Spelling వేరైనా Pronunciation ఒకేలా!

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Homophones

Two or more words that have different spellings, different meanings but the same pronunciations are called 'Homophones'. (Homophones అనగా వేర్వేరు spelling, వేర్వేరు meaning ఉన్నప్పటికీ, ఒకేలా pronunciation గల పదాలు.)

i) Lead is the heaviest metal.
ii) The teacher led me to the principal's cabin.

పై రెండు వాక్యాలలోని lead, led అనే పదాలను గమనిస్తే, రెండింటిని ఒకే రకంగా పలుకుతున్నప్పటికీ, వీటి స్పెల్లింగ్, అర్థం రెండు వేర్వేరుగా ఉన్నాయి. మొదటి వాక్యంలోని 'lead' కి 'సీసం' అనే అర్థం, రెండో వాక్యంలోని led కి 'తీసుకుపోవు' అనే అర్థాలు ఉన్నాయి. కాబట్టి, ఈ రెండు పదాలని Homophones అంటాం.

ఇప్పుడు ఇలాంటి కొన్ని *Homophones*ని తెలుసుకుందాం.

1. » Incite (verb) = kindle/encourage (ప్రేరేపించు)
   » Insight (Noun) = intuition, awareness (అంతర్దృష్టి/ అవగాహన)
   Eg: The leader was arrested for trying to incite violence.
   Eg: Srinivas has a good insight into the syllabus of this exam.
2. » aid (Noun) = help/assistance (సహాయం)
   » Aide (Noun) = a person who helps (సహాయకుడు)
   Eg: During every Ramzan, Saber gives aid to those who are less fortunate.
   Eg: Saber worked as a tourists' aide in Mecca.
3. » Council = an assembly (సమావేశం/సభ)
   » Counsel = advice (సలహా)
   Eg: He was a member of the Legislative Council.
   Eg: He gave me a very sane counsel.
4. » Born = given birth to. (జన్మించిన)
   » Borne = carried (మోయడం, భరించడం)
   Eg: Srinivas was born on the eleventh of December.
   Eg: Rani's stomachache had to be borne until it finally went away.
5. » aisle (N) = space between rows (మధ్య దారి)
   » isle (N) = island (దీవి)
   Eg: The aisle was crowded with people looking for seats.
   Eg: The British Isles are a great place to visit.
6. » adapt (V) = to make suitable (అనుకులంగా చేయు)
   » adept (Adj) = skilled (నైపుణ్యం గల)
   » adopt (V) = accept as your own

(స్వీకరించు, దత్తత తీసుకొను)
   Eg: I quickly adapted to living away from home.
   Eg: Sheela is adept at speaking languages.
   Eg: It was difficult to adopt only one puppy from the animal shelter.
7. » all ways = by every means or method (అన్ని విధాలుగా)
   » always (Adverb) = forever (ఎల్లప్పుడూ)
   Eg: Lavanya tried all ways to convince me.
   Eg: I always responded calmly during emergency situations.
8. » Cite (V) = quote (ఉదాహరణగా చూపించు)
   » Site (N) = local position (స్థలం, ప్రదేశం)
   » Sight (N) = view; scene (దృశ్యం)
   Eg: I can cite a parallel stanza.
   Eg: This is an ideal site for building a house.
   Eg: It was a horrible sight.
9. » Apposite (Adj) = proper; suitable (సరైనది)
   » Opposite (Preposition) = standing in front of (ఎదురుగా, వ్యతిరేకంగా)
   Eg: He made some very apposite observations on our system of education in his speech.
   Eg: Our school is opposite the church.
10. » Advice (Noun) = recommendation/suggestion (సలహా)
    » Advise (Verb) = to recommend/ to suggest (సలహా ఇవ్వడం)
    Eg: I need your advice on this matter.
    Eg: I advise my students to get first rank.
11. » Complement (Noun) = that which completes (పూరక)
    » Compliment (Noun) = salute; regards (అభినందన, పొగడ్త)
    Eg: This verb must take a complement after it.
    Eg: I offer my sincere compliments to you.
12. » Canvas(N) = a kind of rough cloth (ఒక రకమైన గుడ్డ)
    » Canvass(V) = to solicit votes (ప్రచారం)
    Eg: The tent is made of white canvas.
    Eg: I shall not canvass for any political party.
13. » Brake (N) = a lever; an instrument to stop a wheel (వాహనాలను ఆపునది)
    » Break (v) = to make apart (పగలగొట్టు)
    Eg: The brakes of my scooter are loose.
    Eg: Don't break the mirror.
14. » Bough(N) = a branch of a tree (చెట్టు కొమ్మ)
    » Bow (V) = bend a contrivance to shoot arrows (విల్లు)
    Eg: The monkey sits on the

bough of a tree.
    Eg: He came with a bow and arrows.
15. » Duel (N) = a fight between two (ఇద్దరి మధ్య జరిగే పోరాటం)
    » Dual (Adj) = double (రెండు)
    Eg: There was a duel between the two combatants.
    Eg: This machine serves a dual purpose.
16. » Desert = a waste tract of sandy land (ఎడారి)
    » Desert = to leave (వదిలిపెట్టు)
    » Dessert = sweet served after dinner
    Eg: There is little rain in a desert.
    Eg: He deserted his family.
    Eg: There must be a course desserts after dinner.
17. » Eminent = distinguished (ప్రముఖ)
    » Imminent = impending; approaching (జరగబోవు)
    Eg: Many eminent personalities were there.
    Eg: There is imminent danger of war.
18. » Hart = a male deer
    » Heart = an organ of the body
    Eg: He has been arrested for shooting the hart.
    Eg: His heart beat is normal.
19. » Ingenious = clever (తెలివైన)
    » Ingenuous = frank and simple (దాపరికం లేని)
    Eg: He is a very ingenious teacher.
    Eg: I like her for her ingenuous nature.
20. » Lightening (V) = making lighter, reducing (తేలిక చేయుట/ బరువు తక్కువ చేయు)
    » Lightning(N) = electric discharge or flash in clouds. (మెరుపు)
    Eg: He has appealed to the High Court for lightening the sentence.
    Eg: There was fierce lightning and thunder.
21. Cease = stop, discontinue, (ఆపు)
    Seize = catch; hold tightly (స్వాధీన పరుచుకొను)
    Siege = state of being surrounded (ముట్టడి)
    Eg: He ceases to be a Government counsel.
    Eg: He seized the first opportunity.
    Eg: The fort lay in siege for.
22. » ate (verb) = తినెను
    » eight (noun) = ఎనిమిది
    Eg: I ate entire biryani.
    Eg: I will wake up at eight o'clock tomorrow morning.

23. » bare (verb) = ఒర్చుకొను
    » bear (noun) = A large mammal (ఎలుగుబంటి)
    Eg: I can't bear the pain of the wound.
24. » to buy (verb) = కొనుట "to purchase."
    » by (preposition) = చేత
    » bye (exclamation) = short form of "goodbye."
    Eg: I went to a shop to buy a pair of shoes.
    Eg: The food is served by him.
    Eg: I've got to go now, so bye! See you on Sunday!
25. » stationary = standing still (స్థిరమైన/కదలిక లేని)
    » stationery = writing paper (లేఖన సామగ్రి)
26. » capital = major city (రాజధాని)
    » capitol = government building (ప్రభుత్వ భవనం)
27. » board = piece of wood (చెక్క, బల్ల)
    » bored = uninterested (అనాసక్తి)
28. » coarse = rough (మోటుగా వుండే)
    » course = path (మార్గము); series of lectures (ఉపన్యాసాలు)
29. » corps = regulated group (పటాలం, దండు)
    » corpse = dead body (మృతదేహం)
30. » dairy = place where milk products are processed (పాల ఉత్పత్తి క్షేత్రం)
    » diary = personal journal (దినచర్య పుస్తకము)
31. » descent = downward movement (దిగడము)
    » dissent = disagreement (విరోధం, భిన్నాభిప్రాయము)
32. » discreet = modest, prudent behavior (వివేచనగల, తెలివిగల)
    » discrete = a separate thing, distinct (విలక్షణ, ప్రత్యేక)
33. » die = to lose life; (చనిపోవడం)
    » dye = to change or add color (రంగులు అద్దడం)
34. » dyeing = changing or adding color (రంగులు అద్దడం)
    » dying = losing life (చనిపోవడం)
35. » envelop = to surround (verb) (చుట్టుట, కప్పుట)
    » envelope = container for a letter (noun) (letters పంపుటకు ఉపయోగించు కవర్)
37. » forth = forward (ముందుకు)
    » fourth = number four in a list (నాలుగవ)
38. » hoard = a hidden fund or supply, a cache (పోగుచేయు, కూడబెట్టు)
    » horde = a large group or crowd, swarm (అల్లరిమూక, గుంపు)
39. » knew = past tense of "know" (తెలుసు)
    » new = fresh, not yet old (కొత్త)
40. » know = to comprehend (తెలుసు)
    » no = negative (లేదు /కాదు)
41. » loose = unbound, not tightly fastened (వదులుగా వుండే)
    » lose = to misplace (కోల్పోవు, పోగొట్టుకొను)
42. » meat = animal flesh (జంతుమాంసం)

43. » meet = to encounter (కలయిక)
    » mete = to measure; to distribute (కొలత, లేదా పంచియిచ్చు)
44. » miner = a worker in a mine (గని తవ్వేవాడు)
    » minor = underage person (noun) (18 సంవత్సరములు నిండని వాడు); less important (adj.) (అప్రధానమైన)
45. » peace = absence of war (శాంతి)
    » piece = part of a whole; (చిన్న ముక్క)
46. » peak = point, pinnacle, maximum (పర్వతశిఖరం, అత్యున్నతి, ఆధిక్యం, కొన, అగ్రం)
    » peek = to peer through or look furtively (దొంగతనముగా లేదా రహస్యంగా చూచడం)
47. » personal = intimate; owned by a person (వ్యక్తిగతమైన)
    » personnel = employees (ఉద్యోగులు)
48. » plain = simple, unadorned (స్పష్టమైన/అలంకారములేని/సాధారణమైన)
    » plane = to shave wood; aircraft (noun) (చదును/విమానం)
49. » right = correct; opposite of left (సరైన /కుడి)
    » rite = ritual or ceremony (ఆచారసంబంధమైన)
    » write = to put words on paper (రాయడం)
50. » road = way, path (దారి /మార్గం)
    » rode = past tense of "to ride" (స్వారిచేసెను)
    » scene = place of an action; segment of a play (ఒక పని జరిగిన ప్రదేశం /నాటకంలో ఒక దృశ్యం)
    » seen = viewed; past participle of "to see" (చూసెను)

Practice Questions

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct words.
   You need to pay the ____ to go to the ____
   1) fare, fair   2) Fare,fear
   3) Fair, fire   4) Fair, fare
2. Please _____ the newspaper over the table.
   1) Lay   2) Lie
   3) Lain   4) laid
3. Fill in the blank with a suitable word.
   They had dates for.____
   1) desert   2) Desart
   3) Dessert   4) Deserrt
4. Before the bell rang, the class was ____ to go home.
   1) Already   2) All ready
   3) Allredy   4) Allready
5. The student received a wonderful____ after his speech.
   1) complement   2) Compliment
   3) Compiyment
   4) Camplemant

-------- **Answers** --------
1) 1   2) 1   3) 3   4) 2   5) 2