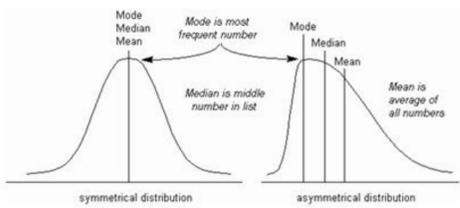
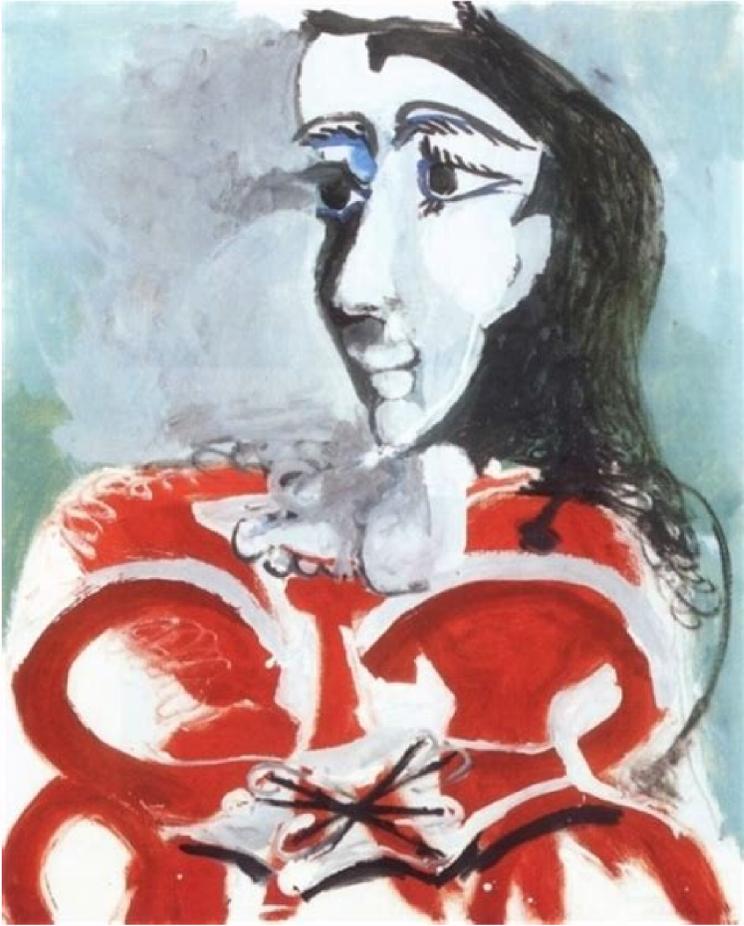
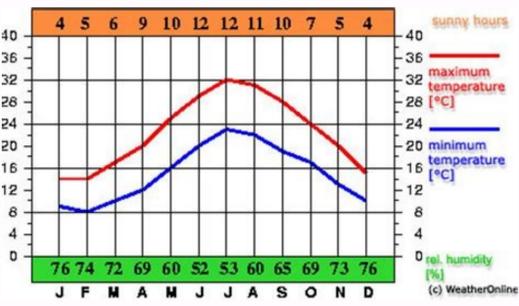


**What's a homonym**

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What is a homonym in english. Whats a homonym. What is a homonym of cold. What is the difference between a homophone and a homonym. What is a homonym for dream. What is a homonym and homophone. What is the definition of a homonym. What is a homonym example.

Homonyms are defined as a word that has the same spelling and even the exact pronunciation of another set of words but has two distinctly different meanings. The origin of the syntax of the phrase also differs, while the spelling remains the same. The state of being a homonym is called homonymy. The term 'Homonyms' is a prefix 'homo' which refers to 'the same' and the suffix '-nym' which refers to 'the name'. Hence, the term Homonyms are referred to as the words that sound alike but possess entirely different meanings. Homonyms either sound the same or are spelled the same; however, the only difference is in their definitions. The most common example of homonyms could be the word "pen" as this word can be used as describing "a holding area for animals" as well as for describing as a "writing instrument". One more such example could be "book" as we can use this word for expressing our wish to "get something to read" plus also can be used when we are talking about "making a reservation for the train". Homonyms Examples Here are ten examples of Homonyms with sentences to showcase the confusion of understanding the concept. Blue: Rita's favorite color is blue. Blew: Samuel picked a tissue and blew his nose. Idol: Adam Levine is the idol of all the young singers in the industry. Idle: Ariana was sitting idle but did not complete the homework piled up. Flies: Time flies like an arrow - Here, the word 'flies' is a verb and implies the act of passing away. Flies: Fruit flies like bananas - Here, the word flies is a noun, as in a fly, an insect. Flair: She had a flair for singing. Flare: A flare of spark went through her hand when she met with an accident. Holy: Kashi is a well-known holy place as well as a tourist attraction spot. Wholly: The claims from the insurance are whole without the interest. Die: Doctors said that Tim would die as she is suffering from a brain tumor. Dye: Amelia dyed her hair purple. Fined: Aaron was fined ten thousand rupees for being drunk and driving. Find: Vincent could not find Sam at the concert. Gait: The group saw the gait (the walking style) of a lion in the zoo. Gate: The guard opened the gate and let the students outside the school. Censor: The film got approval from the censor board. Sensor: There are sensor water taps and sanitizer disposal in the office building, and there is no need to touch them. Baron: Lionel's mother is a press baron (here the word means an important person). Barren: The Liverpool hall was once a barren building. Homographs and Homophones There are two standard subdivisions of homonyms - Homographs and Homophones. Homograph The term homograph is an amalgamation of two Greek words - 'homo', which refers to "same," and the word 'graph', which means, "to write." Thus, homograph is defined as words that are written identically with the same spelling but don't share the same meaning. Here, the pronunciations may also differ at times. Homographs are words that are often confusing to grasp at first, but once you hear them spoken aloud or read them in the context of a sentence, you will quickly figure out which word is intended. Some examples of homographs are as follows: The word "lead" is common. The term is applicable in two ways - the first word means to guide or pilot someone or something. The second meaning of lead is in a noun form, as in the metal. The word 'to shut' means to close, and another applied purpose is close. The term 'bass' means deep, and also means fish. Homophones The term homophone is an amalgamation of two Greek words - 'homo', which refers to "same," and the word 'phone', which means, "sound." Thus, a homophone is defined as the words that have the same pronunciation or sound but hold distinctly different meanings. However, the terms are either of the exact spelling or different. Some examples of Homophones are as follows: the word Dessert and Desert. Dessert is a standard reference to the sweets that are consumed at the end of the meal while the term - Dessert, refers to a barren land or abandoning something. The words two, to, and too are another example of homophones - they hold the same pronunciation but have different meanings and spellings. Another example of a homophone is Altar and Alter that keep the same pronunciation but different spellings and meanings. The English language is riddled with confusing sentence structure and words that sound alike but have different meanings. This can be frustrating and confusing for an English language learner or even a young child. Homonyms are one set of words that can be easily confused. Still, when you know these types of similarities exist, you can better determine word definitions for reading clarity and understanding. Take a look at a homonym and how you can recognize its use in writing. How Do You Determine Homonyms? Since homonyms are spelled and pronounced the same, they can be very confusing to those new to the English language and children. To determine which meanings of homonyms are being used, the reader needs to depend upon context clues within the rest of the sentence. History and Etymology of Homonym The word homonym has ancient roots and comes from the Greek word homonymos, meaning "having the same name." It has been used through the ages to signify or refer to two or more separate concepts that share the same name. Homonyms have been used in the English Language since the mid-17th Century, and their use has stayed consistent for thousands of years. Homonym vs. Homophone vs. Homograph: What's the Difference? There is quite a grammatical controversy surrounding the homonym, and depending on who you ask, you may find different answers and definitions of homonyms, homophones, and homographs. This is a frustrating reality, but if you follow the guideline below, you can keep the three defined and usable. Homophone A homophone is a set of words that have the same sound as one another but different meanings. They may have the exact spelling, but it is not required—for example, to, two, and too. To means to do something, two is a number, and too means also. Homograph A homograph is a set of words that has the exact spelling as one another but have a different pronunciation and a different meaning. For example, lead (pronounced LEED) and lead (pronounced as LED). Lead means to go in front of, while lead is a type of metal respectively. Homonym In the strictest sense, a homonym must be spelled and pronounced the same but have a different meaning. Therefore it is a combination of both a homonym and homograph. Some homophones are also homonyms, but homographs are not homonyms since they are pronounced differently. Examples of Homonyms With Sentences The following list of examples highlights a small selection of the most common homonyms. There are many more word pairs than provided here, but these examples show how a word that looks and sounds the same can be used in two very different ways. Let's Review A homonym is a pair of words spelled the same and sound the same but have different meanings. They are different from homophones and homographs, but some homophones can be homonyms also. To recognize a homonym, you need to pay attention to context clues within the sentence it is found in. FREE Online IELTS Preparation Course worth \$90 when you book a test. Have you come across words that are spelled the same, but have different meanings? Or words that are spelled differently, but sound the same? We call these words homophones, homographs or homonyms. Let's have a look at the difference. In written English (for example in your IELTS Writing test), it is important to know the correct spelling of a word you want to use. You don't want to write "week" when you mean "weak" even though they sound the same. In spoken English, (your IELTS Speaking test for example), spelling is less important, but pronunciation is. Think about the word "lead" which can be pronounced as "led" or "lead." Because these words cause a lot of confusion, it's well worth spending a few minutes to understand the difference: homophones vs homographs vs homonyms. So what do these words mean? Homonyms are words which sound alike or are spelled alike but have different meanings. In a strict sense, a homonym is a word that both sounds and is spelled the same as another word. Think of the word "lie" which can mean "not true" or "horizontal or resting position." They are written and pronounced the same. Likewise, "train" is a mode of transport or could mean physical/mental exercise. In loose terms, both homographs and homophones are a kind of homonym because they either sound the same (homophone) or are spelled the same (homograph). The word homophone comes from the Greek word homos (=same) and phone (=voice). Homonyms can be words that sound the same but have different meanings. List of homophones Try to read the following words aloud and then look at their meaning. They should sound identical but have different meanings. ad (advertisement) / add (increase) ate (past tense of eat) / eight (number 8) be (verb) / bee (the yellow/black flying animal) blew (past tense of blow) / blue (the colour) buy (purchasing) / by (proposition or adverb) / bye (farewell) cell (small room where a prisoner is kept) / sell (hand over in exchange for money) hear (listening to something) / here (in, at, or to this place or position) hour (time) / our (something that belongs to you and others) its (belonging to or associated with a thing) / it's (contraction of "it is") know (knowing something) / no (opposite of yes) meet (getting together with someone) / meat (animal product as food) one (number 1) / won (past tense of win) their (belonging to or associated with people) / there (here or nearby) / they're (contraction of they are) theirs (belonging to or associated with people) / there's (contraction of there is) to (motion or direction) / too (as well or in addition) / two (number 2) who's (contraction of who is or who has) / whose (belonging to or associated with which person) / you're (contraction of you are) Examples of homophones in a sentence Let's take a couple of words from the list provided above and put them in a sentence. As an exercise, you could try to put the other words in a sentence. Hour/our The appointment at the dentist will take about one hour. Our house was built 20 years ago. Bye/by "Are you leaving already?" ... "Yes, I need to catch the train. Bye!" You need to be in class by 1pm at the latest. To/too/two I have to go to the dentist. Do you want me to come too? If there are two of us, we should take the car. How to avoid mistakes in your IELTS test? When you are preparing for your IELTS test, it is important to understand how a word is spelled, especially for your IELTS Listening, Reading and Writing tests. For your IELTS Listening test, you need to make sure you write (or type if you do the computer-delivered IELTS test) the correct word and the correct spelling. Take this example: You hear a recording about a lady who is enquiring about a job she saw in an online ad. As you listen, the question asks you to write down where the lady saw the job advertisement. If you write/type "add", the answer is incorrect, because this word means to join (something) to something else to increase the size, number, or amount. If you write "ad", this answer is correct! For your IELTS Writing test, the spelling of a word is very important. If your IELTS Writing test asks you to argue the benefits of vegetarian food, and you write meet (which means getting together with someone) instead of meat (the animal product as food), you would lose marks under lexical resource. This is why it is important to understand the IELTS marking criteria. Want to know more about how IELTS is scored and marked? Sign up for a free IELTS Masterclass. The word homograph comes from the Greek word homos (=same) and grapho (=write). So, homographs are words that are written/spelled the same but have different meanings and are sometimes pronounced (how we say words) differently. When the words are the same for a noun and a verb, the pronunciation is often just a shift in the stressed syllable, from the first syllable (noun) to the last syllable (verb). For example, record/noun, to record/verb. List of homographs Try to read the following words aloud when you look at their meaning. Even though they are spelled the same, some of them sound different. Content (/kan'tent)/Con-TENT = happy or satisfied (adjective) CON-tent = all that is contained inside something (noun) Desert (/dezzə/)/DE-sert = a hot, arid region (noun) DEE-sert = to leave (verb) Does (/dæz/)/DOSE = female deer (plural)/present (noun) Does = third person singular form of the verb "do" (verb) Evening (/i:vniŋ)/Eav-ning = late afternoon (noun) Ev-en-ing = making more even (verb) Minute (/mi:nju:t/)/Min-ut = 60 seconds (noun) My-nute = extremely small (adjective) Read (/ri:d/)/Red = past tense of reading (verb) Reed = present tense of reading (verb) Present (/preznt/)/PRE-sent = at this moment or right now/a gift (noun) Pre-SENT = to give something to someone (verb) Permit (/pa'mit/)/Per-MIT = Give permission (verb) PER-mit = Official document (noun) Examples of homographs in a sentence Let's take a couple of homographs and put them in a sentence. As an exercise, you could try to put the other words from the list above, into a sentence. I drove down the windy (wine-dy) road on a windy (win-dy) day. She will read (reed) the book that her older sister read (red) last year. I'd like to present (pre-SENT) you with a birthday present (PRE-sent). I wanted to record (re-CORD) the record (REC-ord) on my device. How to avoid mistakes in your IELTS test? When you are preparing for your IELTS Speaking test, it is important to understand how a word is pronounced because this is assessed in the marking criteria. For your IELTS Speaking test, you need to make sure you pronounce (say) words correctly. Let's take a look at this example: If you are asked during your Speaking test to tell the examiner about a time that made you happy, it is always good to use a variety of words. Instead of happy, you can say "joyous," "cheerful," or "content." However, you should be careful to pronounce the words correctly. You don't want to say CON-tent (which means "all that is contained inside something") instead of con-TENT (which means "happy" or "satisfied"). If you want to practise your Speaking test with an official IELTS Expert, you could consider IELTS Assist. You will do a mock Speaking test and receive feedback on your performance. This website uses cookies to ensure you get the best experience on our website. Learn more

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