

Homographs with their meanings and sentences pdf

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Homographs are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings. For example, the word "present" in English can either be a noun, in which it is a gift; a verb, in which it means to offer; or an adjective, in which it means something is in a certain place. Some dictionaries such as the Oxford English Dictionary also require the definition of homograph to refer only to words that come from different origins. For example, "lead" would be a homograph because its two meanings—a noun referring to a metal that was once added to paint, and a verb meaning to guide the way for others—come from different root words. The OED would not consider "read" to be a homograph, however, because, while the present and past tense of the verb are pronounced differently, they share the same contextual origin. Homographs can be pronounced the same way, making them homonyms, or they may be pronounced differently, making them heteronyms. Note that in the example of "present," the noun and adjective are pronounced the same way and are thus homonyms as well as homographs, while the verb is pronounced differently, making it a heteronym of the other two words. In some accents of a language a homograph pair may be homonyms, while in other accents they are pronounced differently and are thus heteronyms. The word homograph comes from the Greek words ὁμός (homós) and γράφω (gráphō), meaning "same" and "write," respectively. Difference Between Homograph, Homonym, and Homophone The definitions of homograph, homonym, and homophone are all very similar. They all contain the prefix homo-, which means "same." Homographic words are spelled the same way, and homonymic words are both spelled and pronounced the same way. All three of these terms refer to words which have something in common and yet have unique meanings. Common Examples of Homograph There are numerous examples of homographs in English. Here is a short list: just Dear, light Letter, Live Match, Second Minute, Change Clear, Content Invalid, Protest Story, Subject Rock, Mind Sink, Moped Perfect. The following sentences involve homograph examples in which there are two meanings of a word that is written the same way: When shot at, the dove dove into the bushes. I did not object to the object. The insurance was invalid for the invalid. There was a row among the oarsmen about how to row. They were too close to the door to close it. The buck does funny things when the does are present. A seamstress and a sewer fell down into a sewer line. To help with planting, the farmer taught his sow to sow. The wind was too strong to wind the sail. Upon seeing the tear in the painting, I shed a tear. I had to subject the subject to a series of tests. Significance of Homograph in Literature Generally, when an author uses a homograph in a work of literature it's in order to show a bit of cleverness. Homograph examples also generally involve some sense of a pun or cleverness when simply written: when they are said out loud it is clear the words are different (unless they are homonyms as well as homographs). Thus, an author might use an example of a homograph in a case where he or she would not expect the work to be read out loud, and instead would use a homograph as a visual pun. Examples of Homograph in Literature Example #1 SAMPSON: Gregory, on my word, we'll not carry coals. GREGORY: No, for then we should be colliers. SAMPSON: I mean, if we be in choler, we'll draw. GREGORY: Ay, while you live, draw your neck out of collar. (Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare) In this fine passage of wit, William Shakespeare uses both homophone and homograph examples. "Colliers," "choler," and "collar" represent a trio of homophonic words, which is to say they are written differently yet pronounced the same way. There is also a homograph in the word "draw." Sampson uses the word to mean that the two will duel, while Gregory uses it to refer to the action of moving something in a certain direction. The homographic pair "draw" and "draw" also qualify as a homonymic pair because they are both written and pronounced the same way. Example #2 Wilt thou forgive that sin where I begun, Which was my sin, though it were done before? Wilt thou forgive that sin, through which I run, And do run still, though still I do deplore? When thou hast done, thou hast not done, For I have More. ("A Hymn to God the Father" by John Donne) John Donne used some clever puns in his poem "A Hymn to God the Father." John Donne's wife was named Anne More, and thus when the narrator makes comments saying "I have More," he's actually referring to the woman named More. Therefore, this is a homograph because there is more than one meaning of "more" at work here, and also a homonym because her name was pronounced in the same way as the common word "more." Example #3 But they wouldn't leave me alone. They seemed to think the opportunity lost, if they failed to point the conversation at me, every now and then, and stick the point into me. I might have been an unfortunate little bull in a Spanish arena, I got so smartly touched up by these moral goads. (Great Expectations by Charles Dickens) In his novel Great Expectations, Charles Dickens uses some clever word play. In the above excerpt, the main character Pip is sitting with his family and their friends, feeling put upon by their company. Dickens uses the word "point" with two different meanings in this excerpt. Pip, an orphan, feels that everything that is said must ultimately refer back to him. He also compares himself to a bull in a bullring as the family's friends act to metaphorically stick him with the barbs of their moral judgments. Example #4 LADY BRACKNELL: My nephew, you seem to be displaying signs of triviality. JACK: On the contrary, Aunt Augusta, I've now realized for the first time in my life the vital importance of being earnest. (The Importance of Being Earnest by Oscar Wilde) Oscar Wilde's play The Importance of Being Earnest contains much humor and cleverness, especially the main joke on the meaning of the word "earnest." It is, of course, an adjective meaning someone who is sincere. It can also be a name, leading to the homographic/homonymic pun that runs throughout the play. In this play, there is much humor based on the importance of being sincere juxtaposed against the insincerity of some characters who pretend to be named "Ernest." Test Your Knowledge of Homograph 1 .

Which of the following statements is the correct homograph definition? A. Two words which are spelled differently but pronounced the same. B. Two words which have the same meaning. C. Two words which are spelled the same but have different meanings. Answer to Question #1 Show Answer: C is the correct answer. A is the definition of homophone, while B could refer to a synonym or, indeed, a word that is the same as itself. 2. Choose the correct homograph pair from the following words: A. Bear—A large mammal + Bare—To uncover or something that is without adornment B. Tear—A drop of water falling from the eye + Tear—To rip or shred C. Pear—A piece of fruit + Pare—To cut off the outer skin of something Answer to Question #2 Show Answer: B is the correct answer. The other two examples are homophones—the words sound the same, but are not written in the same way. 3. Is there an example of homograph in the following passage from William Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet? MERCUTIO: Nay, gentle Romeo, we must have you dance. ROMEO: Not I, believe me. You have dancing shoes with nimble soles. I have a soul of lead. So stakes me to the ground I cannot move. A. No. B. Yes: Soles and soul are pronounced the same way. C. Yes: Romeo repeats the word "dance" with a different meaning. Answer to Question #3 Show Answer: A is the correct answer. "Sole" and "soul" are a homophonic pair, while "dance" and "dancing" have the same meaning in this passage. There is no pair of words in the above passage that qualify as a homograph pair, which would necessitate the spelling to be the same and the meaning to be different. report this ad Homographs are words that are spelled the same, but differ in meaning. They may or may not be pronounced the same way too. In order to discern the intended meaning of the word, you must first analyze the context in which the word was used. List of Homographs Here is a list of frequently used homographs in everyday English. It is important to note that some of these words have more meanings than the ones shown here.

Homograph Meaning 1 Meaning 2 Absent being away from a place (adj.) not existing (prep.); not paying attention (adj.) Abstract a summary (n.) not concrete (adj.) Accent a distinct mode of pronunciation (n.) to emphasize a certain feature (v.) Action something that is done (n.) fast-paced activity (n.); a mechanism that makes a machine work (n.) Address the particulars of a certain location (n.) a formal speech delivered to an audience (n.) Advocate a person who gives public support to a cause or policy (n.) to encourage support of something (v.) Alternateto happen by turns (adj.) something that can take the place of another (adj.); to take turns with (v.) Attribute a characteristic of something or someone (n.) to ascribe a work or remark to a person (v.) Back the posterior side of the body (n.) to return to a previous condition, direction, or place (v.); towards the rear (adv.) Ball a sphere (n.) a formal event (n.); squeeze into a round shape (v.) Bankan institution where you can take care of financial affairs (n.) the edge of a body of water (n.) heap into a mass or mound (v.) Baran establishment for drinking alcohol (n.) to obstruct or prohibit (v.); except for (prep.) Bark the make a short and explosive cry (v.) the exterior covering of a tree (n.); utter something aggressively (v.) Bassa type of fish (n.) a voice or instrument that is low in pitch or frequency (n.) Batan animal (n.) a piece of equipment used in baseball (n.); hit something with the palm of the hand (v.) Bow a weapon made from a curved piece of wood (n.) to bend the body in a gesture of respect (v.); a knot with two loops and two loose ends (n.) Can a cylindrical vessel used for food or drinks (n.) to be able to do something (v.) Capital the central city of a country (n.) money used to start a venture (n.); liable to the death penalty (adj.) Carpa type of fish (n.) to complain endlessly (v.) Chest the upper center of the torso (n.) a rectangular container (n.) Clipa device that holds things together (n.) to cut off a piece of something (v.); to fasten with a clip (v.) Close being near to something (adj.) to end or conclude (v.); to seal something (v.) Cluban establishment that provides entertainment, food, and drink (n.) a heavy stick used as a weapon (n.) Dab to press lightly in a repetitive motion with a soft object without rubbing (v.) a small amount, a blob of some soft or wet substance (n.) Date a point in time (n.) a romantic outing (n.); establish or ascertain the date of (v.) Dear high in price (adv.) a very kind and loving person (n.); regard someone with deep affection (adj.) Desert to flee one's duty or obligation (v.) a barren area of land (n.) Diet to perish (v.) to apply color to something (v.); singular form of dice (n.) Discount a reduction in price (n.) to take into consideration beforehand (v.) Effect the results of a cause (n.) to bring about or implement (v.) Extract to remove from a fixed position (v.) a concentrated substance that is drawn out of something (n.) Fail to move downwards (v.) the time of the year just before winter (n.); lose balance and collapse (v.) Fan an avid admirer (n.) an accessory used to propel wind (n.); spread out in a semicircle (v.) Fast capable of moving at a high speed (adj.) to abstain from all or some kinds of food or drink, especially as a religious observance (v.) File a collection of paper documents (n.) to submit a legal document or application to the respective authorities (v.); walk in a line (v.) Gas a state of matter (n.) a flammable solution used for fuel, cooking, heating, etc. (n.) Gay a person attracted to the same sex (n.) to be happy or joyful (adj.) Grave a hole in the ground intended for burial (n.) a dignified sense of seriousness (adj.) Impact the striking of one body against another (n.) a strong influence (n.); come into forcible contact with another (v.) Incline a slope (n.) being disposed toward a certain action, belief, or attitude (v.); have a tendency to do something (v.) Invalid a person with a disability or illness (n.) not true or acceptable (adj.); to disable someone through an injury or illness (v.) Jama a sweet mixture of fruit boiled with sugar (n.) a blockage or congestion (n.); to squeeze or pack tightly into a specified space (v.) Just the quality of being morally right (adj.) in the immediate past (v.) Land the part of the earth that is not covered by oceans (n.) to descend to a surface (v.) Lead to guide in a certain direction, course of action, or thought process (v.) a heavy metal element (n.); the initiative in an action (n.) Light a source of illumination (n.) not heavy or burdensome (adj.); to ignite something (v.) Lose to fail to win (v.) to cease having something in your possession (v.) Mark a line, figure, or symbol made as an indication or record of something (n.) notice or pay careful attention to (v.); to make a visible impression or stain on (v.) Mass a large quantity of something (n.) to form into a collective body (v.) Mean an unkind personality (adj.) to intend or plan to do something (v.) Mind the ability for rational thought (n.) to be cautious of something (v.) Nail a spike-shaped piece of metal used to join material together (n.) the thin, horny covering on the tips of your fingers and toes (n.); to stick together with a nail (v.) Notice written or printed announcement (n.) to become aware of (v.) Novel newly made; having no precedent (adj.) a work of prose fiction (n.) Nut a hard-shelled seed (n.) a crazy person (n.); a small piece of metal with a threaded hole (n.) Object to disagree or oppose (v.) a thing with physical properties (n.) Obust intellectually dull or dim-witted (adj.) an angle that is more than 90° and less than 180° (adj.) Odd different from what is usual (adj.) a number that is numerically indivisible by two (adj.) Offense an affront, insult, or injury (n.) the action of attacking someone or something (n.) Palm the inner part of the hand (n.) a species of evergreen trees (n.); to hide using the palm (v.) Park an area of land set aside for environment preservation or recreation (n.) to bring to a halt or store in a specified place (v.) Patient maintaining composure and temper while waiting (adj.) a person admitted into the care of a medical practitioner (n.) Pitch the degree of highness or lowness of a tone (n.) throw or fling roughly or casually (v.) Plain lacking adornment or ornamentation (adj.) an expanse of land that is relatively flat (n.) Quail a type of bird (n.) to lose heart or courage (v.) Quarry a site for mining stone (n.) the object of a search or pursuit (n.); to mine for stone (v.) Quarter divide into 4 parts (v.) lodging (especially for staff or military personnel) (n.) Racket a type of bat with a round or oval frame used in sports (n.) a loud unpleasant noise (n.) Read to interpret written information (v.) a person's impression of something (n.) Rebel a person who resists established authority (n.) to rise in opposition or armed resistance (v.) Resume to continue doing something (v.) a summary of educational background, experience, and qualifications (n.) Saws a tool with a toothed blade used to cut hard substances (n.) to perceive with the eyes (v.); to cut using a saw (v.) Scales to climb to the top of something (v.) the ratio of depicted distance to actual distance (n.) Seal a design or insignia usually associated with an organization or an official role (n.) to close securely, to prevent leakage (v.) Sewer a system of pipes used to drain human waste (n.) a person who sews (n.) Tear to forcefully separate into two (v.) a drop of clear, salty liquid produced by crying (n.) Tie an item of clothing wrapped around the neck (n.) to twist around something securely (v.) Tolls a fee paid for some liberty or privilege (n.) loss or damage incurred through a disaster (n.) To the highest part of something (n.) a spinning toy (n.); to provide with a top or topping (v.) Train to improve oneself (v.) a type of transportation (n.) Watch to observe visually (v.) a piece of technology used to tell time (n.) Wave an arched movement of water (n.) to move the hand back and forth as a form of greeting (v.) Wind the movement of air (n.) to tighten the spring of a clockwork mechanism (v.) Wound an injury to the body (n.) to be formed in a twist or spiral (v.) Yard an enclosed area surrounding one's house (n.) a unit of length (n.) Homonyms, Homophones, and Homographs There is a lot of confusion about the differences between homonyms, homophones, and homographs. This is mainly because their definitions can vary, and frequently overlap. All three share the same prefix homo-, which comes from the Greek word homós, meaning "one and the same," so they all deal with similarities between words. We already know that homographs are words that are spelled the same, have different meanings, and aren't necessarily pronounced the same way. Homophones, on the other hand, are words that sound the same, have different meanings, and aren't necessarily spelled the same way (like "heir" and "air"). The confusion comes when homonyms are added to the mix. Some sources consider homonyms as combinations of homophones and homographs, so they're words that are spelled and sound the same, but have different meanings. Following this definition, stalk (part of a plant) and stalk (to follow someone) are homonyms. Others maintain that homonyms can either be homophones or homographs. With this definition, a homograph or homophone can simultaneously be a homonym. So the pairs tee (a t-shirt) and tea (a drink), and duck (a bird) and duck (an action) can both be considered homonyms. There is no definitive answer as of yet, so you're free to choose what definition to go with. I prefer looking at homonyms as combinations, because I don't need to worry about whether to consider a homograph or homophone as a homonym. It allows for less confusion and ensures that my meaning is understood immediately. What are your favorite homographs? Share them in the comments below! If you enjoyed this post, then you might also like: Cole is a blog writer and aspiring novelist. He has a degree in Communications and is an advocate of media and information literacy and responsible media practices. Aside from his interest in technology, crafts, and food, he's also your typical science fiction and fantasy junkie, spending most of his free time reading through an ever-growing to-be-read list. It's either that or procrastinating over actually writing his book. Wish him luck!

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