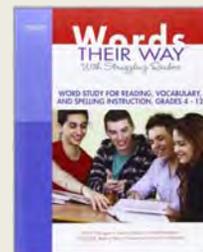
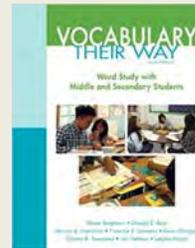
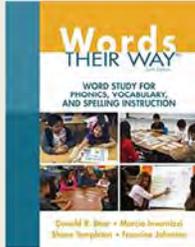


## Word Structure Analysis for High-Achieving Students: Spelling and Vocabulary Instruction in the Derivational Relations Stage



David L. Smith  
Arkansas Tech University  
dsmith145@atu.edu

International Literacy Association  
Institute 04  
July 20, 2018  
Austin, Texas

## Word Consciousness

Interest, Knowledge, and Appreciation of Words  
and Word Formation Processes

## Morphology

- Morphemes are the smallest units of meaning in a word.
- Morphology is the study of how morphemes combine to form words in a given language (Word Formation Processes).

trees

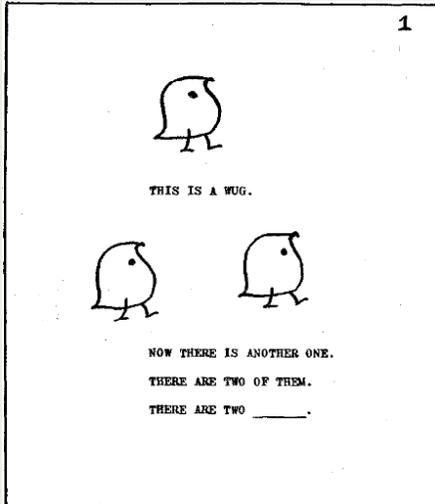
## Word Structure Analysis

**unmistakable**

<b>un-</b>	<b>prefix</b>	<b>not</b>
<b>-able</b>	<b>suffix</b>	<b>able to</b>
<b>mis-</b>	<b>prefix</b>	<b>wrongly</b>
<b>take</b>	<b>base word</b>	<b>take</b>

Literally translates to: *not able to (take/understand/interpret) wrongly*

## Jean Berko's Wugs Test

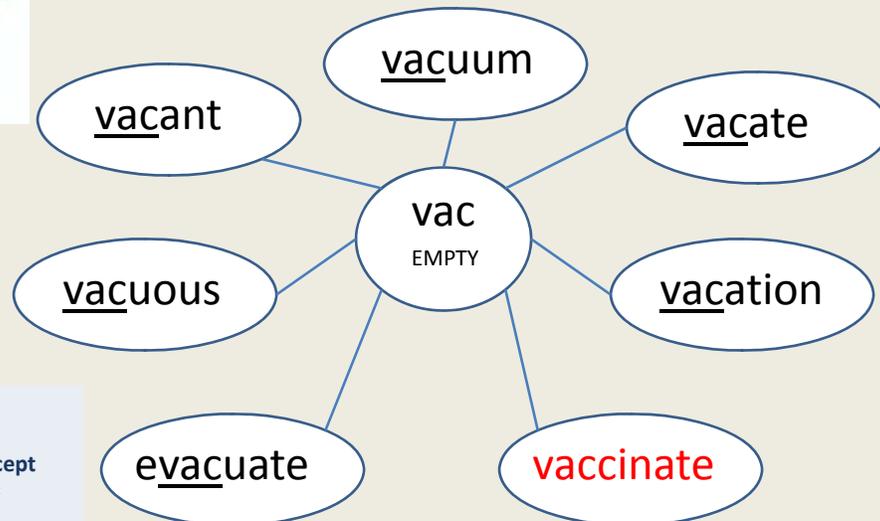


Berko demonstrated that even preschool-aged children are able to understand basic word formation processes.

This early research supports the theory that we hold knowledge of base word as single lexical entries, while the plural forms are stored as procedural knowledge.



### vacuole



Traditional vocabulary instruction often involves learning BOTH a new concept and a definition for a new vocabulary term.

Word Formation Processes	
<b>Transparent</b> (No Change in Sound or Spelling)	<b>predict/predictable</b>
<b>Sound Change</b>	<b>equal/equality</b>
<b>Spelling Change</b>	<b>fame/famous</b>
<b>Sound and Spelling Change</b>	<b>reduce/reduction</b>

Word Structure Analysis Assimilated Prefixes		
<b>illicit</b>		
<b>in-</b>	<b>il-</b>	
<b>incomplete</b>	<b>illegal</b>	<i>licitus</i> lawful
<b>insincere</b>	<b>illegible</b>	<i>licere</i> to be allowed
<b>invisible</b>	<b>illegitimate</b>	<i>lic</i> English Root
<b>invalid</b>	<b>illiterate</b>	
<b>incorrect</b>	<b>illicit</b>	
Literally translates to: <i>not lawful; not allowed</i>		

## The Prefix *in-* (*not; opposite of*) And Its Assimilated Forms

The prefix *in* assimilates to

*im* when placed before bases or roots beginning with the letters *m* and *p*

*ir* when placed before bases or roots beginning with the letter *r*

*il* when placed before bases or roots beginning with the letter *l*

<i>in-</i>	<i>im-</i>	<i>ir-</i>	<i>il-</i>
<i>incomplete</i>	<i>impossible</i>	<i>irresponsible</i>	<i>illegal</i>
<i>insincere</i>	<i>improper</i>	<i>irregular</i>	<i>illegible</i>
<i>invisible</i>	<i>impolite</i>	<i>irrational</i>	<i>illegitimate</i>
<i>invalid</i>	<i>immature</i>	<i>irresistible</i>	<i>illiterate</i>
<i>incorrect</i>	<i>immobile</i>	<i>irreversible</i>	<i>illicit</i>

## Assimilated Prefixes

### Assimilate

Related to *similar* - to make like, copy, imitate, etc.

Once you begin to pay attention, you will find that assimilated prefixes are literally everywhere.

## Morphemes Do Stray from Their Original Meanings (www.etymonline.com)

### literally (adv.)

1530s, "in a literal sense, according to the exact meaning of the word or words used," from **literal** + **-ly** (2). Since late 17c. it has been used in metaphors, hyperbole, etc., to indicate what follows must be taken in the strongest admissible sense. But this is irreconcilable with the word's etymological sense and has led to the much-lamented modern misuse of it.

We have come to such a pass with this emphasize that where the truth would require us to insert with a strong expression 'not literally, of course, but in a manner of speaking', we do not hesitate to insert the very word we ought to be at pains to repudiate; ... such false coin makes honest traffic in words impossible. [Fowler, 1924]

## The Prefix *sub-* (*under; beneath; after*) And Its Assimilated Forms

suffice	surrogate	supplant	suspect
suffix	succeed	support	suspicion
suffer	succumb	suppose	suggest
surrender	succinct	suppress	sustain

### support

Literally translates to: *to carry from below*

support  
 supporting  
 supported  
 unsupported  
 supportable  
 supportability  
 insupportable

etc ...

## Morphemes Do Stray from Their Original Meanings (www.etymonline.com)

Merriam Webster reminds us that:

words will often stray from their roots.

people will complain about this.

the English language will somehow survive.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/words-at-play/when-words-stray-from-their-roots>

## The Prefix *com-* (*together; with*) And Its Assimilated Forms

### **com-**

committee  
community  
company  
compact

### **con-**

connect  
conclude  
construct  
conspire

### **col-**

collapse  
collision  
collect  
colleague

### **cor-**

corrode  
corrupt  
correspond  
correlate

### **co-**

coexist  
cohesion  
cohort  
coincide

**The Prefix *ob-* (*to; toward; against*)**  
And Its Assimilated Forms

<b>ob-</b>	<b>op-</b>	<b>oc-</b>	<b>of-</b>
obscure	oppose	occur	offer
object	opposite	occupy	offend
obstruct	opportunity	occasion	officious
obnoxious	oppress	occupation	offense

**The Prefix *ad-* (*to; toward*)**  
And Its Assimilated Forms

<b>ad-</b>	<b>ac-</b>	<b>at-</b>	<b>af-</b>	<b>ag-</b>	<b>al-</b>	<b>an-</b>	<b>ap-</b>
adhesive	accept	attend	affirm	aggregate	alliance	announce	approach
admire	accident	attempt	affable	aggression	alleviate	annotate	appear
adjective	account	attract	affinity	aggravate	allow	annex	applaud
<b>as-</b>	<b>ar-</b>						
assume	arrange						
assess	arrest						
associate	arrive						

## Instruction

vocabulary word for 10/05/16:

### equivalent

(adj/noun) the same as, or equal to, another thing.

**ETYMOLOGY:** from Latin aequus ROOT: equi/equa (equal) + valere ROOT: val (be strong; be well)  
(Literal Translation: Strongly Equal)

**SPELLING:** This word is mostly spelled as it sounds. The schwa ə sound /uh/ equiv uh lent is spelled with an “a” to maintain the morpheme (unit of meaning) val = well; strong.

**OTHER FORMS:** equivalence (noun form); equivalency; equivalent (adj/noun); equivalently (adverb form)

**RELATED WORDS:**

equi: equidistance (same distance); equitable (fair; reasonable); equilibrium (balance); etc.  
equa: equator; equation; equal; etc.

**COGNATES/TRANSLATIONS:** Spanish: equivalente; French: équivalent; Haitian Creole: ekivalan; Italian: equivalente;  
Russian: эквивалент (ekvivalent)

**EXAMPLE:** “The winter break from school is shorter than summer vacation. They are not equivalent.”

## Instruction

in-

im-

ir-

il-

incomplete

impossible

irresponsible

illegal

insincere

improper

irregular

illegible

invisible

impolite

irrational

illegitimate

invalid

immature

irresistible

illiterate

incorrect

immobile

irreversible

- **Word hunts (Written; Oral; Online word hunts)**
- **Illustrations depicting words**
- **Word Study Notebooks**
- **Games**

[www.onelook.com](http://www.onelook.com)

Symbol	Description	Result
imm*	wildcard: any number of letters	Immature; immobile
*com*	any letters before AND after <i>com</i>	accommodate; recommend
?ake	any single letter prior to <i>ake</i>	cake; take; make
??ake?	any two letters prior and one after <i>ake</i>	stakes; awaken
#@#	CVC	bed; pig; cat
##o#	CCoC	stop; frog; <i>but also</i> , know
#a#e	CaVe	base; game; fare
##@#e	CCVCE	blaze; crate; glove
ir*:not	words beginning with <i>ir</i> meaning <i>not</i>	irrelevant; irreversible
**a word to the wise**	any <u>phrase</u> with these words	A word to the wise is sufficient.

---

\* Wildcard: returns any series of letters where placed

? Single letter wildcard: returns one letter (vowel or consonant) where placed

# Consonant: returns a single consonant where placed

@ Vowel: returns a single vowel where placed

: Colon: returns words that have a meaning related to a search term placed after the colon

\*\*Phrase Search\*\* returns phrases containing the words enclosed with double asterisks

This is only a sampling of the search capabilities of this website.