

CLASSIFICATION OF HOMONYMY FOUND IN SELECTED MODULE FOR GRADE 11 ENGLISH CORE SUBJECT: BASIS FOR MODULAR REVISION

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ABSTRACT

The English language is a large linguistic system governed with finite rules but with infinite utterances. The language system is primarily made of linguistic structure subsystem a.) Grammatical subsystem, b.) Phonic subsystem, c.) lexical subsystem. In every aspect of language learning, the linguistic structure is integral in developing competence among students. Homonymy is a semantic which deals with linguistic units with similar spellings but different in meanings (homographs) and linguistic units with similar pronunciation but different in spelling and meaning (homophones). This study sought to utilize content analysis in examining the extent of homonymy found in the 21st Century Literature module for Grade 11 students. Content analysis is a qualitative research method used to analyze the presence, meanings, and relationships of words, phrases, or sentences found in any reading material. The results of qualitative content analysis revealed that most of the homographs identified in the learning module function as a noun (F=31: P=46.26%). Meanwhile, Homographs that function as modifiers in the learning module are the least evident (F=14: P=20.89%). On the other hand, Majority of the homophones identified in the learning module are nouns and pronouns (F=101:P=45.91%) while, conjunctions are the least common category of homophones identified in the learning module (F=3:P=1.36%).

Keywords: *homonymy, homophones, homographs, content analysis, module, semantics*

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

The English language is a large linguistic system governed by finite rules but with infinite utterances. The language system is primarily made of linguistic structure subsystem a.) Grammatical subsystem, whose function is to arrange words and sentences reflecting thoughts exchanged in communication, b.) phonic subsystem, whose function is to arrange words and sentences, with externalizable and transmissible sound shapes and c.) lexical subsystem, whose function is to reflect the entire range of things and phenomena in the ambient word (Plotkin 2006). In terms of linguistic competence, which primarily deals with the importance of semantic meanings and syntax, the intricacy of the English language itself posits several problems for students. In this sense, contextualization of meanings in varied sentence structures is relevant, especially to students who are beginning to explore the depths of the language.

If the intricacies of the English Language are concerned, a certain aspect of linguistics posits a great deal of importance, especially in the English language teaching and learning process. According to Feist (2016), semantics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the meaning of words and their relationship to its symbol. Given the much broader scope of English vocabulary, differentiation and variation of semantic meanings have thorough implications not

only in the teaching pedagogy itself but also in developing materials to enhance the learning process. As mentioned by Alsayed (2020), the concept of semantics is an integral aspect of word meaning, references, senses, logic, and perlocutions and illocutions. In other words, the study of word meaning itself increases students' understanding and awareness of English vocabulary thereby developing their overall skillsets in sentence relationships, discourse, and context.

In a similar way, Brendan (2008) pointed out that central to the understanding of word meaning is the lexicon. This is an important aspect in semantics where it primarily deals with not only word meanings but word formations and contextualization of meanings. In other words, the lexicon posits the fact linguistic meanings are meanings primarily grounded in words. The combination of phonemes, application of stressed syllables, and proper usage of graphical symbols affect the overall context of the word itself.

Therefore, meanings are the superposition of formulas for syntactic constructions derived from words. If learners fail to understand the individual meanings of the words in the sentence, then comprehension shall be significantly compromised. As pointed out by Kyza (2021), the variations of semantic meanings can also affect students' immersion in the language learning process. It has been highlighted in several studies that differences in semantic meanings could act as a language filter that inhibits

students' potential. This inhibition can be viewed in the way the students utilize the English language to communicate and interact with one another. Moreover, it also pointed out in the study that conceptual learning gains can also be significantly affected by differences and confusion in semantic meanings. The amount of learning inputs that can potentially be gained by the students is affected if certain words in the English vocabulary was not properly contextualized.

The understanding of these fundamental concepts is significantly pointed out in the concept of homonymy. As highlighted in the above-mentioned studies, problems with understanding the English language can be attributed to vocabulary and meanings. In this regard, common errors in both communicative and technical aspects of macro skills in English learning are caused by lexical ambiguity, especially in terms of homonymy. In linguistic terms, homonymy can be classified as either homophones or homographs. According to Memedova (2019), homophones are linguistic units that are similar in sounds but differ in their spelling and meanings, Meanwhile, homographs are linguistic units that are identical in spelling, but different in meaning and pronunciation. This is both in terms of sound composition and the place of stress in the words.

Several studies argued the fact that homonymy posits several problems in the learning of the English language. According to Safataj et. Al (2016), homonymy significantly affects the vocabulary building of the students. In the linguistic aspect, vocabulary refers to the stockpile of words that a person knows. In order to broaden one's vocabulary, it is very much suggested to have ample exposure and immersion to different linguistic inputs. This can be achieved through reading and listening-related activities. In this regard, homophones and homographs can implicate how much a stockpile of words that a learner can use in both speaking and writing outputs.

Another problem with homonymy is the fact that comprehension and articulation can also be affected if words are not properly contextualized. According to Storkel (2022), several confusions in different conversational patterns are primarily affected by homophones. Receivers of linguistic inputs may fail to understand the content and coherence of the sentence especially if pronunciation and stressing of syllables are synonymous. In these cases, it is very much imperative for both ends in a conversational set-up to contextualize the meaning of the word to avoid further confusion. In a similar manner, as vocabulary is inevitably affected by a homonymy, comprehension can also be affected. The learners will need to consult a dictionary and other reference material just to understand unfamiliar semantic meanings.

Finally, fluency and articulation can also be affected by homonymy according to Zhang et. Al (2020). Learning materials in English language teaching must be contextualized for the fact that these similarities in meanings, spelling, and pronunciation can affect the way the learners understand the content of the material. Consequently, the number of words and sentences that a student can understand for a certain rate of time can be hindered if these confusions in semantic meaning would arise.

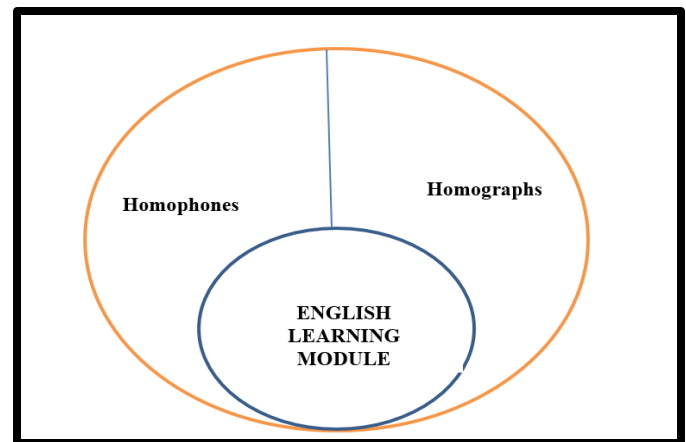
With goals to address the several trends and issues in homonymy mentioned by the aforementioned studies, the researcher opted to conduct a qualitative content analysis to determine to what extent this homonymy affected the quality of learning material used for students. More specifically, the study is directed towards the classification of these homophones and pattern it to different parts of speech in the English language such as nouns, pronouns, verbs, modifiers, and conjunctions.

Statement of the Problem

With aims to identify the extent of homonymy revealed in the learning module of 21st Century Literature of Philippines and the World intended for Grade 11 Students, the researcher seeks to find the answer to the following research question:

1. What are the different classifications of homonymy found in the learning module?
2. What are the different considerations these identified homophones and homographs have for modular revisions?

Conceptual Framework



The following conceptual framework summarizes the goals and objectives of the research study. Applying the rules and guidelines of qualitative content analysis, the study is piloted towards the classification of homophones and homographs in the 21st-century literature of the Philippines and the world. Moreover, the study specifically categorizes the identified homonymy according to the different parts of speech such as nouns, pronouns, verbs, modifiers, and conjunctions.

Methodology

Research Design

The research will utilize qualitative research methodology in exploring the classification of homophones and homographs in the learning module. As cited by Hancock (2007), the qualitative method focuses on developing explanations using specific patterns or methods. Unlike any other approaches in research,

qualitative research study deals with the analysis of non-numerical data gathered through careful and flexible measures like interviews, observations, and document collection.

Moreover, this study shall employ qualitative content analysis to give light on the specific struggles experienced by the participants with regard to English language teaching and learning. As mentioned by Schreier (2012), content analysis is a distinct procedure in both qualitative and quantitative research approaches. This form of analysis makes use of a large amount of data taken from various materials like documents, reflective essays, media files, and correspondents. Consequently, patterns for categories and qualifications among the gathered data which in turn, shall provide comprehensive discussion and analysis of the identified research problem.

Research Sampling

The study shall encompass the learning module for 21st-century literature of the Philippines and the world intended for Grade 11. The module is divided into two major components. The development of reading and writing skills among learners enables them to function as effective individuals in society. This interactive module aims to develop reading and writing skills among learners with great emphasis on how these particular skills can be applied to a wide range of materials and disciplines. The first part of the module deals with the enhancement of reading skills as reading precedes writing skills. This includes understanding reading in various contexts, differentiating reading strategies, distinguishing various patterns of development, and more importantly indulging oneself in critical reading.

Course Objectives

The course aims to develop literary skills as applied to a wide range of materials other than poetry, fiction and drama. It focuses on providing essential inputs thereby instilling positive values towards 21st century literary pieces. Consequently, at the end of the course, students are properly equipped literary skills and values essential for global competitiveness. Using those skills, they are expected to perform relevant tasks that will help them appreciate not only the language and literary aspect but also the cultural values embedded in each and every literary feature.

More specifically, the course seeks to achieve the following objectives at the end of the lessons.

1. Apply literary inputs into various contexts and purposes properly and adequately.
2. Enhance critical comprehension and language skills in scrutinizing essential elements embedded within a literary feature.
3. Research, create and extend literary meanings found in selected literary masterpiece.
4. Develop deeper understanding about literature as a form of art and part of cultural identity.
5. Appreciate contributions of some canonical writers in developing literary culture of the Philippines and some countries in the world.
6. Perform fundamental and extended literary activities relevant in understanding specific lessons within the course.

Course Outline

Module 1: Introduction to Literature

- Lesson 1: Defining Literature
- Lesson 2: Literary Form and Genre- Prose Literature
- Lesson 3: Literary Form and Genre - Poetry and Drama

Module 2: Philippine Literature through the Years

- Lesson 4: Celebrating Philippine Literature: Pre-colonial Period
- Lesson 5: Celebrating Philippine Literature: Spanish Colonial Period
- Lesson 6: Celebrating Philippine Literature: American and Japanese Periods

Module 3: Representative prose in Philippine Literature

- Lesson 7: F. Sionil Jose and The God Stealer

Module 4: Representative Poetry in Philippine Literature

Module 5: Japanese Literature

- Lesson 9: Introduction to Japanese Literature
- Lesson 10: Appreciating Japanese Literature- Spirited Away

Module 6: European Literature

- Lesson 11: Introduction to European Literature
- Lesson 12: Representative Literature from Europe- The Necklace

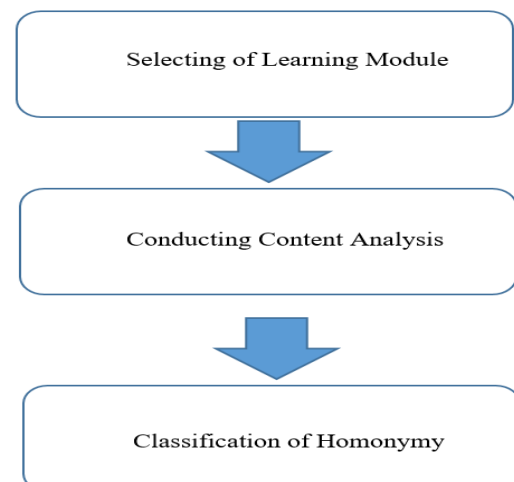
Module 7: Representative Literature of the World

- Lesson 13: Representative Literature from Canada- Hateship, Loveship
- Lesson 14: Representative Literature from Africa- Why Humans Walk Upright?
- Lesson 15: Representative Literature from Lebanon- About work

Module 8: Introduction to Theatre Drama

- Lesson 16: Overview and Elements of Theatre Drama

Data Gathering Procedure



In order to identify and classify the homophones and homographs the researcher selected the module for 21st century literature of the Philippines and the world as the subject material. This module has been selected as it is the English core subject offered to Grade 11 students within the duration of the research study. After analyzing the contents of the material including the courses and curricular aspects, a qualitative content analysis was conducted. The research utilized a list of homophones and homographs suggested by Arlson (2014). In order to identify whether these words are present in the learning module, the researcher utilized the word search feature of Microsoft Documents. After identifying the words, the researcher proceeded on classifying the homonymy based on the different parts of speech in the English language such as nouns and pronouns, modifiers, verbs, and conjunctions.

Ethical Consideration

The researchers carefully utilized permits and protocols in the process of the selection of materials and data-gathering procedures. These procedures were applied in consideration of the purpose of this study and informed them of the methods that the researchers used in the entire research process. The researchers opted not to proceed with data gathering unless all the protocols were observed.

More importantly, the data gathered from both the material and sentence structures were treated with the utmost confidentiality with respect to the Data Privacy Act of 2012. Needless to say, all the information that transpired during the entire data gathering was only used for the advancement of the goals and objectives of the research study. In relation, information that might reveal in the module was kept confidential and shall only be used for the benefit of the study.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1: Percentage distribution of homographs identified in the module

Homographs		
Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Nouns	31	46.26%
Modifier	14	20.89%
Verb	22	32.84%
Total	67	100%

The results of content analysis in the module used for 21st century literature of the Philippines and the world intended for Grade 11 students revealed a total number of sixty-seven (67) homographs. Consequently, thirty-one (31) of these homographs are categorized as nouns. In a similar way, twenty-two (22) of these

homographs are classified as action words or verbs. Finally, fourteen (14) of these homographs are classified as modifiers such as adverbs or adjectives.

Nouns

By definition, nouns are words that are used to name a person, object, animal, or event. Although some words can function as such, there are contexts and semantic meaning which could alter the syntactic functions of some of the common nouns in the English language vocabulary. This happens by altering the stressed syllables in the word thus changing the way it must be pronounced. Another reason why such alterations in semantic meaning occur is derivations of new contextual meanings of these words depending on the purpose of the user. Some of the homographs classified as nouns found in the module are discussed as follows.

Table 1.1: Semantic meanings of the word "address"

Word	Meaning	Sentence Usage
	the particulars of the place where someone lives or an organization is situated.	I know his address.
Address	a formal speech delivered to an audience.	It can be generalized as a formal address to an event, a person, or a thing not present.
	think about and begin to deal with	Entry is completely off-topic and does not address the prompts.

The table above shows how the noun "address" can take on several meanings depending on the context and semantic structure

utilized in the sentence. Although spelled the same across different usages, still varied meanings can be derived from it.

A. I know his address.

In the following sentence, the word address is used to indicate the particulars of the place where someone lives or an organization is situated. This is the typical definition of the word

B. It can be generalized as a formal address to an event, a person, or a thing not present.

In this sentence found in the module, the word address is used to denote a formal speech delivered to an audience.

C. Entry is completely off-topic and does not address the prompts

Although often used as a noun in most conversational situations, the word address can function as a transitive verb as used in the above sentence. In this, the word is used to indicate an action done to think about and begin to deal with.

Table 1.2: Semantic meanings of the word "ball"

Word	Meaning	Sentence Usage
Ball	A spherical object or entity	A steel ball rolled across the rough road.
	Such an object moving, thrown, hit, or kicked in a particular manner	The athlete threw a low during the last minute of the game ending the series in a blow-out fashion.
	A formal gathering for social dancing.	But sometimes, when her husband was at the office, she sat down by the window and thought of that evening long ago, of the ball at which she had been so beautiful and so much admired.

The table above summarizes the different definitions and functions that the word ball can take in a sentence. Although often associated with sports events, the word can function differently depending on the context in which it is used. The following sentences extracted from the module revealed such variations in meaning.

A. A steel ball rolled across the rough road.
In this sentence, the noun ball functioned as what it usually implies in most conversational patterns. As a common

vocabulary, the word ball is used to denote any spherical object or entity.

B. The athlete threw a low ball during the last minute of the game ending the series in a blow-out fashion.
In the above sentence, the word ball takes on a different meaning. In the context of sports conversations, sometimes the word ball may pertain to the movements done within the game as such in the given sentence wherein the word is used to imply an object moving, thrown, hit, or kicked in a particular manner (high ball, low ball, mid-ball, etc.)

C. But sometimes, when her husband was at the office, she sat down by the window and thought of that evening long ago, of the ball at which she had been so beautiful and so much admired. In some occasions, the word ball can be defined in a much more socially-oriented manner. Such is noticeable in the above sentence as the word is used to denote a formal gathering for social dancing.

Table 1.3: Semantic meanings of the word "conflict"

Word	Meaning	Sentence Usage
Conflict	A state of disagreement or disharmony between persons or ideas	However the organs of the body realized that the permanent arrangement they had arrived at could still bring conflict.
	The opposition between characters or forces in a work of drama or fiction, especially when motivating or shaping the action of the plot.	This necessitates various elements such as a very tight plot, precise delineation of character, conflict, setting, and dialogue.

One of the common noun words that is homographic in nature is the word conflict. The table above shows the different contexts in which the word assumes different semantic meanings. Even so, in almost every conversational pattern the word itself consistently takes on the function of a noun as shown in the following sentences taken from the module.

- A. However the organs of the body realized that the permanent arrangement they had arrived at could still bring **conflict**.
In this sentence, the word conflict functions as a common noun in the English vocabulary. As shown in the sentence pattern, it denotes a state of disagreement or disharmony between persons and ideas.
- B. This necessitates various elements such as a very tight

plot, precise delineation of character, **conflict**, setting, and dialogue.

In some technical aspects, the word conflict can act as jargon in literature studies. In this case, the word can mean an opposition between characters or forces in a work of drama or fiction, especially when motivating or shaping the action of the plot.

Modifiers

Modifiers can function as either an adverb or an adjective. Adverbs are words used to modify verbs or action words. On the other hand, adjectives are words used to describe a noun or a pronoun in a sentence. The result of the content analysis done in the module showed that fourteen (14) out of sixty-seven (67) homographs or 20.89 % are classified as modifiers. Below are some common homographic modifiers that take on several meanings in a sentence.

Table 1.4: Semantic meanings of the word “firm”

Word	Meaning	Sentence Usage
Firm	having a solid, almost unyielding surface or structure.	His wife, who was an Ifugao like him, with high cheekbones and firm, dumpy legs, came out and served the drinks.
	a business concern, especially one involving a partnership of two or more people	I have a law firm situated down the second street.
	make (something) physically solid or resilient	This is a program designed to firm your muscles up.

The word hair is a noun used to identify a thin thread-like structure which grows on the outer part of the body such as head and arms.

*The old man’s grey **hair** slowly withered as the ticking clock sings its last songs.*

*I went to my usual barber shop to have my **hair** cut.*

*Sam strode to the oldest, to Philip’s namesake, and tousled the youngster’s black, matted **hair**.*

However, in some cases, the word has a homophonic counterpart which means a specie of a rabbit.

*A long time ago humans used to walk on legs and arms, just like all the other four-limbed creatures. Humans were faster than **hares**, leopards, or rhino.*

Table 2.3: Homophone pair of the word “peace”

Word	Parts of Speech	Homophone	Meaning
Peace	Noun	Piece	Freedom from disturbance
Piece	Noun	Peace	A portion

The word peace is a typical word often used to denote a state of freedom from disturbance. However, if pronounced, it may seem to have a homophonic counterpart which could mean a portion. The difference in semantic meaning of these two words can be differentiated in the following sentences.

*Many of the big ones hold green branches to show they came in **peace**.*

*Arms issued the first challenge: they threw a **piece** of wood on the ground.*

Verbs

Verbs constituted a major percentage in the total identified homophones in the literature module. In this regard, some of the action words in the sentences have some homophonic counterparts which may contribute to the comprehension level of the students. Some of these homophones function differently from their usual semantic meanings.

In other words, a typical action word could function as a verb but if used differently in a sentence could become a noun, modifier or even conjunction.

Table 2.4: Sample of homophone pairs classified as verbs

Word	Parts of Speech	Homophone	Meaning
Allowed	Verb	Aloud	Permitted
Sell	Verb	Cell	to exchange for money
Missed	Verb	Mist	Not a hit
Rode	Verb	Road	A past tense of the ride

The table above shows some examples of action words extracted from the module which have homophones. The word allowed, for instance, is an action word that means to be permitted. However,

in some contexts, the word aloud and loud sounds the same but has a different semantic meaning which is to be spoken in high volume.

*They were **allowed** to have it for thirty-six thousand.*

*The protesters chanted **aloud** until the governor went out to confront them.*

Meanwhile, the word sell is a common action word that means to exchange for money. This is a common business term associated with any transaction involving an exchange of products for money. However, in English vocabulary, it has a homophone counterpart which could confuse readers if not contextualized properly. The word cell is pronounced the same but could mean the tiniest component of a living creature or in scientific terms, the building blocks of life. The differences in the semantic meaning of these two words can be shown in the following sentences.

*They begged the jeweler not to **sell** it for three days.*

***Cell** mutation is a complex biological occurrence induced by different abnormalities.*

On the other hand, the word missed (the past tense form of the verb miss) is a typical action word used to denote an action done but did not hit the target (missed a shot, missed an arrow). Aside from this, the word can also be associated with missing deadlines or appointments. However, the word mist is also pronounced the same but has a different semantic meaning. If the former is used as a verb, the latter functions as a noun which denotes a foggy atmosphere or ambiance.

*The student addresses most of the prompts directly but may have **missed** one.*

*The village hidden in the **mist** has never been found for a thousand years.*

Lastly, the word rode is another usual action word used as a past tense form of ride. In almost everyday conversation, this word often occurs in most sentence patterns. Although this word typically functions as a verb, its homophone counterpart functions as a noun. The word road- a homophone for the word rode, means a wide way leading to a certain place. Meanwhile, another homophone of it is rowed which is the past tense of row. It typically functions as a verb which means to propel a boat with oars. The differences in these semantic meanings can be noticed in the following sentences taken from the module.

*The sun **rode** over the mountains and the rocks shone – and over everything, the mist, as fine as powder, danced.*

*I took the **road** less traveled and it makes a whole difference to me.*

*The captain told the seamen to relentlessly **rowed** the boat towards the nearest lighthouse.*

Modifiers (Adjectives and Adverbs)

Modifiers are either adjectives or adverbs used to describe the subject or verb in the sentence. The results of the content analysis revealed that a significant number of homophones are classified as modifiers. The table below summarizes some of the sample modifiers in the module.

Table 2.5: Sample homophone pairs classified as modifiers

Word	Parts of Speech	Homophone	Meaning
Bare	Adjective	Bear	Naked
Lone	Adjective	Loan	By itself
Pale	Adjective	Pail	Light-colored

The word bare is an adjective often used in different sentence patterns which means naked. Although this is often used as a modifier, its homophonic counterpart, bear, functions as a noun which refers to a certain mammal. The difference in these two homophones can be seen in the following sentences extracted from the module.

*The final leaf falls and the tree branches are so **bare**.*

*I looked at the **bear** with utmost amazement as it played with the twigs.*

Similarly, the words lone and loan are homophones which function differently in a sentence. The former is an adjective denoting a state of loneliness or by itself. Meanwhile, the latter can function as a noun which means a monetary debt. In some cases, the word loan can function as a verb which means an act of lending a sum of money or property.

*A **lone** house roofed with tin stood at one end of the village.*

*I am still waiting for the payment for your bank **loan**.*

*Due to tight circumstances, I opted to **loan** her the money.*

Lastly, the words pale and pail are homophone pairs which have different semantic meanings. The word pale is typically used as an adjective which means light colored. On the other hand, the word pail functions as a noun also known as a bucket or a round container with a handle.

*He grew slightly **pale**, for this was exactly the amount he had been saving for a gun, intending to get a little shooting next summer.*

*I went back to the water station to fetch the **pail** of water I left a few hours ago.*

Conjunction

The results of the qualitative content analysis on the learning module only identifies three common conjunctions which have homophonic pairs. Although this only constitutes to less than 2% of the total identified homophones, this could still affect the comprehension of the students if the context was not properly elucidated.

Table 2.6: Sample homophones classified as conjunctions

Word	Parts of Speech	Homophone	Meaning
Might	Conjunction	Mite	Strong Possibility
Must	Conjunction	Mussed	Required
Whether	Conjunction	Weather	If it be the case

The word might is a conjunction stating a strong possibility. Meanwhile, its homophone pair- mite, functions as an adjective which refers to a very little bit portion or a very small object or creature. The differences in their semantic meaning can be shown in the following sentences extracted from the module.

*The head being up there **might** make it feel that it was better than the feet that touched the ground.*

*It is advisable to drink a tea with a **mite** of lemon whenever you have cold and fever.*

The words must and massed re homophone pairs which functions differently from one another. The word must is a conjunction which implies a string sense of obligation or requirement. However, its homophone pair, mused, functions differently in a sentence. It functions a transitive verb which means to make someone’s hair and clothes untidy or messy.

*Heavy-jowled Ifugaos in G – string and tattered Western coats that **must** have reached them in relief packages from the United States.*

*The **mussed** clothe laid idly beside the drawer.*

Finally, the words whether and weather are also homophones. The word whether is a conjunction which means if it be the case. On the other hand, the word weather is a metrological term used to denote the state of atmosphere at a place and time. The differences in the semantic meanings of these two words can be identified in the following sentences taken from the module.

*All these things happened because of the experiences of our country **whether** slavery, freedom, poverty and independence.*

*The **weather** today is perfect for a short walk down the old park.*

Conclusions

The results of the qualitative content analysis identified the different homophones and homographs in the learning module of 21st Century literature of the Philippines and the World intended for Grade 11. The results of the content analysis revealed that the majority of the homographs identified in the learning module are classified as nouns (F=31: P=46.26%). Moreover, homographs (F=14: P=20.89%) that function as modifiers in the learning module are the least evident constituting of only fourteen (14) out of sixty seven (67) of the total identified homophones.

Meanwhile, there is a total of two hundred and twenty (220) homophones identified in the learning module. Majority of the homophones identified in the module are nouns and pronouns (F=101: P=45.91%). On the other hand, conjunctions are the least common classification of homophones identified in the learning module only constituting to 1.36 %.

The results of the content analysis aligned with the fact that majority of the words in the English vocabulary are classified as nouns or pronouns. As expected majority of homonymy identified in the learning module is classified as such. Meanwhile. Only a handful of words in the English vocabulary is classified as conjunctions hence a significantly lower turn outs of content analysis.

In this regard, the following modular revision and improvement can be suggested in order to address the volume of homonymy found in the learning module.

1. The use of other vocabulary to minimize the number of homophones and homographs in the learning module
2. Inclusion of glossary for homophones and homographs that may be found in the learning module

Recommendations

To further the goals and objectives of the research study, the researcher highlight some recommendations in order to yield more comprehensive and valid results. Firstly, the scope of the content analysis can be broaden by increasing the number of learning module to be included in the samples. The researcher opted to utilize the module for 21st Century Literature of the Philippines and the world as a sample for this study as it is was the core subject of the students during the conduct of the research. However, for further development of the study, other researchers may consider learning modules for English subjects offered to higher levels. In this manner, the quality of the learning materials offered to students can be evaluated on the basis of its lexical ambiguity.

Another recommendation that can be drawn from the findings of the research is to explore other aspects of linguistics. As this study only focuses of semantics specifically homonymy, future researchers can also examine the extent of phonemic variations, syntactic errors and pragmatics reflected in the sentences and paragraphs in the module. This could increase the validity and effectiveness of the research procedure as an assessment tool to evaluate the quality of the learning materials offered to students.

It can also be deemed from the study that integrating other research designs can further the potential of the research. Aside from solely relying on the results of the qualitative content analysis, researchers may integrate other qualitative research designs such as phenomenology and case studies to supplement the findings. Also, quantitative research designs such as descriptive and correlational designs can be incorporated to increase the complexity of the material.

Appendices

Homophones

Word	Parts of Speech	Similar Word	Location	Meaning
1. Acts	Verb	Axe	They made little small pulleys for moving heavier wood; made some spears and threw them quite far, moves and acts that the toes could only dream about	things done
2. Allowed	Verb	Aloud	They were allowed to have it for thirty-six thousand.	Permitted
3.Eight	Noun	Ate	These have measures of eight syllables (octosyllabic) and recited to a metrical beat.	the number base of octal
4.Banned	Verb	Band	American sensors banned this newspaper and threatened Osmena with banishment.	Forbidden
5.Bare	Adjective	Bear	The final leaf falls and the tree branches are so bare	naked

6.Bury	Verb	Berry	Then tummy would take the used material into its sewage system, from where the body would deposit it in the open fields or bury it under the soil to enrich it.	to take under
7.Base	Noun	Bass	They went down the incline and at the base of the terraces the path was wide and level again.	the bottom support for anything
8.Basis	Noun	Basses	The teachings of Catholica became the basis of religious practices	principal constituent of anything
9.Beat	Noun	Beet	Lyric poems do not have to rhyme, and today do not need to be set to music or a beat. Her heart began to beat covetously. These have measures of eight syllables (octosyllabic) and recited to a metrical beat.	Tune

10.Birth	Noun	Berth	<p>Johnson, an Ohioan by birth, moves Munro's setting from the faded small towns of central Canada to some at least topographically similar locations in the Midwestern U.S.</p> <p>Some say birth is an affliction and the flesh a curse, but Mustafa counters that only the sweat of one's brow washes away what is written.</p> <p>Women have no caste or class, their beauty, grace, and charm serving them for birth or family.</p>	your method of arrival	12.Bore	Adjective	Boar	<p>They are a bore," Sam said.</p> <p>It will be a bore and a ghastly sight.</p>	not interesting
13.Born	Verb	Borne Bourn	<p>Written short stories, novella and tales were born in this period.</p> <p>Alice Munro, born as Alice Ann Laidlaw, is a Canadian writer who won the 2013 Nobel Prize in Literature.</p> <p>She was one of those pretty and charming girls born, as though fate had blundered over her, into a family of artisans.</p> <p>She suffered endlessly, feeling herself born for every delicacy and luxury.</p>	brought into life	14.Boy	Noun	Buoy	<p>As a boy, Maupassant went to school at Yvetot in Normandy, and then attended Lycee at Rouen.</p>	Male Child
11.Build	Verb	Billed	<p>Let us watch this short video and build up the theme of our story for today.</p> <p>And not because he has the money to build a different house.</p>	To construct					

			<p>The tallest and the oldest, a boy of thirteen or twelve, Sadek pointed out as Philip's namesake.</p> <p>Philip had already packed his things and the boy held them.</p>	
15.Break	Verb	Brake	<p>An ocean voyage as waves break over the bow.</p> <p>Chihiro learns that the only way to break the spell and re-enter the "human-world" is to find work at the bathhouse.</p> <p>With the prohibition of writing literary pieces in English language, Filipino literature was given a break.</p>	to split apart

16.Breech	Adjective	Breach	<p>Ifugao attired in the simple costume of the highlands, his broad flanks uncovered, and around his waist was the black – and – red breech cloth with yellow tassels.</p>	The back part
17.Bread	Noun	Bread	<p>You bake a bitter bread that feeds but half man's hunger.</p>	A loaf
18.Been	Verb	Bean	<p>They had been in the station for over half an hour and still there was no bus. He zipped his old suede jacket up to his neck.</p> <p>You have been told also that life is darkness. The two cousin limbs, who had never been bothered by what the other had and could do, now borrowed sound from mouth and begun to claim they were more important to the body than the other.</p>	Past tense of be

19.Better	Adjective	Bettor	<p>A good literature elevates the spirit by bringing out moral values which makes a better person.</p> <p>This time they tried to spread out the fingers the better to hold the ground but only the thumbs were able to stretch.</p>	superior
20.Canon	Noun	Canon	<p>Literature is a canon which consists of those works in language by which a community defines itself through the course of its history.</p> <p>These, and other literary masterpieces form part of what we call as Western Canon.</p>	body of law
21. Canvas	Adjective	Canvas	<p>They did not wait long, for the bats filled up quickly with government clerks going to their posts and hefty Igorots, in their bare feet or with canvas shoes who sat in the rear, talking and</p>	rough cloth

			<p>smelling of earth and strong tobacco.</p> <p>Philip had already packed his things and the boy held them, the canvas bag and the old suede jacket</p>	
22.Capital	Adjective	Capital	<p>The bus station was actually a narrow sidestreet which sloped down to a deserted plaza, one of the many in the summer capital.</p> <p>The capital, Beirut, was chosen for its ideal location on the Mediterranean and acts as the heart of Lebanon's banking industry, tourism, and trade</p>	most important

23.Cast	verb	Caste	Some will put tears in our eyes and some will cast smiles in our faces.	to throw
24.Sell	Verb	Cell	They begged the jeweller not to sell it for three days.	to exchange for money
25.Senses	Noun	Census	In the city – people are corrupted by easy living, the pleasures of senses and the flesh, the mass corruption that is seeping into the government and everything.	faculties
26.Scent	Noun	Scent	They had arrived in the summer capital the previous day and the bracing air and the scent of pine had invigorated him	An Aroma
27.Cession	Noun	Cession	There begun a session of philosophical speculation: what was the body anyway, they all asked, and they realized the body was them all together; they were into each other.	a group sitting

28.Chance	Noun	Chances	He talks about it the first chance he gets. Sam had not actually intended to serve in the Agency, but he had always wanted to travel and, after college, a career with the Agency offered him the best chance of seeing the world.	happenstance
29.Chants	Noun	Chances	Chants are customarily called “Bulong” or “Pasintabi” by the Tagalogs and referred to as “Bari-bari” by the Ilokanos.	Songs
30.Choral	Noun	Choral	Pabinian is the choral response of the mass to the leader’s talindaw	by a chorus
		Corral		

31.Corral	Noun	Choral	In the orange light Sam, could discern the unsmiling faces of men carrying spears, the women and the children, and beyond the scattered groups, near the slope, inside a bamboo corral, were about a dozen squealing pigs, dogs, and goats, all ready for the sacrificial knife.	a pen for horses
32.Sight	Nouns	Cite Sight Site	<p>"I'm thinking about you. You shouldn't come," Philip said. "It will be a bore and a ghastly sight."</p> <p>The sight of the little Breton girl who came to do the work in her little house aroused heart-broken regrets and hopeless dreams in her mind.</p>	Vision

33.Close	Adjective	Clothes	<p>It can be thought of as a melancholy poem, which is written to mourn the death of someone, who is personal and close to the heart.</p> <p>They come close to their animal cousins who rejected the upright revolution.</p>	to shut
34.Course	Noun	Coarse	<p>Although such discussions and reviews would not go deeper just like their earlier trainings, the course, however, is designed for literary applications of those acquired learnings.</p> <p>Consequently, at the end of the course, students are properly equipped literary skills and values essential for global competitiveness</p>	path of travel

35.Coat	Cote	Noun	<p>while Philip Latak was in the kitchen, where he had gone to joke with old friends. Sam's knowledge of San Francisco was limited to a drizzly afternoon at the airport, an iron – cold rain and a nasty wind that crept under the top coat.</p> <p>They searched in the folds of her dress, in the folds of the coat, in the pockets, everywhere. They could not find it.</p>	wear it for warmth
36.Craft	Noun	Craft	Any artist strives to become a master of his own craft.	a manual occupation
37.Creek	Noun	Creak	<p>A creek ran through the town, white with froth among the rocks</p> <p>The landlady, an acquaintance of Philip Latak, assigned them a bare room, which</p>	small stream

			overlooked the creek	
38.Symbol	Noun	Cymbal	<p>Design is fairly clean, with a few exceptions; diagram has visual appeal; and symbol shapes</p> <p>Clean design; high visual appeal; symbol shapes;</p>	a representation
39.Damn	Adjective	Dam	The words exploded from the hut with a viciousness that jolted Sam: "Damn it. I'm not coming!"	a curse
40.Damned	Adjective	Damned	"You will be a damned fool if you don't go," Sam said.	Cursed
41.Days	Noun	Daze	<p>She would weep whole days, with grief, regret, despair, and misery.</p> <p>In those days the thumb was close to the other fingers, the same as the big toe. Legs and arms called each other first cousins.</p>	more than one day

42.Dear	Adjective	Deer	<p>He did not find it, its finality, depressing and he was surprised even that the death of someone who was dear to a friend had not affected him at all.</p> <p>She danced madly, ecstatically, drunk with pleasure, with no thought for anything, in the triumph of her beauty, in the pride of her success, in a cloud of happiness made up of this universal homage and admiration, of the desires she had aroused, of the completeness of a victory so dear to her feminine heart.</p>	beloved
43.Due	Adjective	Dew	<p>A sea voyage to improve his health enabled him to make some gains toward recovery. He was overtaken by paralysis and severe hallucination</p>	payable

			s due to syphilis.	
44.Died	Adjective	Dyed	In the back of his mind, he even found himself thinking that, perhaps, it was best that the old man had died	passed away
45.Die	Adjective	Dye	Sam Christie was now troubled. "How did the old man die?"	to become dead
46.Discussed	Verb	Disgust	Student addresses most of the prompts directly, but may have missed one or not discussed it fully	talked about
47.Done	Verb	Dun	Her hair was badly done, her skirts were awry, her hands were red.	completed

48.Urn	Noun	Earn	Then it was Sam's turn and he rambled about the places he had seen – Greece and the marble ruins glinting in the sun, the urn	a jar
49.Epic	Noun	Epoch	As a result, more and more Filipinos became writers and poets and dramatists. Francisco "Balagtas" Baltazar's epic The story of Gilgamesh is one of the World's renowned epic.	a narrative poem or story
50.Fair	Noun	Fare	That's not fair. And what will happen to you or to the man whose god you will steal?"	even-handed
51.Phase	Adjective	Faze	It is a narrative poem dealing with the emotions or phase of life and the story is told in a simple, straightforward and realistic manner.	a part of the sequence

52.Feat	Noun	Feet	It stood on four stilts like all the rest and below its roof were the bleached skulls of goats, dogs, pigs, and carabaos which the old man had butchered in past feat.	an accomplishment
53.Few	Adjective	Pfew	In a few places, quotes are not attributed and cited. A few steps, the hands cried out in pain, the arms staggered, wobbled, and let the body fall.	not many
54.Find	Verb	Fined	Kindly find the meaning of these words and use them in a proper sentence. "I'll go over all the ground we walked," he said, "and see if I can't find it."	to locate
55.Flow	Verb	Floe	It is the most typical form of language, applying ordinary grammatical structure and natural flow of speech	to glide along

		Flo		
56.Floor	Noun	Fluor	She spoke in a shrill voice, and the water slopped all over the floor. In another moment it was all noise, the children scrambling over the young American and about the floor, where the candy had spilled.	what one walks on
57.Flower	Noun	Flour	You pull a saber, The flower is shivering.	A Bloom
58.Fourth	Adjective	Forth	The triolet consists of eight lines, with two rhymes and two repeating lines. The opening line repeats itself in the fourth	following the third
59.Fowl	Noun	Foul	It was an old bus, with woven rattan seats and side entrances that admitted not only people, but cargo, fowl, and pigs.	domestic hen or rooster
60.Gate	Noun	Gait	It is better that you should leave your work and sit at the gate	Fence door

61.Gaze	Noun	Gays	There was nothing we could do," Sadek said. He did not face the young American and a faraway gaze was in his eyes	a languid look
62.Nice	Adjective	Gneiss	Why, the dress you go to the theatre in. It looks very nice, to me "	pleasant
63.Knew	Verb	New Gnu	He did not need any guide. He knew the way, having gone through the route thrice. He knew then that Philip Latak really had work to do and it would take some time before he could finish a new god to replace the old one	past tense of know
64.New	Adjective	Knew Gnu	A great work of literature endures- it can be read again and again as each reading gives fresh delight and new insights and open new worlds of meaning and experience.	Not Old

65.News	Noun	Gnus	It is a story used by Jesus in teaching the Good News. Wind spread news of the contest to the four corners of the forest, water and air.	timely information
66.Guide	Noun	Guyed	The hiking that had preoccupied them during the day began to weigh on his spirits and he told Philip Latak who was with the old man before newly opened wine jar, that he would like to return to the boarding house. No, he did not need any guide. Understanding the poem About Work by Kahlil Gibran can be made easier by answering the following guide questions as you go along with the story.	one who shows the way

67.Hair	Noun	Hare	His open palm brimming with the tinsel – wrapped sweets, Sam strode to the oldest, to Philip’s namesake, and tousled the youngster’s black, matted hair.	grows from your head
68.Hare	Noun	Hair	A long time ago humans used to walk on legs and arms, just like all the other four limbed creatures. Humans were faster than hare, leopard or rhino.	A Rabbit
69.Heart	Noun	Hart	It can be thought of as a melancholy poem, which is written to mourn the death of someone, who is personal and close to the heart. It is to weave the cloth with threads drawn from your heart.	A body organ
70. Hear	Verb	Here	I’m not going back, do you hear? You can bring the whole mountain	To sense using the ears

			with you if you care	
71.Heard	Verb	Herd	At the time of graduation everyone might heard about this and many of them tried out this secretly.	listened to
72.High	Adjective	Hi Heigh Hei	A literary masterpiece is a work of literature that is considered to be outstanding in terms of its artistry and technique, and is held in high esteem as an original work to be read and studied.	way up
73.Heroine	Adjective	Heroin	She is a gangly, ten-year-old human girl, heroine of the movie.	female hero

74.Higher	Adjective	Hire	Aristotle says that the tragic hero will evoke pity and fear if he is neither thoroughly good nor thoroughly bad but a mixture of both but is certainly "better than we are in the sense that he is of higher than ordinary moral worth.	farther up
75.Hymn	Noun	Him	Talindaw is a hymn sung in novena masses.	religious song
76.Him	Pronoun	Hymn	A sea voyage to improve his health enabled him to make some gains toward recovery. Other readers of Maupassant thought that the short story format was beneath him	Pronoun for He
77.Hold	Verb	Holed	We feel during these solitary moments that we are alone and has no one to hold into.	to grip

			That evening he came and right there in the ward he danced to drive away the evil spirit that had gotten hold of me.”	
78.Whole	Adjective	Hole	Organization of answers as a whole is logical and quickly apparent. It is the form of any narrative or informative work that deals, in part or in whole.	entirety
79.Holy	Adjective	Wholly Holey	The use of clay tablets, papyrus paper scrolls paved the way for the writing of the Holy Scriptures	with religious significance
80.Hour	Noun	Our	They had been in the station for over half an hour and still there was no bus	sixty minutes
81.Idol	Noun	Idle Idyll	Slowly, piously, the old man poured the living, frothy blood on the idol’s head and the blood washed down the ugly head to its arms and legs.	object of worship

			Sam Christie, too surprised to speak, pushed the idol away and it fell with a thud on the floor.	
82.Idle	Adjective	Idol Idyll	For to be idle is to become a stranger Unto the seasons, and to step out of life. A ploughman asks about Work, and Almustafa replies that work helps one keep pace with the soul of the earth, while the idle are strangers to the seasons and too proud to submit to the infinite.	not working
83.Idyll	Noun	Idol Idle	Narrative poems include epics, ballads, idyll and plays. It is a narrative poem consisting usually of a single series of connective events that are simply idylls or home tales.	An example of a narrative story

84.Insight	Noun	Incite	Blending myth and folklore with an acute insight into the human psyche and politics, Ngūgī conjures up a fantastic fable about how and why humans began to walk upright.	understanding
85.Jewel	Noun	Joule	She had no clothes, no jewel, nothing. And these were the only things she loved; she felt that she was made for them. She tried the effect of the jewels before the mirror, hesitating, unable to make up her mind to leave them, to give them up.	precious stone
86.Nap	Noun	Knap	It is a leather with the flesh side rubbed to make a velvety nap	A short sleep
87.Need	Verb	Knead	Lyric poems do not have to rhyme, and today do not need to be set to music or a beat.	must have

			I'm glad you are in the Agency, Sam. We need people like you.	
88.Night	Noun	Knighth	It is a dramatic entertainment performed in moonless nights during town fiestas or on dark night after harvest	darkness
	Adjective			
89.Knock	Verb	nock	It takes cataclysm, something tragic to knock a man back to his wits, to make him realize his loss. Hell, it's not as potent as this, but it can knock out a man, too."	A light tap/ blow
90.Not	Verb	Knot	Sam had not actually intended to serve in the Agency, but he had always wanted to travel and, after college, a career with the Agency offered him the best chance of seeing the world.	Negation

		Naught	They did not wait long, for the bats filled up quickly with government clerks going to their posts and hefty Igorots	
91. Know	Verb	no	He wants to know the ultimate truth. Hence, his life is a journey that seeks for answers. Literature perhaps started with man discovering his ability to create. Do you know some Philippine stories that depict some values and cultural tradition of the Filipinos?	To possess knowledge
92. Nose	Noun	Knows	The missionary was a short man with a bulbous nose and heavy brows and homesickness written all over his pallid face.	the part projecting above the mouth on the face of a person or animal, containing the nostrils and used for breathing

		Noes	Everything about the body was upside down. Hands touched the ground; eyes were close to the ground, their angles of vision severely restricted by their proximity to the ground; dust entered the nose	and smelling.
93. Knows	Verb	Nose Noes	Hell, everyone knows the terraces are good for the eye, but they can't produce enough for the stomach. Who knows? Who knows? How strange life is, how fickle! How little is needed to ruin or to save!	To understand
94. Lacks	Verb	Lax	Choice of colors lacks visual appeal and impedes comprehension	Does not have
95. Lays	Noun	Laze Leis	Narrative poems include epics, ballads, idylls and lays.	To recline

96.Led	Verb	Lead	Its simplicity and loosely defined structure has led to its adoption for the majority of spoken dialogue.	Guided
97.Lean	Verb	Lien	He threw his chest out, flexed his lean arms and inhaled. Sam stood up and waved his lean hands. "You can't do that,"	Angle of repose
98.Limb	Noun	Limn	Others came up with sword play, juggling, racing, or playing a game like chess or checkers but each was ruled out as hard to bring about or unfair to one or the other limb. The debate among the organs to decide the winner went on for five days, the number of fingers and toes on each limb.	An arm or leg

99.Links	Noun	Lynx	To watch the film kindly check on the following links. Check out the following web links that will help you understand the story better. You may also use the attached full story for reference.	Pieces of chain
100.Lone	Adjective	Loan	A lone house roofed with tin stood at one end of the village. "My brother's," Philip said.	By itself
101.Made	Verb	Maid	Folktales are stories made up about life, adventures, love, horror and humor where one can derive lessons about life. Throughout history, deeper connections were made using this art form.	accomplished
102.Main	Adjective	Mane	Before there are televisions, internet and smartphones, we have comic books, newspapers and novels as main source of our	Primary

			entertainment and learning.	
			Spirited Away is an adventure and coming-of-age film in which the main character, a young girl by the name of Chihiro, embarks on a quest to save her family from a supernatural spell.	
103.Manner	Noun	Manor	The story is told in a simple, straightforward and realistic manner. In a distinct, tender and passionate manner, Joi moves the readers of her poems by talking about love, freedom, what it is to be a woman, and what it means to be a human being.	Method

104.Mark	Verb	Mark	Her tastes were simple because she had never been able to afford any other, but she was as unhappy as though she had married beneath her; btheir natural delicacy, their instinctive elegance, their nimbleness of wit, are their only mark of rank, and put the slum girl on a level with the highest lady in the land.	A sign
		Marqued		
105.Marquee	Noun	Marquis	Sam Christie waited under the grass marquee that extended above the doorway.	a rooflike projection over a theatre entrance
106.Mean	Verb	Mein	This does not necessarily mean that the literary features included in the course would be strictly those of published and distributed within the decade.	Intend

107.Meat	Noun	Meet Metete	They made their way to the iron cauldrons, where rice was cooking, and to the butcher's table where big chunks of pork and dog meat were being distributed to the guests.	Animal flesh
108.Meet	Verb	Meat Metete	In our literary feature for today, we will meet a woman bombarded with prying judgement of people and yet chose to stand above them and lead a better life. As we go on this journey called life, we will meet a lot of people along the road. Some of these people will try and test our limitations.	To connect
109.Might	Conjunction	Mite	Understanding the poem by Joi Barrios can be made interesting by unlocking some of the difficult words that you might	Strong possibility

			encounter in the text. The head being up there might make it feel that it was better than the feet that touched the ground or that it was the master and the organs below it, servants only.	
110.Mind	Noun	Mined	Going down the hill, Sam decided to bare his mind to Philip who was below him. But there was no conviction in him, because in the back of his mind he was grateful.	A thinking unit
111.Minor	Adjective	Miner	There are a few minor spelling or grammatical errors.	Small
112.Missed	Verb	Mist	Student addresses most of the prompts directly, but may have missed one.	Not hit

113.Mist	Noun	Missed	<p>Pine trees studded both sides of the road and beyond their green, across the ravines and the gray socks, was shimmery sky and endless ranges also draped with this mist.</p> <p>When the mist drifts in and starts to wrap the terraces and the hills, I'm reminded of the ocean fog.</p>	A fog
114.Mode	Noun	Mowed	It is the specific mode of fiction represented in performance .	A condition
115.More	Adjective	Moor	<p>As a result, more and more Filipinos became writers and poets and dramatists.</p> <p>But before we indulge ourselves to this literary masterpiece, let us learn more about the culture of Igorot from Banaue which will be of great</p>	Additional

			importance in the story.	
116.Moral	Adjective	Morel	<p>A good literature elevates the spirit by bringing out moral values which makes a better person.</p> <p>It is story that uses animals as characters and with moral lesson</p>	A social imperative
117.Mourn	Verb	Morn	It can be thought of as a melancholy poem, which is written to mourn the death of someone.	Remember the dead
118.Morning	Noun	Mourning	<p>Go to bed now and we will talk in the morning.</p> <p>Remember, tomorrow morning, we are leaving. I've already packed and I was waiting.</p>	AM

119.Must	Conjunction	Mussed	Heavy – jowled Ifugaos in G – string and tattered Western coats that must have reached them in relief packages from the United States. Does he suggest ideas on how a person must deal with work?	Required
120.None	Adjective	Nun	None, however, is as riveting as what master storyteller Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o offers in The Upright Revolution. But try as they could they were not able to declare a clear winner; each set of limbs was best at what they did best; none could do without the other.	Not a single one
121.One	Adjective	Won	One being atop of the other, they come close to their animal cousins who rejected the	singularity

			upright revolution. A genuine smile is the one that holds the true meaning of happiness for a person	
122.Won	Verb	One	The Filipino revolutionaries won against the Spaniards and the Philippine Independence was proclaimed on June 12, 1898. She has won various honors and awards, including the Palanca Award, the most prestigious literary award in the Philippines.	Victorious
123.Paste	Verb	Paced	Screenshot some part of your conversation and paste the picture below.	Thick glue
124.Packed	Verb	Pact	Philip had already packed his things and the boy held them, the canvas bag	Placed in container

			and the old suede jacket.	
			I've already packed and I was waiting.	
125.Pale	Adjective	Pail	He grew slightly pale, for this was exactly the amount he had been saving for a gun, intending to get a little shooting next summer.	Light colored
			Loisel came home at night, his face lined and pale; he had discovered nothing.	
126.Pain	Noun	Pane	A few steps, the hands cried out in pain. The world of comedy is characterized by absence of real pain.	A suffering or discomfort
127.Pair	Noun	Pare	He looked down self – consciously at his shoes – they were a trifle big and Sam saw immediately	A set of two

			that the pair was not	
		Pear	Sadek's.	
128.Past	Adjective	Passe d	It was past noon when they reached the feral fringes of the Ifugao country. He had no idea what time it was, but it must have been past midnight.	Before now
129.Patience	Noun	Patients	Sam replaced explained "because Philip is Ifugao and you don't know patience until you have seen the rice terraces his ancestors built."	Being willing to wait
130.Pause	Noun	Paws	. A pause, then the wooden door opened and Philip peeped out. "It's okay, Sam. Come up."	To hesitate

			“My nephew,” a pause. “It’s grandfather.” His voice was no longer drunken. “I have to leave you here.”	
131.Peace	Noun	Piece	Four legged animals were among the first to gather, many of the big ones holding green branches to show they came in peace.	Freedom from disturbance
132.Piece	Noun	Peace	It features representative authors and literary piece of various cultural identities. Arms issued the first challenge: they threw a piece of wood on the ground.	A portion
133.Peal	Adjective	Peel	“That’s where I first learned about Jesus Christ and scotch,” Philip Latak said. “They marked me for success.” Another peal of laughter.	Ringing sound

134.Pearl	Noun	Purl	First she saw some bracelets, then a pearl necklace, then a Venetian cross in gold and gems, of exquisite workmanship.	round, luminescent gem from an oyster
135.Pleas	Adverb	Pleas	“Please, please don’t think we are being unreasonable – and don’t make me responsible for what will happen.”	good manners
136.Poor	Adjective	Pour Pore	I must apologize, sir, for my brother, for his bringing you to this poor house. Madame Loisel looked old now. She had become like all the other strong, hard, coarse women of poor households	State of poverty
137.Pour	Verb	Poor	Tummy would squeeze all the goodness and then pour it into its system of canals through which the goodness would be distributed to all the	To flow freely

		Pore	nooks and crooks of the body.	
138.Presence	Adverb	Presents	O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being, Thou, from whose unseen presence the leaves dead	the state of being present
139.Pride	Noun	Pryed	The American period ignited our patriotism and pride as Filipinos. She danced madly, ecstatically, drunk with pleasure, with no thought for anything, in the triumph of her beauty, in the pride of her success.	ego
140.Prince	Adjective	Prints	He was a contemporary of Bagongbanta and was known as the "Prince of Filipino Printers"	son of the King

141.Prose	Adjective	Pros	In prose literature, the weekly Liwayway Magazine was put into strict surveillance Mainly, literature is classified into three major forms which are prose, poetry and drama.	ordinary language
142.Rabbit	Noun	Rabbit	From simple stories of the rabbit and monkey to deeper ones like those of Ibong Adarna, indeed these particular forms of stories have brought joys to our lives.	Small mammal
143.Rain	Noun	Reign Rein	Sam's knowledge of San Francisco was limited to a drizzly afternoon at the airport, an iron-cold rain and a nasty wind	Precipitation
144.Raise	Noun	Rays Raze	You made this vacation possible and that raise. I never got a raise until you came.	Elevate

145.Wrap	Verb	Rap	when the mist drifts in and starts to wrap the terraces and the hills, I'm reminded of the ocean fog	To encase in cloth
146.Read	Verb	Rede Reed	Anything is literature if you want to read it that way. The self-defining activity of the community is conducted in the light of the works, as its members have come to read them	having knowledge from reading
147.Real	Adjective	Reel	Man is a curious being. He never settles to what is real. I have learned from Chihiro that the real bonds that we make along this adventure of like make us stronger person	authentic
148.Rest	Verb	Wrest	He intended to borrow the rest.	Stop working
149.Review	Verb	Revue	Before we proceed with the discussion, let us review the contributions of Japanese to our	a general survey or assessment

			literary culture as Filipinos.	
150.Room	Noun	Rheum	They had finished lunch and were in the living room of the Mission. After the two had gone, Sam returned to the room and picked up the idol. In the light he saw that the blood had dried and had lost its colour.	partitioned space
151.Rhyme	Verb	rime	Lyric poems do not have to rhyme, and today do not need to be set to music or a beat.	a verse with regular recurrence of sounds
152.Right	Adjective	Rite Write	There are no line breaks. Sentences run to the right margin With each new perspective, the reader learns that most of our previous assumptions about the characters and the direction of the story	correct

			were not quite right.	
		Wright		
153. Write	Verb	Right	Majority among the Filipinos were beginning to read and write.	To inscribe
		Rite	They even started to write novels and dramas.	
		Wright		
154. Rise	Verb	Rise	Medieval Japanese literature was greatly influenced by civil wars and the emergence of the warrior class, resulting in the rise of war tales.	To stand up
			The early modern Japanese literature saw the rise of the many new genres including kabuki	

155. Road		Rode	The bus hugged the thin line of a road that was carved on the mountainside.	
	Noun		The bus shuddered into first gear as it dipped down the gravel road and in a while they were in the town, along its main street lined with wooden frame houses.	a broad trail
		Road		
156. Rode	Verb	Rode	The sun rode over the mountains and the rocks shone – and over everything the mist, as fine as powder, danced.	past tense of ride
		Rode		
157. Royal	Adjective	Roil	In a shop at the Palais-Royal they found a string of diamonds which seemed to them exactly like the one they were looking for.	worthy of a king or queen

158.Role	Noun	Roll	Ancient period of European Literature comprises the role of Greeks and Romans in creating stories that explain several phenomena.	Part of a play
159.Route	Noun	Root	He knew the way, having gone through the route thrice.	path of travel
160.Wrote	Verb	Rote	He wrote several poems about revolution including the poem- Katapusang Hibik ng Pilipinas. He wrote the nationalistic poem, "Bayan Ko" and "Isang Punong Kahoy," an elegy, was his masterpiece.	has written
161.Rough	Adjective	Ruff	At the same time Sam Christie woke up it was already daylight and the sun lay pure and dazzling on the rough pine sidings of the room	Coarse

162.Seal	Verb	Seel	In the back of his mind, he even found himself thinking that, perhaps, it was best that the old man had died, so that his passing would seal, forever,	To close
163.Sow	Verb	Sew Sol	It is to sow seeds with tenderness and reap the harvest with joy, even as if your beloved were to eat the fruit.	broadcasting seeds
164.Shell	Noun	Shall	The Kenya Weekly Review described it as "this bomb shell" and the Sunday Times of London as capturing every form and shape that power can take.	aquatic exoskeleton
165.Shall	Verb	Shell	The course shall highlight representative prose and poetry of some authors in Philippine literature. Shall I bring the candies out now?	Is allowed

166.Shoes	Noun	Shoos	He emptied the glass and raised his muddy shoes to the woollen sheet on his cot. He looked down self – consciously at his shoes – they were a trifle big.	A footwear
167.Sick	Adjective	Sic	He couldn't be as seriously sick as my brother wrote. Sometimes, it makes me sick, but I have to be there."	State of being ill
168.Side	Adjective	Sighe d	It was an old bus, with woven rattan seats and side entrances that admitted not only people, but cargo, fowl, and pigs.	Lateral
169.Sighs	Verb	Size	To the open arms of the sea, the lonely rivers sighs.	multiple sad and weary breaths
170.Size	Noun	Sighs	This ancient form of poem writing is renowned for its small size as well as the precise punctuation and syllables needed on its three lines. It is of	Magnitude

			ancient Asian origin.	
171.Slow	Adjective	Sloe	And it was these thoughts that were rankling his mind when he heard Philip Latak snore, heard his slow, pleasant breathing and with his hand, Sam picked up the taper and quashed its flame.	Not fast
172.Sum	Noun	Some	She thought for several seconds, reckoning up prices and also wondering for how large a sum she could ask without bringing upon herself an immediate refusal.	Result of addition
173.Some	Adverb	Sum	At last she replied with some hesitation.	A few

			First she saw some bracelets, then a pearl necklace, then a Venetian cross in gold and gems, of exquisite workmanship	
174.Son	Noun	Sun	I realized that the old man never did that thing again for anyone, not even when his own son – my father – lay dying.”	Male child
175.Sun	Noun	Son	The sun rode over the mountains and the rocks shone – and over everything the mist, as fine as powder, danced.	A star and the center of solar system
176.Soot	Adjective	Suit	In the semi – darkness, amid the poverty and the soot of many years.	black residue of burning
177.Status	Noun	Static	Your final count will show your future or present status with the person whose name you wrote.	position with regard to law
178.Steal	Verb	Steel	And what will happen to you or to the man whose god you will steal?”	take unlawfully

			“You cannot steal a god, not even for me,” Sam said.	
179.Step	Verb	Stepp e	For to be idle is to become a stranger Unto the seasons, and to step out of life’s	a measure taken
180.Style	Noun	Stile	Poetry has a unique form which highly depends on the artistic style of the author. The variations of this literary style results to diversity in poetic structure.	Mode
181.Story	Noun	Storey	It is a narrative poem dealing with the emotions or phase of life and the story is told in a simple, straightforward and realistic manner. It is an extended narrative that carries a second meaning along with the surface story	A narrative tale

182.Straight	Adjective	Strait	Her husband worked in the evenings at putting straight a merchant's accounts, and often at night he did copying at two-pence-halfpenny a page.	Not crooked
183.Strait	Noun	Straight	The Mediterranean Sea and the Strait of Gibraltar separate it from Africa.	A narrow waterway
184.Suede	Adjective	Swayed	He zipped his old suede jacket up to his neck. Philip had already packed his things and the boy held them, the canvas bag and the old suede jacket.	Split leather
185.Swayed	Verb	Suede	. Even the trees and the bush, swayed gently from side to side, bowed, and then stood still in turns.	Curved/ convinced
186.Sweet	Adjective	Suite	All that walking and all these people - how nice they were, how they offered us wine and sweet potatoes.	sugary

			Sam Christie, gazing down at the ravines, at the geometric patterns of the sweet potatoes.	
187.Tax	Noun	Tacks	He was the youngest son of Khalil Sa'd Jubran, a tax collector eventually imprisoned for embezzlement.	Government tithes
188.Taper	Adjective	Tapir	Sam picked up the taper and quashed its flame.	Wedge-shape
189.Taught	Verb	taut	Nippongo was introduced but not well-embraced by the Filipinos despite it is being forcefully taught by the Japanese. She has taught in Korea, Japan, and is currently working as a visiting Professor at the University of California, Irvine	Past tense of teach
190.Their	pronoun	There They're	Such discussions and reviews would not go deeper just like their earlier trainings,	Belonging to them

191.Threw	Verb	Throu gh	He threw his chest out, flexed his lean arms and inhaled. He threw over her shoulders the garments he had brought for them to go home in, modest everyday clothes.	Past tense of throw/ to propel by hand
192.Throu gh	Verb	Thre w	Literature is a canon which consists of those works in language by which a community defines itself through the course of its history. Meanwhile, pre-colonial inhabitants of our islands showcase a rich past through their folk speeches.	From end to end
193.Throw	Verb	Throe	The leg, left or right, or in combination, was to pick up the piece of wood from the ground and throw it.	To discharge through the air
194.Time	Noun	Thym e	Tribal people during that time used to gather around in circles to tell stories and tales among one another.	natures way of keeping everything from happening

			During this time, several Filipino poets emerged and built the very foundation of our Philippine poetry.	at once
195.Toe	Noun	Tow	In those days the thumb was close to the other fingers, the same as the big toe.	forepart of the foot
196.Tune	Noun	Toon	The steps and the tune did not have any variation and soon he was bored.	A song/ melody
197.Vain	Adjecti ve	Vane Vein	And all knowledge is vain save when there is work.	Worthless
198.Wax	Noun	Whac ks	The use of vellum (goat skin paper), parchment (sheep skin paper), and wooden tablets covered in green or black wax to fashion books which are more durable than scrolls became widespread.	Candle stuff

199.Wail	Noun	Wale Whale	You are not a friend," the voice within the grass hut had become a wail.	A cry
200.Waist	Noun	Waste	Ifugao attired in the simple costume of the highlands, his broad flanks uncovered, and around his waist was the black – and – red breech cloth with yellow tassels.	between ribs and hips
201.Waste	Noun	Waist	Philip's brother did not waste words. "It's about my brother," he said.	make ill use of
202.Weight	Noun	Wait	But my brother..." and, shaking his head as if a great weight had fallen on his shoulders.	an amount of heaviness
203.Wait	Verb	Weight	I'll be back as soon as I can, but don't wait, whatever your plans are.	remain in readiness
204.Walk	Verb	Wok	Ngũgĩ conjures up a fantastic fable about how and why humans began to walk upright	Perambulate
205.Want	Verb	Wont	I didn't want to bother you, but the old man said	Have a desire to possess

			you should come.	
			Anything is literature if you want to read it that way	
206.War	Noun	Wore	Although the Filipinos were defeated in the Philippine-American War, or Philippine Insurrection as termed by the Americans	large scale armed conflict
207.Wore	Verb	War	The women wore the native gay blouses and skirts. He wore an old straw hat, a faded flannel coat and old denim pants.	Past tense of wear
208.Wear	Verb	Ware	Weavers should think of the beloved who will wear the cloth, builders of the beloved who will live in etc.	To attire
209.Worship	Noun	Wars hip	It is a collection of religious lyrical poems written to praise and offer	revere in a religious manner

			worship to the Almighty God.	
210.Week	Noun	Weak	I sent home a clipping this week, something in the Manila papers about it being chilly.	Seven days
211.Weather	Noun	Whether	We choose on what it becomes weather a tragedy or a comedy.	meteorological conditions
212.Whether	Conjunction	Whether	All these things happened because of the experiences of our country whether slavery, freedom, poverty and independence.	if it be the case
213.Wet	Adjective	Whether	But with a violent effort she overcame her grief and replied in a calm voice, wiping her wet cheeks	Watery

214.Witch	Noun	Which	her adventure, she makes it a mission to help everyone especially Haku to take their stolen names back from the evil witch Yubaba.	broomstick ridin' crones
215.Which	Pronoun	Witch	After which, answer the metacognitive activity below. Spirited away is filled with unique characters which play a great part in the adventures of Chihiro.	Selection
216.While	Adverb	Wile	While there are critical debates on the construction of prose, its simplicity and loosely defined structure has led to its adoption for the majority of spoken dialogue.	During
217.Wine	Noun	Whine	Rice wine – I hope there's still a jar around when we get to my grandfather's.	fermented grape juice

218.World	Noun	Whirled	With this hobby, we often create a world of our own and indulge ourselves to various sceneries created by the very words of our stories.	Earth
219.Word	Noun	Whirred	Screenshot any word that you may associate with literature.	A speech sound
220.Your	Pronoun	Yore	Let's check your understanding about the concept of literature by trying out this activity!	Belonging to you

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