. Augment (noun): A musical term for a specific type of interval. The sound a dog makes. The dog will bark
loudly. Bass (noun): A type of fish. Bass (noun): A type of fish. Bass (noun): Low-frequency sound in music. The bas in that song is deep. Bat (noun): A flying nocturnal mammal. The bat flew out of the cave. Bat (noun): A flying nocturnal mammal. The bat flew out of the cave. Bat (noun): A flying nocturnal mammal.
or division. The cleft in the rock was deep. Cleft (adjective): Having a split or indent. Close (verb): To shut something. Close (noun): A panel or unit with
controls for a piece of equipment. He adjusted the settings on the gaming console (verb): To comfort someone during a time of grief or distress. She tried to console her friend after the loss. Content (noun): The subject matter of something. The content of the book is fascinating. Content (adjective): Satisfied. She felt content with her decision
She is a recent convert to Buddhism. Discontent (noun): Unhappiness or dissatisfaction. There was discontent among the workers. Discontent (adjective): Not satisfied. He was discontent with the results. Dove (noun): A type of bird. The dove flew gracefully. Dove (verb): Past tense of dive. Excuse (noun): A type of bird. There was discontent with the results. Dove (noun): A type of bird. The dove flew gracefully. Dove (verb): Past tense of dive. Excuse (noun): A type of bird. There was discontent with the results.
good excuse for being late. Excuse (verb): To forgive or pardon. Please excuse my mistake. Fair (adjective): Treating people equally without favoritism or discrimination. The judge made a fair decision. Fair (noun): A public event with games, rides, and shows. They went to the county fair last weekend. Intimate (adjective): Close or personal. They have
an intimate friendship. Intimate (verb): To suggest or hint at. He intimated that changes were coming. Invalid (noun): A person with a disability. The invalid used a wheelchair. Invalid (adjective): To guide or direct. She will lead the team to
victory. Lean (verb): To incline or bend from a vertical position. He leaned against the wall. Lean (adjective): Thin, with little fat. She prefers lean cuts of meat. Live (verb): To express possibility or permission. You may leave when youre ready. May (noun):
The fifth month of the year. Minute (adjective): Extremely small. The minute details are important. Miss (verb): To fail to hit, catch, or reach something. He missed the bus this morning. Miss (noun): A long
written story, usually fiction. She is reading a mystery novel. Novel (adjective): New or unusual in an interesting way. They came up with a novel solution to the problem. Object (verb): To protest or disapprove. Overlook (verb): To miss something. Dont overlook the
small details. Overlook (noun): A high place with a view. The hotel has a beautiful overlook. Park (noun): A large public green area for recreation. We had a picnic in the park. Park (verb): To bring a vehicle to a halt and leave it temporarily. He parked the car near the entrance. Pen (noun): An instrument for writing with ink. She signed the document
with a blue pen. Pen (noun): An enclosed area for keeping animals. The sheep are in the pen. Permit (noun): An official document allowing something. You need a permit to park here. Permit (verb): To show or introduce. He will present his
findings today. Produce (verb): To make or create something. The factory produces cars. Produce (noun): Fresh fruits and vegetables. She bought produce at the market. Project (noun): A planned piece of work. The project will be completed next week. Project (verb): To throw or cast forward. She will project her voice clearly. Read (verb): To look at
and understand written words. Read (past tense): The past tense of read. She read the book yesterday. Refuse (noun): Trash or garbage. The refuse was collected yesterday. Ring (noun): A circular band, typically made of metal, worn as jewelry. She wore a beautiful diamond ring. Ring
(verb): To make a sound like a bell. The phone will ring when someone calls. Row (noun): A line of things or people. They sat in the front row. Row (verb): To propel a boat with oars. We will row across the lake. Saw (noun): A line of things or people. They sat in the front row. Row (verb): To propel a boat with oars. We will row across the lake. Saw (noun): A tool used for cutting wood or other materials. He used a saw to cut the board. Saw (verb): Past tense of see. I saw a movie last
night. Sewer (noun): A pipe for waste. The city fixed the broken sewer. Sewer (noun): Someone who sews. The sewer made a beautiful dress. Skip (verb): To move along lightly, stepping from one foot to the other. The child skipped down the path. Skip (noun): An omission or missing part. There was a skip in the recording. Sow (verb): To plant seeds
She will sow the seeds in spring. Sow (noun): A female pig. The sow is feeding her piglets. Subject (noun): A gerson or thing that is being discussed or studied. Math is his favorite subject. Subject (noun): A gerson or thing that is being discussed or studied. Math is his favorite subject (noun): A gerson or thing that is being discussed or studied. Math is his favorite subject. Subject (noun): A gerson or thing that is being discussed or studied. Math is his favorite subject. Subject (noun): A gerson or thing that is being discussed or studied.
rolled down her cheek. Tear (verb): To rip or destroy by pulling apart. Be careful not to tear the paper. Tire (noun): A series of connected railway cars pulled by a locomotive. The train arrived at the station on time. Train (verb): To teach or
develop skills through practice. She trains every day for the marathon. Watch (noun): A small timepiece worn on the wrist. He checked the time on his watch. Watch (verb): To look at or observe attentively. They watched the sunset together. Well (adverb): To look at or observe attentively. They watched the sunset together. Well (noun): A small timepiece worn on the wrist. He checked the sunset together. Well (noun): A small timepiece worn on the wrist. He checked the sunset together.
drew water from the well. Wind (noun): The natural movement of air. The wind is blowing hard today. Wind (verb): Past tense of wind, meaning to twist or turn. He wound the string around the spool. Practice
regularly. Ask for Help: If your eunsure about the meaning of a homograph, dont hesitate to ask someone knowledgeable or consult a dictionary. Write Your Own Sentences: Practice writing sentences between homonyms, homophones, and
homographs can clarify many confusing aspects of English. Heres a simple guide to help you differentiate these terms: Definition: Homonyms can homophones, homographs, or both. Example: Kind. Kind (noun) means a type or category of
something. Kind (adjective) means being friendly, generous, or considerate. Definition: Homophones are words that are pronounced the same but have different spellings and meanings. Example: Flour is a baking ingredient. Flower is a blooming plant. Definition: Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different spellings and meanings.
meanings and sometimes different pronunciations. Example: Lead. Lead (noun) refers to a type of metal. Lead (verb) means to guide or direct. Sound the same or are spelled the same. Essentially, homonyms are words that are either
homophones or homographs. Spelling: Homophones have different spellings. Homographs have the same spelling. Understanding these definitions in mind as you read and write in English. Homographs are fascinating and challenging parts of the
English language. By understanding and practicing them, you enhance your English skills. Keep practicing, and soon youll find homographs to expand your vocabulary and improve your English use. Feel free to revisit this list whenever your
need a refresher. Happy learning! James Prior Founder of DoTEFL, James has been helping people teach English abroad and online since 2011. Hes traveled to over 30 countries, lived in 3, and taught English in Chile and online. James is passionate about helping others fulfill their own dreams through teaching and traveling abroad. By Beth Parent
Keep reading to learn more about homographs as well as several homographs have the same spelling and different meanings, but unlike homographs may also have different
pronunciations. For example, when you pronounce the word advocate with a short /a/ sound, it's a noun that means "to support or plead the case of another person." Now that you know how to find homographs, you'll see them
 everywhere! Check out these homograph examples that have two different meanings. HomographDefinitions Examples agape with surprise. attribute 1. (v.) to think of as belonging to or originating in some person, place or thing 2.
(n.) a characteristic or quality 1. He attributes his love for spicy food to his grandmother's cooking.2. Paul's sense of humor was his best attribute.axes meet.2. The lumberjack stored his axes in the shed.buffet1. (v.) to hit, punch or slap2. (n.) the plural of axis 2. (n.) the plural of 
serve food bar 1. The wind buffeted the old shack.2. You can have several helpings at the buffet.bustier1. (n.) a French word for an undergarment2. (adj.) more busty 1. She bought a lacy bustier something made her look bustier than she really was content
 with his life.2. This program includes inappropriate content.contract1. (n.) a written agreement 2. (v.) to get, acquire or incur1. We signed the final contract to buy our house.2. Maya contracted the flu from a child in her class.coordinates1. (v.) to organize or bring into order2. (n.) a set of numbers used to calculate a position1. The wedding planner
coordinates the entire day.2. You can graph the location's coordinates along the longitude and latitude lines.desert1. (n.) a condensed version of some information2. (v.) to change food in the
stomach into a form that can be absorbed by the body1. All the emails from the day are included in one single digest. (v.) to underestimate the significance of or give no credence to 1. The clothing store is offering an employee discount. (n.) a reduction in price 2. (v.) to underestimate the significance of or give no credence to 1. The clothing store is offering an employee discount. 2. Don't discount my skills
because I'm young.does1. (n.) more than one female deer2. (v.) present, third-person singular form of the verb do1. Look at the does and their fawns in the meadow.2. Does anyone know where my wallet is?entrance1 (n.) the place of entry2. (v.) to bewitch or delight1. Meet me at the entrance of the restaurant.2. Scarlett entrances everyone she
meets.evening1. (n.) late afternoon2. (v.) making more even1. Lets meet later this evening at dinner.2. Were evening out the skill levels on each team.frequent the art museum?incense1. (n.) a substance that produces a pleasant odor
when burned 2. (v.) to infuriate or make very angry 1. The room smelled of cinnamon and incense 2. It incenses me when you call me names minute to get there 2. The soil samples include minute traces of radiation moped 1. (v.) acted sad or gloomy in the past tense 2. (n.) a motorized
bicycle or scooter1. Martin moped all afternoon when he didnt get the job.2. A moped went speeding by as we crossed the street.proceeds 1. (v.) advances or continues on 2. (n.) money or profit gained 1. The population proceeds 1. (v.) advances or continues on 2. (n.) money or profit gained 1. The population proceeds 1. (v.) advances or continues on 2. (n.) money or profit gained 1. The population proceeds 1. (v.) advances or continues on 2. (n.) money or profit gained 1. The population proceeds 1. (v.) advances or continues on 2. (n.) money or profit gained 1. The population proceeds 1. (v.) advances or continues on 2. (n.) money or profit gained 1. The population proceeds 1. (v.) advances or continues on 2. (n.) money or profit gained 1. The population proceeds 1. (v.) advances or continues on 2. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 2. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 2. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues on 3. (n.) money or profit gained 1. (v.) advances or continues or continue
fresh fruits or vegetables1. The band has produced some great music over the years.2. We can buy fresh produce at the farmers market.putting1. (v.) placing something in a location (put)2. (v.) gently hitting a golf ball into the hole (putt)1. Im putting my laundry away.2. The golfers putting has gotten much better.refuse1. (v.) to reject or decline2. (n.)
garbage or trash1. She broke his heart when she refused his proposal.2. Please take the refuse out to the curb for the garbage truck.second1. (n.) 1/60 of a minute2. (adj.) the position after first1. We dont have a second to spare.2. Isaac was proud to come in second place.tear1. (v.) to rip2. (n.) a drop of water from the eye1. Tear the paper out of your
notebook and turn it in.2. Tears ran down her cheeks as she said goodbye.wind1. (v.) to turn in a circle2. (n.) moving air in the atmosphere1. Wind the clock so it shows the correct time.2. The wind a curl around her finger,2. The wound on
my ankle is starting to heal. Several of these homograph words are spelled the same in English but have different etymologies. For example, the word buffet that ends in a silent "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet, which means "stool." However, when buffet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet, which means "stool." However, when buffet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet, which means "stool." However, when buffet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has an audible "t" and means "to hit or strike" comes from the French bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to hit or strike the french bufet has a subject to h
the French verb bufeter with the same meaning. Sometimes homographs have more than two meanings. Some of these homographs have the same pronunciation as each other, but at least one in each group is pronounced differently. Homographs have the same pronunciation as each other, but at least one in each group is pronounced differently. Homographs have the same pronunciation as each other, but at least one in each group is pronounced differently.
deep voice or tone1. We caught a large bass this morning.2. The bass player is very talented.3. Henry's low bass voice startled me.bow1. (v.) to bend at the waist2. (n.) a piece of archery equipment4. (n.) the front of a boat1. I bowed to the king.2. Tie your shoelaces into a bow.3. The archer aligned his arrow on the bow.4. Go
stand at the bow if you're feeling seasick.compact1. (adj.) small2. (v.) to make small or firm3. (n.) a small mirror in my compact.compound1. (n.) a mixture made of two or more parts2. (n.) an enclosed area
with a building or group of buildings inside3. (v.) to add to or to make worse1. The pharmacist creates compound the problem.lead1. (v.) to go first with followers behind2. (n.) a type of metal3. (n.) a leash for a dog1. Who will lead the class while Im gone?
2. Lead can be very dangerous in drinking water. 3. Attach the lead to the dogs collar. object of the sentence comes after the verb. 3. I object to your argument that my
client is guilty.project1. (n.) a plan or proposal2. (v.) to throw or hurl forward3. (v.) to use light to form a shadow or image onto a surface1. The project needs and into the end zone.3. Project the slides onto the wall so we can all see them.number1. (n.) a numeral2.
(v.) to count in order3. (adj.) more numb1. The toddler knows his numbers from 1-10.2. Number these files in order that they were received.3. After the dentists second injection, the patients mouth felt much number.subject1. (adj.) under authority or control2. (v.) to expose someone to undesirable conditions3. (n.) a topic learned in school4. (n.) the
noun that performs the action in a sentence. This is just a small sample of all the homographs that exist. There are hundreds more just in English
not to mention the homographs that exist in other languages and the ones that exist between languages. Its easy to confuse homographs with homophones and homonyms. Since homo means "same," each term describes a different meanings and
sometimes different pronunciations (such as wind and wind)homophone ("same sound") - words that have the same pronunciation, but different meanings (such as bat and bat)The most
common confusion comes between homonyms and homographs. Both types of words are spelled the same, but homographs add to the confusion because they look like they're the same words but are defined and
sometimes pronounced differently. Learn how to use context clues to determine which version of the word you're reading. Once you have a grasp of different types of puns! English is absolutely full of words that sound or look the same but have different meanings. And we have words for
words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. Homographs can be pronounced differently (like bass the instrument) or the same (like fair meaning equitable or a carnival). The word homonyms is often used to refer to all such words in general. Some words, like bark, fall into more than one categorybark on a tree and
barkof a dog are both homophones (sounding the same) and homographs? There is a helpful way to tell the difference between the words homophone, homograph, and homonym: knowing what their endings mean can help you remember
homophones. But so are bark (the sound a dog makes) and bark (the covering of a tree). And the different senses of bear (the animal and the verb meaning to carry). The -graph in homographs are words that are written the same spelling to carry).
pronounced the same or not. For example, bass (the fish, rhymes with class) and bass (the instrument, rhymes with ace) are homographs. But so are the different senses of bark and bear. Take a closer look at the homonym pair bare vs. bear. Homonym examples As weve just explained, the term homonym can refer to both a homophone and a
 homograph, so weve broken them down into two separate lists. The items from both lists can be broadly referred to as homonyms. But for clarity, its best to use the term homophones when referring to words that sound the same. Still, there are examples that fit into both categories
such as the different senses of bark and bear discussed earlier. Homophoneexamples Here are just some of the many words have more than one meaning. Well separate this list into homographs that are pronounced differently and those
that are pronounced the same. There are far fewer examples of ones that are pronounced differently. Homographs that are pronounced differently.
polish (to make something shiny)bow (the noun referring to a ribbon tied in a decorative way; the verb meaning to shut)lead (the metal; the verb meaning to 
same, along with some of their common meanings (in many cases, there are multiple other meanings). bear (the animal; a baseball bat)kind (the adjective
meaning nice; the noun meaning type) part (a component of something; a line in ones hair; the verb meaning to separate) park (a noun meaning an outdoor space; a verb meaning what you do to a car) class (lesson; category; classiness) fair (equitable or according to the rules; a carnival) The English language can often seem like a tricky puzzle, with its according to the rules; a carnival) The English language can often seem like a tricky puzzle, with its according to the rules; a carnival) The English language can often seem like a tricky puzzle, with its according to the rules; a carnival) The English language can often seem like a tricky puzzle, with its according to the rules; a carnival) The English language can often seem like a tricky puzzle, with its according to the rules; a carnival) The English language can often seem like a tricky puzzle, with its according to the rules; a carnival in the rules; a carnival in the rules of the rule
complex rules and exceptions. One such challenge is the concept of homographs words that may look the same but carry different meanings. But dont worry, understanding homographs is not as daunting as it may seem. This guide will help you get a grip on what homograph in english are, how they differ from similar terms, and how to use them
correctly. In this article, well dive deep into the world of homographs, exploring their definitions, examples, and how they differ from homophones and homonyms. Whether your eastudent, a professional writer, or simply someone who enjoys language, this article will give you the clarity you need. What Is a Homograph in english? A homograph is a
word that has the same spelling as another word but has a different meaning, and in some cases, a different pronunciation. The term comes from the Greek words homo, meaning but vary in meaning, pronunciation, or both. Key Characteristics of
Homograph in english: Same spelling: Both words are spelled identically. Different meanings. The words have different pronunciations depending on their meanings. Fossible different pronunciations depending on their meanings. The words have different pronunciations depending on their meanings. The words have different pronunciations depending on their meanings. Fossible different pronunciations depending on their meanings. The words have different pronunciations depending on their meanings. The words have different pronunciations depending on their meanings. The words have different pronunciations depending on their meanings. The words have different pronunciations depending on their meanings.
were made of lead.Lead (verb): To guide or direct.Example: He will lead the team in the project.Tear (noun): A curved weapon used for shooting arrows.Example: The
archer took aim with his bow. Bow (verb): To bend the upper part of the body in respect. Example: The actor bowed after the performance. These examples clearly illustrate the homograph in english concept. As you can see, while the words are spelled the same, their meanings (and in some cases, their pronunciation) vary depending on the context in
which they are used. Homographs and Their PronunciationsOne interesting feature of homographs is that some of them are pronounced differently depending on their meaning. This can sometimes create confusion for learners of the language. Lets look at a few examples where pronunciation changes: BassBass (noun, referring to fish): Pronounced
base. Example: We caught a large bass at the lake. Bass (noun, referring to a musical instrument): Pronounced reed. Example: I read a book every evening. Read (past tense): Pronounced red. Example: I read that book
yesterday.ContentContent (adjective, meaning satisfied): Pronounced CON-tent.Example: She felt content of the book was fascinating. In these cases, the meaning of the word is determined not just by the surrounding words but by how
the homograph in english pronounced. Homophones and Homonyms tossed around. Though these terms seem similar, they refer to different concepts. Homophones are words that sound the same but have
different meanings and may or may not be spelled the same. For instance: Sea (large body of saltwater) and see (to perceive with the eyes) are homophones. Example: I cant wait to see the sea during our vacation. In this case, both words are pronounced the same way, but they have different spellings and meanings. Homophones dont always share the
same spelling, which is one of the main differences between them and homographs. HomonymsThe term homonym is an umbrella term that includes both homographs and homographs and homographs. HomonymsThe term homonym is an umbrella term that includes both homographs. It generally refers to any words that share the same spelling or sound but have different meanings. For example: BarkBark (noun): The outer covering of a tree. Bark
(noun): The sound a dog makes. Here, both meanings share the same spelling and sound, making bark a homonym. BatBat (noun): A flying mammal. Bat (noun): A flying mammal b
meanings). Why Are Homographs Important? Understanding homographs is essential because they are an inherent part of the English language. By recognizing them and learning how to navigate them, you can: Avoid confusion: Homographs, especially those that differ in pronunciation, can easily confuse readers or listeners if not understood
correctly.Improve writing clarity: Knowing when and how to use homograph in english can make your writing more precise and impactful. Youll be able to select the correct word for the context, which enhances your communication. Enhance your vocabulary: Learning homograph in english also helps expand your understanding of the depth of the
English language and how words can have multiple meanings depending on context. Identifying Homographs in Context clues from the surrounding words or
phrases are essential for interpreting them accurately. How to Spot a Homograph in a Sentence: Check for meaning shifts: If the word appears to have multiple meanings, it could be a homograph. Example: She will lead the project. (to guide) vs. The lead pipes were replaced. (the metal) Consider the punctuation and sentence structure: In some cases
punctuation and sentence structure may provide hints on the homographs intended meaning. Example: The dog will tear the paper. (to rip) vs. She shed a tear. (drop of liquid from the eye) Homographs and Their Importance in Communication As confusing as they may seem, homographs can add richness and nuance to language. Using homographs in
writing and speech can enhance your communication by allowing you to play with multiple meanings within the same sentence. However, if used incorrectly, homographs can lead to ambiguity or misunderstanding context helps determine the meaning. Content he was happy with the content of
the presentation. (meaning: material or substance)He felt content after completing the task. (meaning: an argument)She took the boat and began to row across the
lake. (meaning: to propel with oars) In each example, understanding the surrounding words helps the reader or listener decide which meaning of the homographs in Literature and Rhetoric Writers
often use homographs to create wordplay, add layers of meaning, or generate a specific tone or mood in their works. Homographs to create ambiguity, evoke different emotional responses, or reinforce the theme of a poem. By using words that can be interpreted in multiple ways, poets add depth
to their verses. Consider the following example: The tear in the fabric of the story revealed so much. Here, the word tear can imply either a rip (in the fabric) or a tear (a tear in the fabric) or 
use of homographs can serve to emphasize a particular message or idea. Consider a persuasive speaker who uses a homograph to draw attention to a certain point: The lead role in this production is critical to its success. We need to understand the lead materials used in the construction. The homograph lead here is not only used for its different
meanings (acting role vs. the metal) but also to make the speakers point stick in the audiences mind, especially if they notice the shift in meaning. By exploiting homographs, the speaker can keep the audience engaged, encourage reflection, and deepen the rhetorical effect. Homograph Challenges for English Learners While native speakers may
navigate homographs with relative ease, English learners often face more challenges. The nuances of homographsespecially the ones with different pronunciations or using the wrong meaning can confuse both the speaker and the listener. Here are some tips for English learners to handle homographs
effectively: Tips for English Learners: Listen to native speakers: Pay attention to how homographs are pronounced and used in different contexts. Listening to real-world examples helps build an instinct for correct usage. Use a dictionary: If youre unsure about a words meaning or pronounced and used in different contexts. Listening to real-world examples helps build an instinct for correct usage. Use a dictionary: If youre unsure about a words meaning or pronounced and used in different contexts.
phonetic transcriptions, usage examples, and audio clips for proper pronunciation. Context is key: Always look at the surrounding words to help you determine the meaning of a homograph. In written text, punctuation and sentence structure will provide important clues. In conversation, the tone and flow of the conversation can indicate which
meaning is intended. Practice with homographs: The best way to master homographs is to practice using them in sentences using the same homographs is to practice using the same homographs is to practice using them in sentences using the same homographs is to practice using them in sentences using the same homographs is to practice using the same homographs.
different pronunciations, can lead to confusion. Example: Saying bass as base when referring to a musical instrument can make communication unclear. Confusion meanings. Example: Using the word lead (the metal) when you mean lead (to
guide). Homographs in Everyday EnglishIn everyday communication, homographs appear more frequently than you might think. From casual conversations to professional writing, understanding homographs are used in day-to-day
situations. Everyday Examples of Homographs: Close Please close to my house. (meaning: shut) The store is close to my house. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: allow) You need a permit to park here. (meaning: 
(meaning: material)ContractThey signed a contract for the deal. (meaning: a formal agreement)The metal will contract when cooled. (meaning: become smaller)Understanding these everyday examples helps reinforce how versatile and important homographs are in daily communication. Whether youre reading a book, having a conversation, or writing
an email, chances are youve come across a homographand now youll know how to navigate them with confidence! Homographs in Professional and Academic WritingHomographs in english are not just relevant in casual conversations or literature; they also play a critical role in professional and academic writing. Whether youre drafting a report,
writing a research paper, or creating a business proposal, understanding homographs ensures clarity in your communication. Heres how homographs function in these contexts: Homographs function in these contexts: Homographs function in these contexts and Professional WritingIn professional writingIn
and if misused, they may create ambiguity. The following are examples of how homographs can affect professional communication: Contract for the new partnership. (meaning: formal agreement) Refuse Please dont refuse to collaborate on this
important project. (meaning: decline or reject) We should refuse to accept any materials that dont meet the quality standards. (meaning: document) The company achieved a new record in sales last quarter. (meaning: highest achievement) Understanding how these
homographs in english work in professional writing allows you to avoid confusing your audience and maintain the clarity needed in business communication. Homographs in Academic WritingHomographs in English academic writing density needed in business communication.
distinction between homographs helps ensure that your writing is precise and easily understood by scholars and researchers. Review Please review of the article next week. (meaning: critique) AlterThe research findings were altered to fit the new hypothesis.
(meaning: changed)The chemical composition of the solution will alter over time. (meaning: principal investigator)The lead content in the paint could pose a health risk. (meaning: harmful substance)In academic writing, understanding homographs and
their specific contexts prevents ambiguity and ensures that your message is communicated precisely. Without this understanding, a research paper, for instance, could unintentionally become unclear. Common Challenges with Homographs are a natural part of the English language, they can cause confusion even for fluent speakers.
There are some common challenges when dealing with them, especially in terms of pronunciation and meaning, and this is one of the main sources of confusion. For example: Lead (the metal) vs. Lead (to guide) Lead (metal) is pronounced like led. Lead (to
guide) is pronounced like leed. Non-native English speakers, or even native speakers unfamiliar with the context, might struggle with these subtle differences in pronunciation. 2. Misinterpretation of MeaningSome homographs have meaning the
writer or speaker intends. Take the word bow: She used a bow to tie her shoes. (meaning: a knot or loop) He held his bow and shot the arrow. (meaning: a weapon) In casual conversations or written text, the difference between these meanings is apparent through the surrounding words. But without context, it can be easy to misinterpret which bow is
meant. Tips for Mastering Homograph in english Learning how to handle homographs effectively is crucial, whether youre a student, professional, or just someone who loves language. Here are a few strategies to master homographs effectively is crucial, whether youre a student, professional, or just someone who loves language. Here are a few strategies to master homographs effectively is crucial, whether youre a student, professional, or just someone who loves language.
a homograph. Context will often provide the clues you need.2. Practice PronunciationFor homographs with different pronunciations, take time to practice saying the words in their various contexts. This will help you feel more comfortable using them both in writing and speech.3. Read AloudReading sentences with homographs aloud can help you get
a feel for the flow and pronunciation. This technique helps you internalize how homographs change based on context.4. Use a Dictionary to verify its meaning and pronunciation. Many dictionaries provide audio clips, so you can hear how words are pronounced in different
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contexts.5. Learn from ExamplesThe best way to learn is by example. Review sentences and texts that contain homographs. Try replacing them with their different meanings to see how the sentence shifts. Conclusion Homographs in english are fascinating elements of the English language, enriching our vocabulary and

communication. Whether you encounter them in casual conversation, professional writing, or academic texts, understanding pronunciation shifts, and practicing usage, you can master homographs and communicate with clarity	v and precision Kev
Takeaways: Homographs are words that share the same spelling but have different meanings and sometimes different pronunciation, is crucial to understanding homographs. Homographs appear in all forms of writing and speech, from case	sual to formal, and mastering them
enhances your communication skills. Homographs may seem challenging at first, but with practice and attention to context, they become an invaluable tool in your linguistic toolkit. The more you encounter and work with homographs, the more confident and precise youll become in your use of the English language the same but have different meanings, origins, or pronunciation. bass: a kind of fish/a deep voice or tone content: Matt was content with his life. (happy and satisfied) The book has some interesting content. (the ar	
perfectly fine now. (happy and healthy) Dad paid a heavy fine for speeding. (money paid as a punishment for violations at play in a homographic context, we need to use contextual clues to work out which pronunciation and meaning are a	
kite, for there wasn't enough wind. Mom asked me to wind a wire around the coil. In the first sentence, "wind" is a noun meaning "a current of air". The contextual clue is "fly the kite". This "wind" is pronounced like "mint". In the second sentence, "wind" is a verb meaning "to turn something around something	ng". The contextual clue is "wire around the
coil". This "wind" is pronounced like "kind". Homographs serve a wide range of creative usages. They are mostly used in riddles and puns; they also come in handy while introducing ambiguity and revealing irony. A pun is a humorous use of a word or phrase that has several meanings. Homographs make greatly and interest pun by using the words "mind" and "train" as both nouns and verbs. In literature, homographs have traditionally been used to introduce ambiguity to the text and boost the literature.	
the light. (Romeo and Juliet) Romeo is using the homographs "heavy" and "light" to mean both emotional states (sad and happy respectively). He is also talking about a literal torch. So "light" here is a homograph with three meanings. The word "graph" is connected to	
are written alike but different in meanings. Example: desert: to leave/a dry region Example Sentences: After the war, a lot of people deserted the city. ("Desert" is used as a noun meaning "a dry region".) The	word "phone" is connected with sound or
pronunciation. So homophones are words that sound the same but differ in meanings. Example: tail: the tail of an animal, tale: a story Example Sentences: The dog wagged its tail. (the tail of an animal tale: a story Example Sentences: The dog wagged its tail. (the tail of animal) Grandpa told us interesting tales about her childhood days. (a story) Homonyms are the trickiest of all of these are three categories of words that can be called homonyms. They may be identical in pronunciation but different in meanings or spellings. Examples: to (preposition), too (very), two (number) I want to study, This is too expensive, We are two sisters. They may also be words that are identical in both spelling a	
meanings. Example: bank (the institution where people store money), bank (the bank of a river) Where is the Central Bank? They played on the banks of the Mississippi River. They may also be words spelled alike but different in meaning and pronunciation. Example: lead (to lead a team), lead (a grey heavy n	
was made of lead. Reset An important thing to notice in homographs is their changing stress patterns. By identifying which part of speech the word belongs to (often a noun or verb), students can figure out the stressed syllable. If the word is used as a noun, the first syllable is stressed; if it's used as a verb, the	the stress shifts to the second syllable.
Examples: Contest (noun), Contest (verb) It was a close contest.Mr. Alex is not contesting this time. Produce (noun), Produce many scientists. Sorry, your answer is incorrect. Answer: Alan Vernon/Moment/Getty Images Homographs are words to recommend the noun bear (to carry or endure) and the noun bear (the animal with a shaggy coat). Some homographs are also heteronyms, or words with the same spelling but different pronunciations and meanings, such as the verb moped (past tense of mope) and	
homograph is generally considered a type of homonym. EtymologyFrom the Latin, "to write the same"David RothwellA homograph is a word that is spelt identically to another word but none the less has a different meaning and probably a different origin. You will doubtless be annoyed if you tear your trouser	
may be so upset that you shed a tear. As you can see, 'tear' and 'tear' are spelt identically, but they are pronounced differently and have entirely different meanings. They are good examples of a homograph. Many homographs are not even pronounced differently. Thus the word 'hide' sounds exactly the same	
an animal, a measure of land or the verb meaning to conceal or keep out of sight"[H]omonym is just the collective noun for homograph and homophone."Richard Watson ToddAnother illustration of the extreme inconsistencies of English spelling and pronunciation comes in homographs. These are words to ways without changing the spelling. So, for example, wind can mean an injury. A tear as a rip or eye water has	
depending on whether it means continue or curriculum vitae (in the latter case it should strictly be written rsum, but the accents are generally dropped). Howard Jackson and Etienne Ze Amvela Etymology is not an intuitive basis for homograph distinction for the contemporary user; but it is a more certain base.	sis for the lexicographer than its more
slippery alternative, perceived difference in meaning. Homographic Riddles: Why is a polka like beer? Because there are so many hops in it. What's a frank frank? A hot dog who gives his honest opinion. How do pigs write? With a pigpen. Why was the picture sent to jail? Because it was framed. Why would a pelican	n make a good lawyer?Because he knows
how to stretch his bill. Pronunciation: HOM-uh-graf Prev Article Next Article Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different pronunciations too. They can be tricky because they look identical in writing. Understanding them is essential for mastering the were going to explore a fun part of the English language called homographs. Its like a word puzzle that can be really interesting to solve! Understanding homographs will not only make your English better but also more enjoyable. So, whether youre just starting to learn English or want to get even better at its	
twist to your language skills. Lets dive in and play with words! Homograph Examples with Sentences the list of homographs with meanings and example sentences in English: Address: (Location details) The stores address is on Main Street. Address: (To speak to) She will address the assembly at noon. A	Arm: (To supply with weapons) Soldiers
were armed for battle.Arm: (Upper limb) He broke his arm during the game.Band: (Musical group) The band played a lively tune.Band: (Ring or strip) He wore a band around his wrist.Bank: (Financial institution) She deposited her check at the bank.Bass: (low	
ine.Bass: (type of fish) He caught a large bass in the lake.Bat: (Flying mammal) A bat flew out at dusk.Bat: (Hitting instrument in sports) He swung the bat with great skill.Bear: (To carry or endure) She can bear the weight easily.Book: (Collection of written part of the ship cut through the tickets tonight.Bow: (front of a ship) The bow of the ship cut through the waves.Bow: (type of knot) He felt a deep bowel of compassion.Bowel: (part of the digestive system) The surgery involved the bowel.Can: (Marting instrument in sports) He felt a deep bowel of compassion.Bowel: (part of the digestive system) The surgery involved the bowel.Can: (Marting instrument in sports) He felt a deep bowel of compassion.Bowel: (part of the digestive system) The surgery involved the bowel.Can: (Marting instrument in sports) He swung the bat with great skill.Bear: (To carry or endure) She can bear the weight easily.Book: (Collection of written part of the surgery involved the bowel.Can: (Marting instrument in sports) He swung the bat with great skill.Bear: (To carry or endure) She can bear the weight easily.Book: (Collection of written part of the surgery involved the bowel.Can: (Marting instrument in sports) He surgery involved the bowel.Can: (Marting instrument in sports) He surgery involved the bowel.Can: (Marting instrument ins	
can.Can: (To be able) You can achieve your goals.Clip: (Fastening device) Use a clip to hold the papers together.Clip: (To cut short) She decided to clip the article out.Close: (near in distance or time) The house is close to the park.Close: (to shut something) Please close the door when you leave.Console: (contraction)	trol panel) Adjust the consoles settings for
better control. Console: (to comfort) He consoled his friend after the loss. Content: (satisfied) She felt content after the meal. Contract: (legal document) The contract was signed by both parties. Contract: (to reduce in size) The muscle will contract during exactor is very cool in his roles. Cool: (Slightly cold) The night air felt cool and refreshing. Date: (Day of the month) Todays date is marked on the calendar. Date: (Romantic date. Desert: (arid land) The desert stretched for miles. Desert: (to abandon) He would never desert his fri	
grazed in the field. Does: (third person of do) She does her homework nightly. Drop: (Small amount of liquid) A drop of water fell from the tap. Drop: (To let fall) Dont drop the fragile vase. Duck: (To lower quickly) He had to duck to avoid the low branch. Duck: (Waterfowl bird) A duck swam in the pond. Excuse: (To lower quickly) He had to duck to avoid the low branch. Duck: (Waterfowl bird) A duck swam in the pond. Excuse: (To lower quickly) He had to duck to avoid the low branch. Duck: (Waterfowl bird) A duck swam in the pond. Excuse: (To lower quickly) He had to duck to avoid the low branch. Duck: (Waterfowl bird) A duck swam in the pond. Excuse: (Waterfowl bird) A duck swam in the p	
being late. Excuse: (to pardon) The teacher will excuse the student early. Fall: (Autumn season) The leaves fall in autumn. Fall: (To descend rapidly) Be careful not to fall down the stairs. File: (Collection of documents) Keep the file for future reference. File: (Tool to smooth surfaces) He used a file to smooth the	edges.Fly: (Insect with wings) A fly buzzed
around the room. Fly: (To move through air) Birds can fly high in the sky. Invalid: (not valid) The argument was an invalid, needing care. Lead: (guide or direct) She took the lead in the project. Lead: (heavy metal) Lead is a toxic metal. Lean: (lack metal. Lean: (lack mealthier option. Lean: (to incline) The tower leans to one side. Left: (Opposite of right) He turned left at the corner. Left: (Past tense of leave) She left the room in a hurry. Letter: (Character of alphabet) Write a letter to express your feelings. Letter: (Written message) He received a letter from an old friend. Matal.	
a tie.Match: (Stick for lighting fire) Strike a match to light the candle.Minute: (60 seconds) The meeting will last a minute.Minute to notice.Nail: (Fastening metal pin) Drive a nail into the wall to hang the picture.Nail: (Keratin at finger ends) She painted her nails a minute.	
rare artifact. Object: (to express disagreement) I object to this unfair treatment. Palm: (Part of the hand) The lines in his palm were deep and distinct. Palm: (Recreational area) Children played in the park. Park: (To place vehicle stationary) Park the car	in the garage.Point: (Sharp end) The pencil
has a sharp point.Point: (To indicate direction) Point towards the direction we need to go.Present: (current time) The present moment is all we have.Present produce fills the market stalls.Produce: (to make something) The fadaily.Project: (plan or scheme) Their project aims to aid the community.Project: (to cast forward) The building will project over the skyline.Put: (An option in finance) The investor considered a put option.Put: (To place something) Put the book on the shelf when finished.Refuse: (garbage) The refuse was taken	
to engage in gossip.Ring: (Circular piece of jewelry) She admired the diamond ring.Ring: (To produce a sound) Bells ring to signal the hour.Rose: (Past tense of rise) He rose from his chair to greet her.Row: (argument or quarrel) Their argument turned into a	loud row.Row: (line of things) The books
were arranged in a neat row.Ruler: (Measuring instrument) The ruler measured twelve inches.Ruler: (Sovereign leader) The ruler decreed a new law.Saw: (Tool for cutting) He used a saw to cut the wood.Scale: (Device for measuring weight) Step on the climb up) Climbers scale the mountains heights.Sewer: (conduit for waste) The sewer system needs maintenance.Sewer: (one who sews) The ship set sail at dawn.Ship: (To transport goods) They ship goods worldwide.Sink: (Kitchen basin) Rinse the	e scale to check your weight. Scale: (To
water) The boat began to sink. Spring: (Season after winter) Flowers bloom in spring, bringing new life. Spring: (To jump up) The athlete sprang into action as the whistle blew. Stalk: (Stem of a plant) A single stalk of wheat swayed in the breeze. Stalk: (To follow stealthily) He stalked his prey with great caution	on.Subject: (to subjugate) The dictator
sought to subject his people to his will. Subject: (topic) Science was her favorite subject in school. Tear: (droplet from the eye) A tear rolled down her cheek as she waved goodbye. Tear: (rip or rend) Carefully tear along the dotted line to open the package. Tie: (Neckwear) He wore a silk tie to the interview. Tie:	: (To bind together) Tie the ropes together
to secure the load.Watch: (Timepiece worn on wrist) She glanced at her watch to check the time.Watch: (To observe) Watch the sky for signs of a storm.Wave: (To gesture with hand) He gave a wave to signal his departure.Well: (In good health again.Well: (Water source) They drew water from the well every morning.Wind: (air in motion) The wound the yarn into	
Examples 1000 Synonyms with Meaning Infographics (Homographs Examples) Download this lesson of Homographs Examples with Sentences in PDFDownload PDF Prev Article A homograph is one of two or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning, or more words which are spelled identically but which have completely separate meaning.	origin, and possibly pronunciation. This is
revealed by the combination of homo, meaning same, and graph, meaning written. II. Examples of Homograph Because these two (or more) words look exactly the same, context is key in the identification of a homograph. Here are some examples which use them. Ive been playing the bass in this band for four	
who is claiming to play the type of fish called a bass in their band! However, it is spelled the exact same, although the pronunciation of the a sound is different. (This also qualifies it as a heteronym, which we will discuss later.) Look at that bat. Now we can see how a lack of context may make homographs very animal called a bat or the sporting equipment used in baseball? To make it additionally confusing, theyre pronounced exactly which well cover next.) Lets try again. Look at him swing that bat! Now we can make an educated guess as to exactly which well cover next.	
Types of Homographa. Homophones A homophone is one of two or more words which have the same (homo) sound (phone), but may or may not have the same spelling, they are also homographs. This tire is going to need to be replaced. Dont tire yourself out before the more	ovie.Again, particularly due now to the
dentical pronunciation, context is paramount for the definition of tire. b. Heteronym, like a homophone, is one of two or more words which have differentiated from homophones by possessing a pronunciation distinct from one another. If they also possess the same standard is a second of the definition of tire.	
dolphin will never desert a member of its family. Compare to: The desert is particularly dangerous at this time of year. c. HomonymA homonym is one of two or more words which have the same spelling and pronunciation, but different meanings. The key difference between type B and type C of the homograph. For example: Be careful; the stalks of these plants are riddled in thorns. The cat stalks from the room, defeated. Like a Venn diagram, these types intersect and differentiate. The best way to clearly understand which words qualify for what terms is to understand the roots of the terms, which deal	
While a homophone (same pronunciation) or a heteronym (different pronunciation) are not always a homograph, a homonym always is. IV. The Importance of Homographs. The most vital purpose in this is the avoidance of confusion, particularly if the world are not always as homographs.	ords are written, not spoken, and one must
rely solely on context to infer meaning from otherwise identical spelling. For example, if you are unaware of the multiple meanings behind the homograph shot, it could be very confusing to receive a note which says, Youre going to get a shot this afternoon! Does it refer to an opportunity, or an antibiotic? We Youre going to get a shot, or a pill, this afternoon. We could use the word pill as a hint that this is an alternative to the shot. In a less serious sense, homographs play important roles in pop culture, such as the very common form of wordplay known as the pun. V. Examples of Homographs in Literature Homographs play important roles in pop culture, such as the very common form of wordplay known as the pun. V. Examples of Homographs in Literature Homographs play important roles in pop culture, such as the very common form of wordplay known as the pun. V. Examples of Homographs in Literature Homographs play important roles in pop culture, such as the very common form of wordplay known as the pun. V. Examples of Homographs play important roles in pop culture, such as the very common form of wordplay known as the pun. V. Examples of Homographs play important roles in pop culture, such as the very common form of wordplay known as the pun. V. Examples of Homographs play important roles in pop culture, such as the very common form of wordplay known as the pun. V. Examples of Homographs play important roles in pop culture, such as the very common form of wordplay known as the pun. V. Examples of Homographs play important roles in pop culture, such as the very common form of wordplay known as the pun. V. Examples of Homographs play important roles in pop culture.	
time periods and cultures, in order to introduce ambiguity to the text, foreshadow developments in Blot, invite humor in a pun, or invite deeper thought in a riddle. Example, in Romeo and Juliet, William Shakespeare uses homographs to illustrate the characters of Romeo and Mercutio, as well as	
will bear the light. In this prose, Romeo is playing off of the opposites of heavy and light, both as emotional states and as weights. He is also talking about receiving a literal torch! Light in this usage successfully achieves a triple-tier of definitions. Ask for me tomorrow, and you will find me a grave man. Here	
oun, both to gloss over the drama of the event and to inform that he is dying. Grave means serious, but it also refers to ones final resting place. Example 2In the New Testament of the Bible (Matthew 16:18), Jesus Christ informs his disciple, Peter, of his important role in the church by using a homograph, rock multiple conventional levels (the material, the gesture, and the genre of music), Jesus uses it creatively, to refer to his disciple, Peter. And I tell you that you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of Hades will not overcome it. The Greek word for Peter (Cephas) means rock! So Jesus	
may be the physical foundation of a church building, but also to the importance of Peter himself in the spiritual church. VI. Examples of Homograph appears throughout pop culture, from bumper stickers to amusing conversation-starters to clever song lyrics. Example 1In the song the song lyrics is a spiritual church. VI. Examples of Homograph appears throughout pop culture, from bumper stickers to amusing conversation-starters to clever song lyrics. Example 1In the song lyrics is a spiritual church. VI. Examples of Homograph appears throughout pop culture, from bumper stickers to amusing conversation-starters to clever song lyrics. Example 1In the song lyrics is a spiritual church. VI. Examples of Homograph appears throughout pop culture, from bumper stickers to amusing conversation-starters to clever song lyrics. Example 1In the song lyrics is a spiritual church. VI. Examples of Homograph appears throughout pop culture, from bumper stickers to amusing conversation-starters to clever song lyrics. Example 1In the song lyrics is a spiritual church. VI. Examples of Homograph appears throughout pop culture, from bumper stickers to amusing conversation-starters to clever song lyrics. Example 1In the spiritual church.	ng called Dental Care by pop performer Owl
City, we see a homograph used successfully in this lyric: Ive been to the dentist a thousand times / So I know the drill. This relies on the alternate definition of drill, as both a tool used by dentists and in the sense of a routine. Example 2The popular sticker, I miss my ex but my aim is getting closer! depends	
both as in longing and as in failing to strike. This is also an example of the revelation of irony, because the speaker obviously does not miss their ex in the sentence reveals its true meaning as precisely the opposite. Example 3Major comedians such as Style of one-liners which relied on such devices. Jay London, with the prop of a step ladder, he says, This is my stepladder. I never knew my real ladder. The humor is derived from the layered meaning of step. He refers not only to the size and purpose of the ladder, but to the prefix step- as in the prefix denoted.	
Related TermsCapitonymA capitonym is almost exactly like a homograph, and might even be confused with a homograph if it is portrayed incorrectly, but the differentiation in spelling relies on the use of a capital letter. Mercury is the closest planet to the Sun. Compare to: Even trace amounts of mercury may be a capital letter.	be fatal over time. Pun This is probably the
way you will most often see homographs intentionally used. Puns appear everywhere because a pun can be short and bumper stickers. The source of the wordplay is the use of a homograph or homophone for its comedic or intellectual value ophthalmologist is hosting a work party. Upon entering the room, he brandishes two champagne flutes and jokes, Who needs glasses? Although discussion of utilizing the homograph in devices such as the pun may cause them to seem painstakingly constructed, language is filled with homographs and connect	
ophthalmologist friend discovered, oftentimes plays on words are right in front of your face! VIII. Homographs and are easily differentiated by the context of the sentence. However, you can use them creatively to convey	
This is common in multiple genres and useful for a variety of narrative devices. Can you get me a can of water? Did you notice something? Is the word can being used twice in the same thing? In the English language, homographs, like homophones, belong to the broad can be used twice in the same thing? In the English language, homographs, like homophones, belong to the broad can be used twice in the same thing? In the English language, homographs, like homophones, belong to the broad can be used twice in the same thing? In the English language, homographs, like homophones, belong to the broad can be used twice in the same thing? In the English language, homographs, like homophones, belong to the broad can be used twice in the same thing? In the English language, homographs, like homophones, belong to the broad can be used twice in the same thing? In the English language, homographs, like homophones, belong to the broad can be used twice in the same thing? In the English language, homographs, like homophones, belong to the broad can be used twice in the same thing? In the English language, homographs, like homophones, belong to the broad can be used twice in the same thing? In the English language, homographs, like homophones, belong to the broad can be used to the broad can be u	
might appear to be a little confusing, you can have a lot of fun learning and using them in your sentences. Trying to analyse how these words function and can be used will help you with your vocabulary and language development as a whole. In this article, you will get to know all about homographs. The follo article. Table of Contents The word homograph has been derived from the Greek word homographs, which means having the same written form as another. In simple terms, homographs are those words that have the same spelling but completely different meanings. According to the Oxford Learners Diction	
s spelt like another word but has a different meaning from it, and may have a different pronunciation. Take a look at some examples to understand how they belong to different parts of speech and perform different functions. Here is a list of the most common to the common speech and perform different functions. Here is a list of the most common to the common speech and perform different functions.	on homographs that can be used in everyday
anguage. Check out the following table. HomographPart of SpeechMeaningSentence ExampleCanNounA containerSalvia stored dry flowers in a can. VerbBeing able to do somethingI am sure I can do it. DateNounA day in a month or a yearDo you remember the date and year of our graduation? NounA sweet from sweet from the following table to do something and strip of material tied around something being the following table. HomographPart of SpeechMeaningSentence ExampleCanNounA sweet from sweet from the following table. HomographPart of SpeechMeaningSentence ExampleCanNounA sweet from sweet from the following table to do something and strip of material tied around something and strip of material tied around something and for his brother. SawNounA tool used to cut wood or metalMy father needed a saw to cut the wood into much sweet from the following table to do something and strip of material tied around something and strip of material tied aroun	
around youMy cousin told me that he saw a Porsche today.RulerNounSomeone who rules a kingdomWho is the first Mughal ruler?NounA long, narrow piece of wood, steel or plastic that is flat and used to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths teacher taught the students how to use a ruler to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths teacher taught the students how to use a ruler to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths teacher taught the students how to use a ruler to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths teacher taught the students how to use a ruler to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths teacher taught the students how to use a ruler to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths teacher taught the students how to use a ruler to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths teacher taught the students how to use a ruler to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths teacher taught the students how to use a ruler to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths teacher taught the students how to use a ruler to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths teacher taught the students how to use a ruler to measure things or draw straight linesThe maths the students have the	
mom gave me a bunch of orange roses for my birthday. VerbTo come upHis friend rose to the occasion and helped them out. BarkNounThe outer portion of a tree! used the bark of the pine tree to make some interior decor for our house. VerbA loud noise made by the dogNobody knew why the dog kept barking	g even after the owner gave him
food.FallNounA season of the year, otherwise known as autumnThe colours brown and yellow represent the fall season.VerbTo go downShe was about to fall down.ShipNounA large or big boat that is used to carry passengers or goodsMy children were so excited to witness two ships crossing at the same time kind of transportThe dealers informed me that the orders that have been placed already will be shipped within a day or two.ParkNounA large area of land that is mostly used for children to play or for people to walkThere is a childrens park in our area.VerbTo leave or stage the vehicle somewhere for a period	
now. She parks the car without any sort of confusion. Spring NounA season of the yearSpring is my favourite season. VerbTo jump or move suddenly or quicklyTim will spring up in excitement when he hears of your victory. FileNounA case to keep some documents together and safelyDo you have a file to carry a spring to the property of th	
something in a particular placeYou have to file it if you want it to be safe. WaveNounWater that moves across the surface of the waterMy son was excited to see the waves. VerbTo move your hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment he saw my mom. WellNounA large, deep hole in the growth of the same hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment he saw my mom. WellNounA large, deep hole in the growth of the same hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment he saw my mom. WellNounA large, deep hole in the growth of the same hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment he saw my mom. WellNounA large, deep hole in the growth of the same hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment he saw my mom. WellNounA large, deep hole in the growth of the same hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment he saw my mom. WellNounA large, deep hole in the growth of the same hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment he saw my mom. WellNounA large, deep hole in the growth of the same hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment he saw my mom. WellNounA large, deep hole in the growth of the same hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment he saw my mom. WellNounA large, deep hole in the growth of the same hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment has a same hand to same hands from side to sideMy pet dog waved his hand the moment has a same hand to same hand the same hand t	
for domestic purposesThere is a very deep well in our old house.AdverbSomething that is done in a good wayDo you know him well?AdjectiveTo be in a good stateI am well. TripNounA leisure journeyWhen are you going on that Bangalore trip you have been planning for months?VerbAn action of nearly falling something that is used to wear around the neckMias father does not like to wear a tie. VerbTo fasten something or someone with a rope or a stringMy brother helped me tie my shoelace.DrinkNounSome liquid that quenches your thirstWould that guenches your thirstWould that guenches your thirstWould that guenches we are a tie.	n as a result of volir tool catcoing on
something liquid that quenches your thirstWhat would you like to drink?OrangeNounA fruitMy nephew likes oranges.AdjectiveA colourWe were asked to wear an orange dress for the party.PointNounA specific/particular idea, thought or opinion that someone is expressingWhat is the point you are trying to m	
	d you like to have a drink?VerbTo have nake?NounThe most important piece of
Information or what is being said/discussed the whole point of this meeting was to discuss the future business prospects. Verb or some object like a stick will you be able to point out what exactly the problem here is? FlyNoun An insect A fly was conting through a strong through air Did you know that peacocks can fly? Palm Noun The inner part of your hand, Noun A tall, straight trees on the way to my home. Drop Noun A yery small amount of liquid added a drop of honey to my lemon tea. Verb To	d you like to have a drink?VerbTo have nake?NounThe most important piece of nuously passing in front of my eyes.VerbThe
information or what is being said/discussedThe whole point of this meeting was to discuss the future business prospects. VerbTo show or draw attention to something by using your finger or some object like a stickWill you be able to point out what exactly the problem here is? FlyNounAn insectA fly was conting through air Did you know that peacocks can fly? PalmNounThe inner part of your handI know her like the palm of my hand. NounA tall, straight treeThere is a farm full of palm trees on the way to my home. DropNounA very small amount of liquidI added a drop of honey to my lemon tea. VerbTo that she dropped the glass bowl by mistake. LetterNounA written or printed document for formal and informal purposes Jancy wrote a letter to her mom. NounAnother word to refer to an alphabet or a symbolShe writes the letter S beautifully. LeftAdjectiveThe left side or directionHer father has severe pain in	d you like to have a drink?VerbTo have nake?NounThe most important piece of nuously passing in front of my eyes.VerbThe o fall or let something fall downShe said
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inction or moving through airDid you know that peacocks can fly?PalmNourThe inner part of your handful know her like the palm of my hand. NounA tall, straight tree/There is a farm full of palm trees on the way to my home. DropNounA very small amount of liquidI added a drop of honey to my lemon the tart as the order that she dropped the glass bowl by mistake. LetterNounA written or printed document for formal and informal purposes] and my my provide a letter to the mom. NounAnnother word to refer to an alphabet or a symbolshe written to the injury. What is the time on your my character in the side She jumped to the left instead of jumping to the right side. Fill in the gaps with correct homographs by who home powers with a side of the word homograph in the casam. My brother gave me a diamond of my the match in between due to the injury. What is the time on your watch? The bark of the mangot tree is very hard. Than has performed well in the exam. My brother gave me a diamond oring. There was a match between the word homographs has been derived from the Greek word homosgraph in the moss papular band of our times. The word homographs has been derived from the Greek word homosgraph where homos means same, and graph means to write. Thus has more any one of the same but have different meanings. Here the word phone means sound, and the word homo means the same/similar sound. The word "homograph is the same specified in the same specifie	d you like to have a drink?VerbTo have nake?NounThe most important piece of nuously passing in front of my eyes.VerbThe of fall or let something fall downShe said his left knee.VerbTo move or go away from ok, left, match, sink, bank, rig, band, well, idia.Please keep the dishes in the The lease book the tickets for me?SBI is the at completely different fitten the same but may have different for the same but may have different at the same but may have different from the eye 1. Be careful not to tear cross the lake. close To shut something the largest hot desert in the world. 2. He as A financial institution The side of a river finger. 2. The church bells began to ring. 2. The spring in the mattress was broken. It is fly in the sky. 2. A fly landed on the food. It is fly in the sky. 2. A fly landed on the food. It is flow of water or electricity 1. The strong A type or category 1. She is a very ow The flow of water or electricity 1. The strong A type or category 1. She is a very ow The flow of water or electricity 1. The strong A type or category 1. She is a very ow The flow of water or electricity 1. The strong A type or category 1. She is a very ow The flow of water or electricity 1. The strong A type or category 1. She is a very ow The flow of water or electricity 1. The strong A type or category 1. She is a very ow The flow of water or electricity 1. The strong A type or category 1. She is a very ow The flow of water or electricity 1. The strong A type or category 1. She washed her hands in the sink. 2. It is well today. 2. They drew water from the taphs are pronounced differently, which can
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What's a homograph. What is homograph and give example. What is 'homographs'. What is the meaning of homographs and examples. What is homographs and examples grade 3. What is the difference between homographs and homographs with examples. What is homographs and examples with sentences.