

Morphemes, Origins, Meanings, and Derivatives

Knowledge of morphemes facilitates decoding and provides a springboard for vocabulary development and spelling (Adams, 1990) and bridges the gap between alphabetic reading and comprehension (Foorman & Schatschneider, 1997). Fill in the missing information.

Morpheme	Origin	Meaning	Derivatives
ang	Latin	bend	
astro	Greek	star	
auto	Greek	self, unaided	
bio	Greek		biology, biodegradable, biography
chron		time	chronicle, chronometer, synchronize
cogn	Latin		recognize, cognitive, metacognition
cred	Latin		creed, incredible, credulous
duct		lead	
fer	Latin	bear	
geo	Greek	earth	
logy	Greek		
manu	Latin	hand	
pop	Latin	people	
rupt		break	
trans	Latin	across	
vac	Latin	empty	
vert, vers	Latin	turn	
vis	Latin		vision, visible, invisible



Roots and Combining Forms

Generate derivatives for each of the roots or combining forms.

ject (to throw)

reject

projector

ped (foot)

pedal

pedestrian

spect (to watch)

spectator

inspect

graph (to write, record)

autograph

bio (life)

biographic

ology (study of)

biology

syn, sym (same)

synonym

form (shape)

formation

cur (to go, flow)

current

nom (to name)

nominate

greg (to gather, group)

congregate

voc (to call)

vocation

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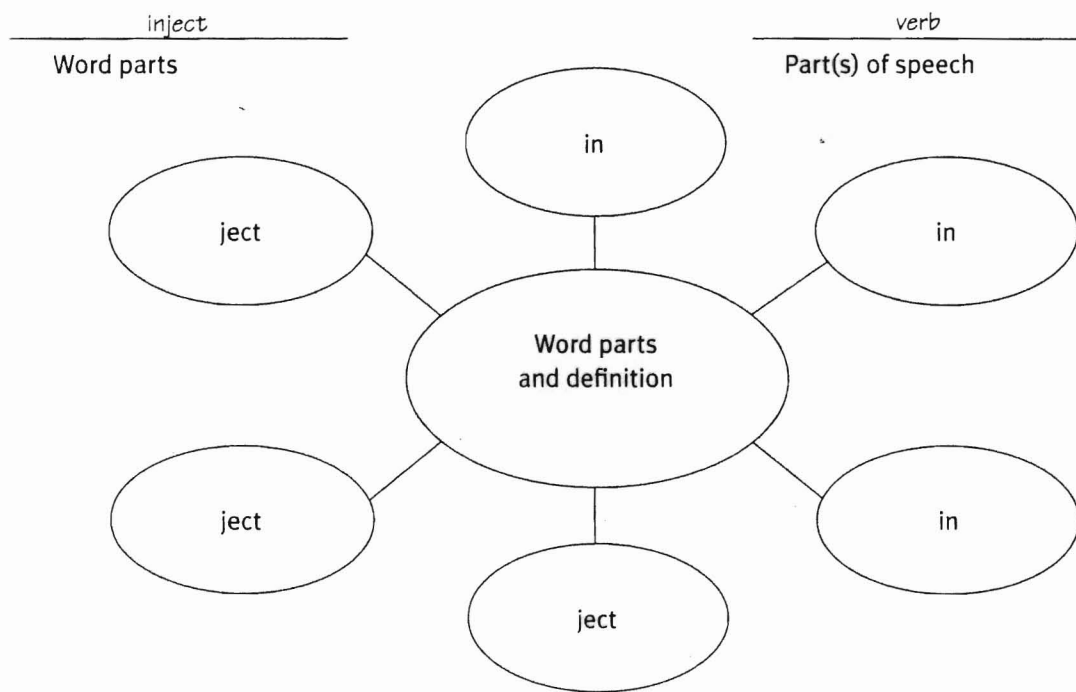




Derivative Webs

A derivative web (Carreker, 2004) is used for words with recognizable, recurring word parts. Students write the new vocabulary word (e.g., *inject*) on the line at the top to the left and the part of speech on the top line at the right. In the center circle, students write the origin, the word parts that make up the word and their meanings, and the definition of the word. In each of the three upper circles, students write a derivative that contains one word part (e.g., three derivatives with prefix *in-* meaning *in* or *into*). In the other three circles, students write three derivatives that contain the other word part (e.g., three derivatives with the root *ject*, meaning *to throw*). Finally, students write a sentence with the word on the line at the bottom of the web. This web is intended to show how learning word parts economizes the learning of new vocabulary and how words with common word parts share a sense of the same meanings.

Web the word *inject*.



ACTIVITY 77 – MORPHEMES, ORIGINS, MEANINGS, AND DERIVATIVES

The example derivatives do not represent a complete list.

Morpheme	Origin	Meaning	Derivatives
ang	Latin	bend	angle, angular, triangle
astro	Greek	star	astronomy, astrology, astronaut
auto	Greek	self, unaided	autonomy, automatic, autograph
bio	Greek	life	biology, biodegradable, biography
chron	Greek	time	chronicle, chronometer, synchronize
cogn	Latin	know	recognize, cognitive, metacognition
cred	Latin	believe	creed, incredible, credulous
duct	Latin	lead	conduct, induction, deductive
fer	Latin	bear	suffer, infer, refer, confer
geo	Greek	earth	geology, geometry, geodesic
logy	Greek	study of	phonology, morphology, theology
manu	Latin	hand	manual, manuscript, manipulate
pop	Latin	people	population, populace, popular
rupt	Latin	break	interrupt, erupt, irrupt
trans	Latin	across	transport, transfer, transportation
vac	Latin	empty	vacuum, vacate, vacation
vert, vers	Latin	turn	invert, revert, reversible
vis	Latin	see	vision, visible, invisible



ACTIVITY 78—ROOTS AND COMBINING FORMS

(The example derivatives do not represent a complete list.)

ject (to throw): *reject, object, abject, project, eject, subject*

ped (foot): *pedal, pedestal, pedestrian*

spect (to watch): *inspect, respect, spectator, spectacular, speculate*

graph (to write, record): *autograph, photograph, phonograph*

bio (life): *biology, autobiography, biosphere*

ology (study of): *geology, theology, phonology*

syn, sym (same): *synchronize, synagogue, sympathy, symphony*

form (shape): *uniform, formation, transform*

cur (to go, flow): *current, curriculum, concur*

nom (to name): *nominee, nomination, nominal*

greg (to gather, group): *congregate, segregate, integrate, aggregate*

voc (to call): *vocal, vocation, vocabulary, invocation*

nym (to name): *synonym, antonym, pseudonym*

pod (foot): *tripod, podium, podiatrist*

cycl (circle): *bicycle, tricycle, cycle*

struct (to build): *construction, instruction, destruction*

vis (to see): *vision, visible, visor, supervisor*

meter (measure): *thermometer, kilometer, odometer, barometer*

ACTIVITY 79—SYLLABLES AND MORPHEMES

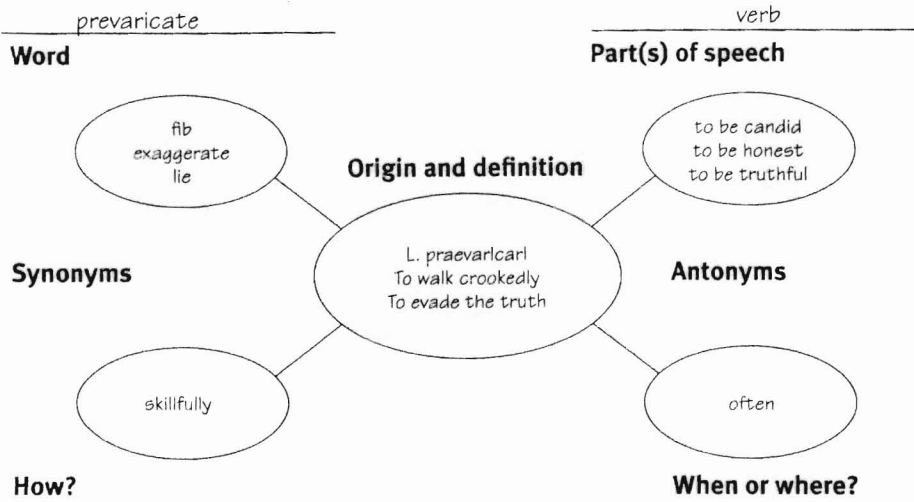
instructor (3, 3); autograph (3, 2); destruction (3, 3); salamander (4, 1); unleaded (3,3); waits (1, 2); interjection; (4, 3); bookkeeper (3, 3); conjunction (3, 3); photographic (4, 3); rattlesnake (3, 2); marker (2, 2); cucumber (3, 1); barbecue (3, 1); manuscript (3, 2); outstanding (3, 3); handshake (2, 2); bluebonnet (3, 2)

ACTIVITY 80—SYLLABLES AND MORPHEMES

population (4, 2); combination (4, 2); mustang (2, 1); summertime (3, 2); thermostat (3, 2); bumblebee (3, 2); protection (3, 3); wheelbarrow (3, 2); ambulance (3, 2); river (2, 1); watermelon (4, 2); canine (2, 1); dressmaker (3, 3); mercury (3, 1); countryside (3, 2); computing (3, 3); kangaroo (3, 1); vegetables (3, 2)

ACTIVITY 81 — SEMANTIC WORD WEBS

Answers will vary; one possibility is shown here.

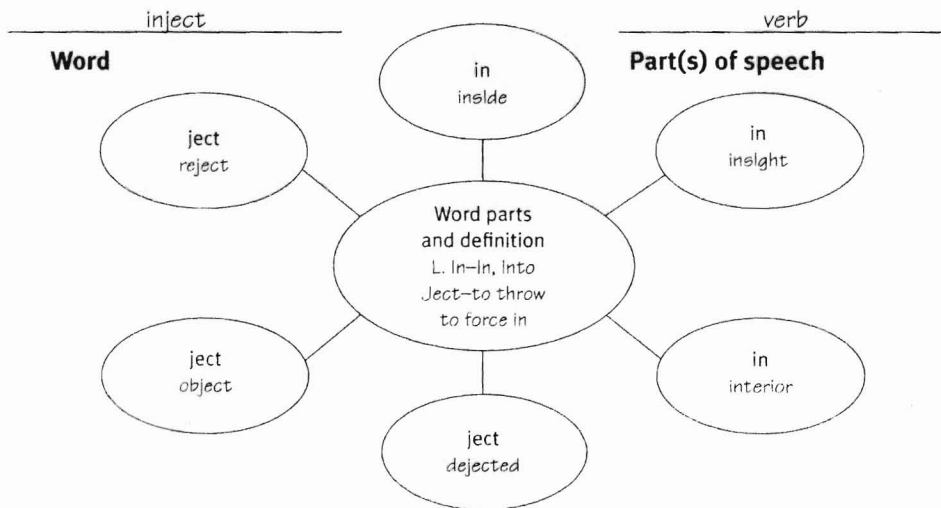


Often politicians skillfully prevaricate about their pasts.

Sentence

ACTIVITY 82 — DERIVATIVE WEBS

Answers will vary; one possibility is shown here.



The doctor will inject the vaccine through a syringe.

Sentence



1.9 Concept of a Suffix

Introduction: [Read.]

Watch carefully as I write some words on the board. [Write these derivatives on the board: *tips, pits, nips.*] What do you see in the final position of these words? [Students respond.] Yes, all these words have an *s* in the final position. If the *s* is taken off, there is still a base word. [Cover up the *s* in each derivative and look at the base word.] A base word is a plain word with nothing added to it.

The letter *s* at the end of these words is called a suffix. A suffix is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a base word. A suffix is coded with a box. [Box the *s* in all the derivatives.]

A base word plus a suffix is called a derivative.

Word Part Deck: [Prepare each of the following definitions on a 4" x 6" yellow index card. The information on the left is written on the front of the card. The information on the right is written on the back of the card. Review this deck three times a week after the IRD.]

b.w.

A base word is a plain word with nothing added to it.

-

A suffix is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a base word. A suffix is coded with a box.

b.w.+

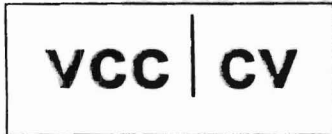
A derivative is a base word plus a suffix.

Reading Practice: 1. Reading Practice 4 – i, t, p, n, s

You used your information about dividing words with the VCCCV pattern and it did not work. You changed the accent and it still did not make a familiar word. What else could we do? [Change the division.]

Let's change the division to after the second consonant and move the accent back to the first syllable. [Erase the division after the first consonant and move it to after the second consonant. Accent the first syllable.] **Let's read the word now: *pump' kin*.** Is that a familiar word? **Yes. *Pumpkin* pie is my favorite pie.**

Concept Card:



Words with the VCCCV pattern usually divide after the first consonant. The accent usually falls on the first syllable, but it may fall on the second syllable. A second choice for division is after the second consonant, accenting the first syllable.

Application Words: [Write on the board.] *translate, partner, antler*

Reading Practice: 1. Reading Practice 59 – Syllable Division

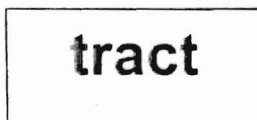
3.146 Latin Roots

Introduction: [Introduce through Auditory/Visual Discovery.]

Discovery Words: tractor, attract, extract, traction, subtraction

Discussion: All the discovery words have *tract*. These letters are called a root. A root is a group of letters that carries meaning. Root *tract* is not a complete word, but it carries meaning. A prefix, a suffix or both will be added to a root. Look at the discovery words and see if you can discover the meaning. [Lead the students to discover the meaning of *tract*.] A *tractor* pulls things. *Extract* is pulled from something. When magnets *attract*, they are pulled toward one another. Tell me what *tract* means. *Tract* means to *pull*. Words with this root are of Latin origin.

Word Part Card:



Root *tract*
To pull
(Students generate derivatives.)