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Agenda

- What is Advanced Word Study?

- Progression of Phonics and Word Study Across Grades

- Terminology

- Word Reading Strategies

- Structural Analysis - Morphology

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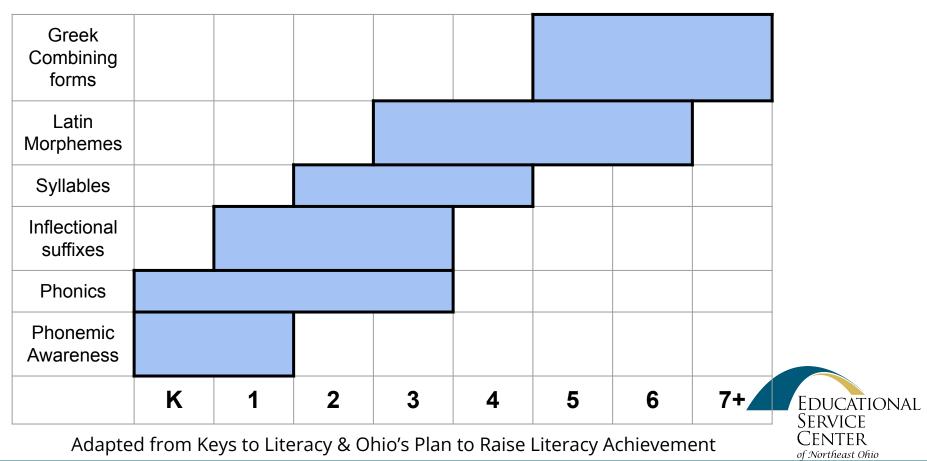SERVICE
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What is Advanced Word Study?

- Multisyllabic Word Reading/Spelling AND Morphology

- Breaking larger words into smaller, more manageable parts to support decoding & spelling of unknown multisyllable words

Progression of Phonics and Word Study Across Grades

	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7+
Greek Combining forms						■	■	■
Latin Morphemes				■	■	■	■	
Syllables			■	■	■			
Inflectional suffixes		■	■	■				
Phonics	■	■	■	■				
Phonemic Awareness	■	■						

Adapted from Keys to Literacy & Ohio's Plan to Raise Literacy Achievement

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Terminology

Letter	**26**	letters in the English alphabet; used individually or in combination for written representation of words (a, b, c...)
Phoneme	**44**	the smallest unit of sound within a word (/t/, /p/, /sh/)
Grapheme	**250**	1 or more letters used to represent a phoneme (t, a, tch, pp, igh)
Morpheme	**thousands …**	a unit of meaning in a word; roots or base words, prefixes, suffixes (crack, water, port, tele, re, in, ing, er)

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English is a Morphophonemic Language

- English words are comprised of both sound spelling correspondences and morphemes that provide clues to meaning.

- We spell by both the sounds in words (phonemes) and the meaning represented in word parts (morphemes).

- Certain morphemes keep their written spelling even though their phonemic forms change. When the sound in a word changes in a different variation of the word, the spelling doesn't change.

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Morphophonemic Language examples

know - knowledge

House - housing

Disrupt - disruption

Health - healthy

Please- pleasure

dogs, retakes

cave - cavern

music - musician

nation - national

sign- signature

do - does

Multisyllabic word reading combines two strategies:

Word Analysis: focus on syllables
Break words into parts by identifying vowel sounds, saying each syllable, then putting the syllables together
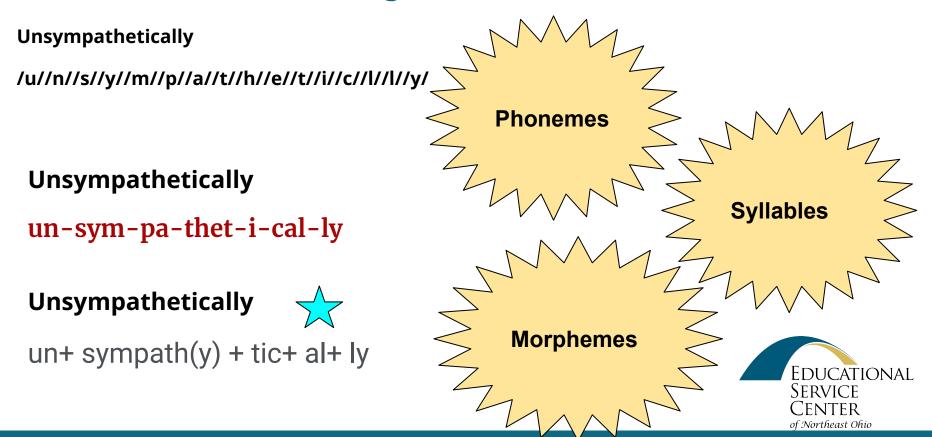
AND

Structural Analysis: focus on meaningful units
Read words through recognition of roots, prefixes, suffixes

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Word Analysis

Tackling Unknown Words

Unsympathetically

/u//n//s//y//m//p//a//t//h//e//t//i//c//l//l//y/

Unsympathetically

un-sym-pa-thet-i-cal-ly

Unsympathetically

un+ sympath(y) + tic+ al+ ly

Phonemes

Syllables

Morphemes

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Word reading strategy examples:

Decode by syllables:

      fan-tas-tic   po-ta-to   ad-ven-ture   trem-ble

Decode by structural analysis:

    pre-heat-ed

    en-joy-able

    re-visit-ing

    photo-graph-er

    pre-dict-able

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What is a syllable?

A syllable is a word or part of a word with one vowel sound.

● All words have at least 1 syllable

● The mouth opens to say a vowel sound (count the number of spoken syllables in a word:
  - place hand under chin
  - feel and count the number of times mouth drops

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The Complexity of Vowels

19 English Vowel Sounds

/ā/ baby   /ē/ secret   /ī/ tiger   /ō/ pony

/yoo/ use   /ă/ at   /ĕ/ fed   /ĭ/ it

/ŏ/ odd   /ŭ/ up   /oo/ food   /ŏŏ/ book

/oi/ coin   /ou/ house   /aw/ paw   /ar/ car

/er/ her   /or/ port   ə (schwa) about, pencil, lemon

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Understanding Syllable Types

Syllable Type	Examples	Definition
Closed	**dap**-ple **hos**-tel **bev**-er-age	A syllable with a short vowel, spelled with a single vowel letter ending in one or more consonants.
Vowel-Consonant-**e** (VC**e**)	com-**pete** des-**pite**	A syllable with a long vowel, spelled with one vowel + one consonant + silent **e**.
Open	**pro**-gram **ta**-ble **re**-cent	A syllable that ends with a long vowel sound, spelled with a single vowel letter.
Vowel Team (including diphthongs)	**aw**-ful **train**-er con-**geal** **spoil**-age	Syllables with long or short vowel spellings that use two to four letters to spell the vowel. Diphthongs **ou/ow** and **oi/oy** are included in this category.
Vowel-**r** (**r**-controlled)	in-**jur**-i-ous con-**sort** **char**-ter	A syllable with **er, ir, or, ar,** or **ur**. Vowel pronunciation often changes before /r/.
Consonant-**le** (C-**le**)	drib-**ble** bea-**gle** lit-**tle**	An unaccented final syllable that contains a consonant before /l/, followed by a silent **e**.
Leftovers: Odd and Schwa syllables	dam-**age** act-**ive** na-**tion**	Usually final, unaccented syllables with odd spellings.

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Syllable Division Activity

Vowel and Syllable Coding

1.**Mark each vowel sound as long** (a line above called a macron), **short** (a curved line above called a breve), or schwa (an upside down e). **Circle a variant sound** (e.g.,er, ar, or, oi, oy, oo, ew, ou, ow).

2.**Use a curved line to "scoop" under each syllable.**

3.**Label the type of syllable under the scoop**
–c for closed syllable
–o for open syllable
–vce for vowel-consonant-e syllable (silent e)
–vv for vowel team syllable
–r for vowel-r syllable
–cle for consonant-le syllable

Structural Analysis

Structural Analysis:

- focus on meaningful units

- Read words through recognition of roots, prefixes, suffixes

Why Teach Morphology

- Large percentage of words learned after grade 3 are derived from Greek or Latin roots (Carlisle, 2007)

- 60% of unfamiliar words in middle school books are derived words that can be figured out by word parts and context. (Nagy & Anderson, 1984)

- Supports reading & spelling of multisyllable words AND vocabulary development!

Units of Meaning

Morpheme: a smallest unit or word part that has meaning (prefix, suffix, Anglo Saxon base, Latin root, Greek form)

Affix: a prefix or suffix added to the beginning or end of a word or word part that forms new words and can change meaning, part of speech, and usage

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Units of Meaning

Free base: the main part of a word that can stand on its own and be combined with affixes to form new words (form, port)

Bound root: the main part of a word that must be combined or 'bound' with affixes to form new words (rupt, scrib)

Units of Meaning

Free base: the main part of a word that can stand on its own and be combined with affixes to form new words (form, port)

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Units of Meaning

Inflectional morpheme: a suffix that changes noun number, verb tense, or makes a comparison (-s/-es, -ed, -ing, -er/-est)

Derivational morpheme: a prefix or suffix added to a word or word part that forms new words and can change meaning, part of speech, and usage (in-/im-, un-, mis-, -ly, -ion/-tion/-ation)

Decoding Strategy Using a Morphological Approach

Here are some steps you can teach your students that will help them when decoding words using a morphological approach.

1. <u>Circle</u> the prefixes and suffixes.
2. <u>Underline</u> the vowels and vowel teams in the base/root word. What will the vowel(s) say?
3. <u>Read</u> the word in parts (morphemes or syllables).
4. <u>Read</u> the whole word and check/tweak your pronunciation.

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Decoding Strategy Using a Morphological Approach

projectile

Antidisestablishmentarianism

Hippopotomonstrosesquippedaliophobia

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Ways to Teach Morphology
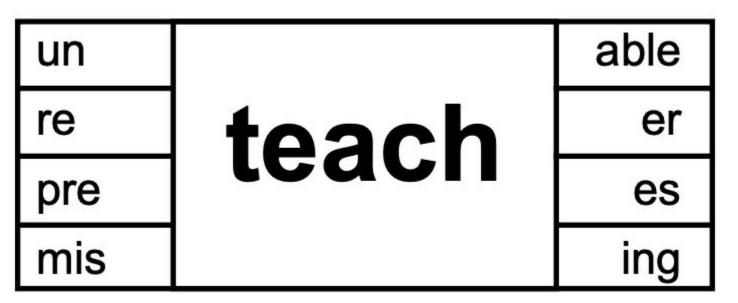
• Explain what roots and affixes are and how they work.

• Introduce 1 affix or root at a time; focus on the spelling because the pronunciation may change within words.

• Teach how the affix or root affects word meaning.

• Model how to read the word part within words; provide guided practice reading and spelling multiple examples.

• Find opportunities to build collections of words with the same affix or root.

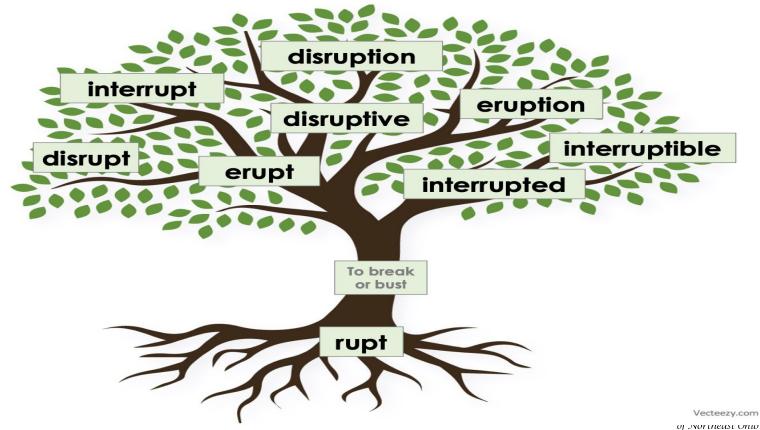• **EMBEDDED in context words so students understand the connections**

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Morpheme Matrix activity

un	teach	able
re		er
pre		es
mis		ing

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Morpheme Trees

disruption

interrupt

eruption

disruptive

interruptible

disrupt

erupt

interrupted

To break
or bust

rupt

Use Collective Efficacy to Leverage Morphology Learning

- **Meet with TBT's, Grade Level teams, Cross-Content teams**
  - Agree upon morphemes covered by grade & department
  - Build morphology learning into text for authentic learning

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Thank you

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