

**Looking More Closely at Morphological Awareness:
What Does It Mean to Know A Word?**

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Making a Difference: Educational Practices That Work!

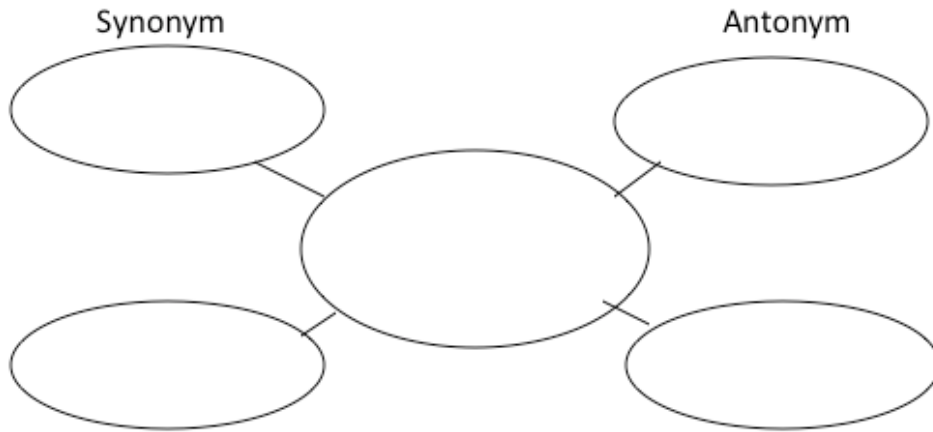
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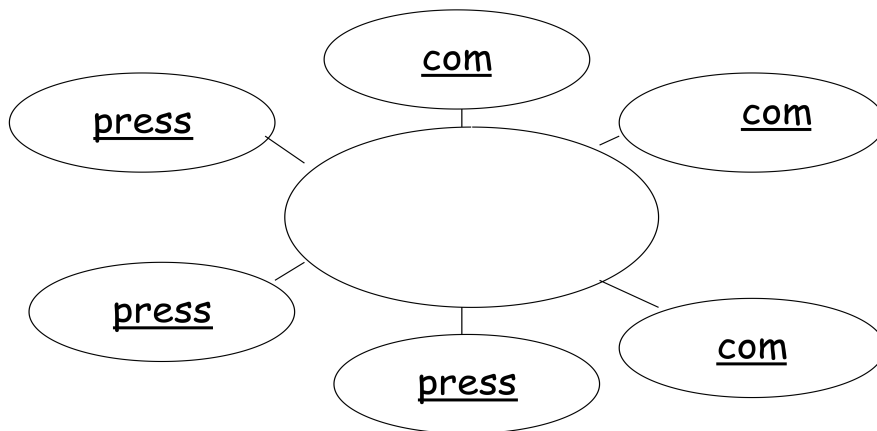
How many syllables and morphemes?

Word	Syllables	Morphemes
autograph	au-to-graph	auto-graph
elephant		
deconstructionist		
phonology		
thunderstorm		
supervisor		

re de	con	struct “build”	s ed ing ion or	
in	de		ive	ly ity ness
in ob sub super infra				ure
			al	



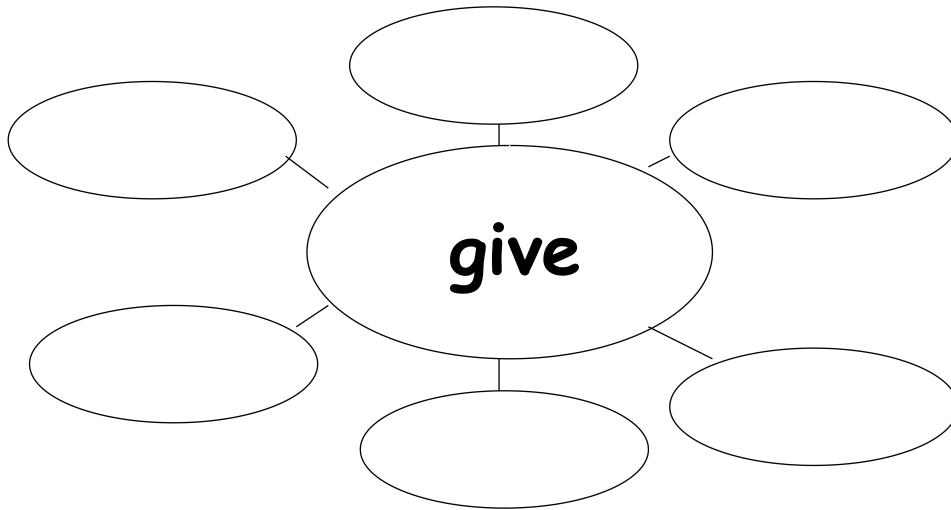
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give

verb



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Physical Science

Gases

Building Automaticity with Content

Words

compressed ignite syringe related atomic piston
expansion cushion temperature demonstrated convincingly
protective average molecules compressed ignite model
related syringe atomic model expansion protective
piston ignite temperature demonstrated syringe
molecules cushion expansion related atomic atomic

Phrases

can be demonstrated sealed tube quickly pushing a piston
molecules are increased temperature of the gas is related to
cotton fibers ignite the average speed of the molecules
the atomic model the expansion having a cushion
protective outer tube a flash of light molecules are increased

Text

When a gas is compressed, we expect its temperature to rise. This effect can be demonstrated very convincingly by placing a few cotton fibers at the bottom of a sealed tube and quickly pushing a piston into the sealed tube. The speeds of the molecules are increased – that is, the temperature of the gas is increased – so that the cotton fibers ignite.

To sum up, we have seen that the temperature of a gas is related to the average speed of its molecules. When the average speed of the molecules increases, the temperature rises.

Vocabulary work

1. Do the outside-in strategy addressing morphology (meaningful units in words which helps students see connections across words that have similar meaningful units).
 - a. e.g. take the prefixes and suffices off, what is the root or the base word?

compression – com – press –ion
convincingly – com – vince – ing – ly

Prefixes

Prefix: a unit at the beginning of a word or root that changes the meaning of the word.

Prefixes to introduce first:

Closed prefixes:

con = with, together	mis = wrong, negative
dis = away, negative	non - not
ex= out of, from	sub = below, under
in = in, into, not	trans = across
mid = middle	un = not

Open prefixes:

de = down, away, from	pro = for, forward
per = through	re = again, backward
pre = before	

Other: inter = between, among

Other prefixes:

ab = from, away	mini = small
ad = to, toward	ob = to, toward, against
ambi = both, around	super = above, beyond
ante = before	syn = with, together
anti = against	ultra = beyond, excessively
intro = within, in	with = against, away, back

Chameleon prefixes: changes its form depending on the first letter of the root (same meaning)

con - concert, connect	cor - before roots beginning with <i>r</i> <i>correlate, correct</i>	co - before vowels and <i>h</i> <i>coexist,</i> <i>cohort</i>	com - before roots with <i>b, p,</i> <i>m</i> <i>common,</i> <i>company,</i> <i>combine</i>	col – before roots beginning with <i>l</i> <i>collect,</i> <i>collision,</i>
ad - addicted, adaptation	at – attend, attach, attract	ac – accompany, acceptable	af – affect, affirm ag – aggravate, aggression	al – alliance, allude, allow an – annex announce
ex - extract, exhale, exile	ef – effect, efficiency,	ec – ecstasy, eccentric		
in - inaccurate, inefficient	il – illogical, illiterate	im – immature, immobile	ir – irrelevant, irrational,	
ob - oblong, obliterate	op – opponent, opposite	of – offend, offering	oc – occasion, occupy	
sub – subversion subsidize	suf – suffix, suffer	suc – success, succinct	sup – support, supplement	sur – surrender, surrogate

Latin Roots and Greek Combining Forms

Over 55% of English words are Latin based. The Latin roots supply the main meaning of the word. Latin roots are studied to enhance decoding skills as well as vocabulary development.

Teach the most common prefixes (closed and then open) found on the previous page. Suffixes will be listed on the following page. Students will be able to build a number of words with these prefixes, roots, and suffixes.

Common roots to teach: Begin with roots that have a single form or meaning. Also, choose roots that have a good – literal- concrete – visual meaning.

act = do	action	port = bring or carry	export
cur = to run	cursive	rupt = break	disrupt
fer = carry	infer, reference	scope = see	microscope
fix = fasten	fixate	sect = cut or divide	dissect
flict = strike	conflict	sist = stand	assist
form = shape or form	conform	struct = build	structure
fus(e) = flow	infuse, defuse	tort = twist	contort
ject = to throw	reject, subject	tract = pull/drag	attract

Roots that have more than one form but have strong literal – visual meanings:

clude/cluse	=	shut
mit/miss	=	send
mot/mov/mob	=	move
pel/pulse	=	push
ply/plic	=	fold
quir(e)/quis/quest	=	ask
scrib/scripte	=	write
vert/vers(e)	=	turn

Suffixes

Suffix: A unit added to the end of a word or root that changes the meaning of the word. Latin suffixes generally indicate parts of speech (e.g., words with “ity” are nouns = *security*).

Common suffixes:

Suffix - meaning	**Most likely grammatical function	Exemplars:
-able = able to	adj.	reliable, agreeable
-ed = past tense	adj.	jumped, played, haunted,
-er = one who	noun	teacher, plumber
-er = more	adj. (comparative)	bigger, smaller
-es = plural		wishes, passes
-ee = one who	noun,	referee, employee
-est = superlative	adj	largest, smartest
-ful= full of, having	adj.	hopeful, gleeful
-ing = indicates doing now	verb	running, playing, jumping
-ist = a person who	noun	artist, pianist
-ish = somewhat like	adj	babyish, childish
-ly = how	adv	quickly, slowly
-less = without	adj.	fearless, homeless
-s = plural	adj.	papers, cups,
-y = full of; quality or state of	adj.	sunny,

Other suffixes for instruction:

-age=relating to, state of, result of	noun	marriage, baggage, passage
-ancy/ance = state of, quality	noun	relevancy, abundance
-ation = state of, result of	noun	starvation, correlation
-ar = relating to	adj	muscular
-ant = a thing or being	noun	coolant
-ant = a condition or state	adj	abundant

-ary – relating to, place	noun	
-ate = relating to, to make, one who	adj. verb	desolate, literate calculate, participate ,
-cial/-tial = relating to	noun/adj	facial, partial
-cian = person who	noun	physician, musician
-ciate/-tiate = make		
-cious/tious = full of, having	adj.	spacious, cautious
-dom = state, quality	noun	kingdom, freedom
-eer = one who	noun	auctioneer, pioneer, engineer
-ent = one who, state or quality	noun	dependent, competent
-ery = relating to, place	noun	
-ess = feminine	noun	goddess, lioness
-eous = having, full of	adj.	hideous, gorgeous
-en = made of	adj.	wooden,
-ency/ence = state or quality	noun	emergency, resilience
-fy = make	verb	liquefy,
-hood = state or condition	noun	childhood, knighthood
-ible = able to		edible, convertible
-ism = belief, doctrine	noun	Catholicism, altruism
-ize = make	verb	characterize, popularize
-ine = nature of, related to	noun	machine, chlorine
ia/ial/ian = related to	noun	martian, mania,
-ic = like, nature of	adj	heroic,
-ive = relating to, like	adj.	relative,
-ity = state, quality	adj.	stability, commonality
-ion = act of, state of	noun	
-ling = very small	adj	changeling,
-let = small	adj	
-ment = act of, state of	noun	encouragement, enjoyment
-mony = result of action	noun	harmony, parsimony
-ness = state of	noun	happiness, fairness
-ous = having, full of	adj.	joyous, gracious
-ory = place where, relating, quality	noun	
-or = one who, that which	noun	actor, director, tractor

-sion = state of, act of, result of	noun	confusion, compassion
-ship = quality, state, office	noun	internship
-some = tending to, group	adj	quarrelsome, awesome
-th = ordinal number		fourth
-tion = state of, act of, result of	noun	explanation, integration
-tude = condition of, quality of	noun	gratitude, altitude, attitude
-ule = small	adj	miniscule, molecule
-ward = direction of		wayward, northward,