

CLASSIFICATION OF HOMONYMS AND THEIR SPECIFIC FEATURES

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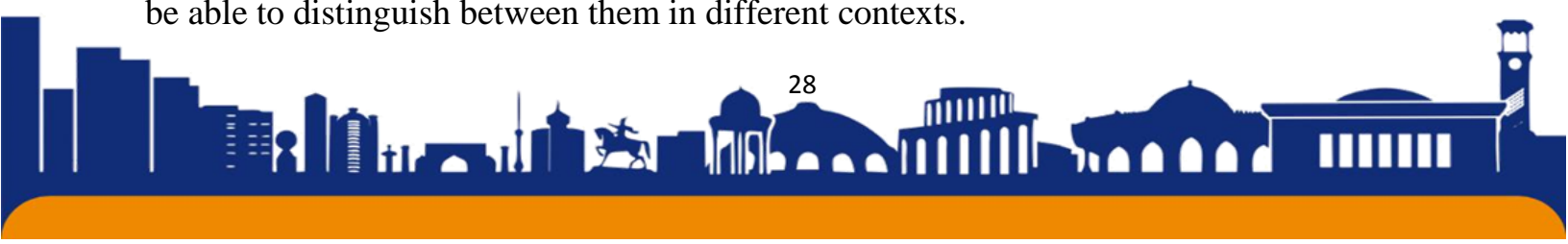
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**Abstract.** The classification of homonyms is an important aspect of language comprehension and production. Homonyms, including homographs and homophones, can lead to confusion in spelling, pronunciation, and meaning. Understanding the specific features of homonyms is crucial for language learning and developing strong language skills. This article will explore the classification of homonyms and their impact on language comprehension, with a focus on the role of context and vocabulary in disambiguating their meanings. Additionally, the article will discuss the implications of homonyms for linguistics and provide insights into how to effectively navigate and understand these linguistic phenomena.

**Key words:** Homonyms, Homophones, Homographs, Spelling, Pronunciation, Language, Communication, Linguistic competence , Homonyms, Homographs, Language comprehension, Language production, Confusion, Meaning, Context, Vocabulary.

Homonyms can be classified into two main categories: homographs and homophones. Homographs are words that have the same spelling but different meanings and pronunciations. For example, the word "tear" can mean a drop of water from the eye (pronounced as /tɪər/) or to rip or pull apart (pronounced as /ter/). Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but different meanings and spellings. For example, the words "to," "too," and "two" are all pronounced the same (/tu:/) but have different meanings and spellings.

Some homonyms may also be both homographs and homophones, meaning they have the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings. For example, the word "bat" can refer to a flying mammal or a piece of sports equipment, and it is spelled and pronounced the same in both cases. Homonyms can create confusion in language comprehension and production, so it is important for language learners to understand their specific features and be able to distinguish between them in different contexts.



Homonyms are words that have the same spelling and pronunciation but different meanings. They can be classified into two main categories: homophones and homographs. Homophones are words that sound the same but have different meanings. For example, "flower" and "flour" are homophones because they are pronounced the same but have different meanings.

Homographs, on the other hand, are words that are spelled the same but have different meanings and may or may not be pronounced the same. For example, "tear" can mean a drop of water from the eye or to rip something apart, and "lead" can refer to a metal or to guide someone.

Some homonyms have both the same spelling and pronunciation, while others have the same spelling but different pronunciations. This can make them particularly challenging for language learners and can lead to confusion in communication. Homonyms can also vary in terms of their frequency of use and familiarity to speakers. Some homonyms are commonly used in everyday language, while others may be more obscure or specific to certain contexts.

Overall, homonyms are a fascinating aspect of language that adds complexity and richness to communication. Understanding their specific features and classifications can help individuals navigate the nuances of language and

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