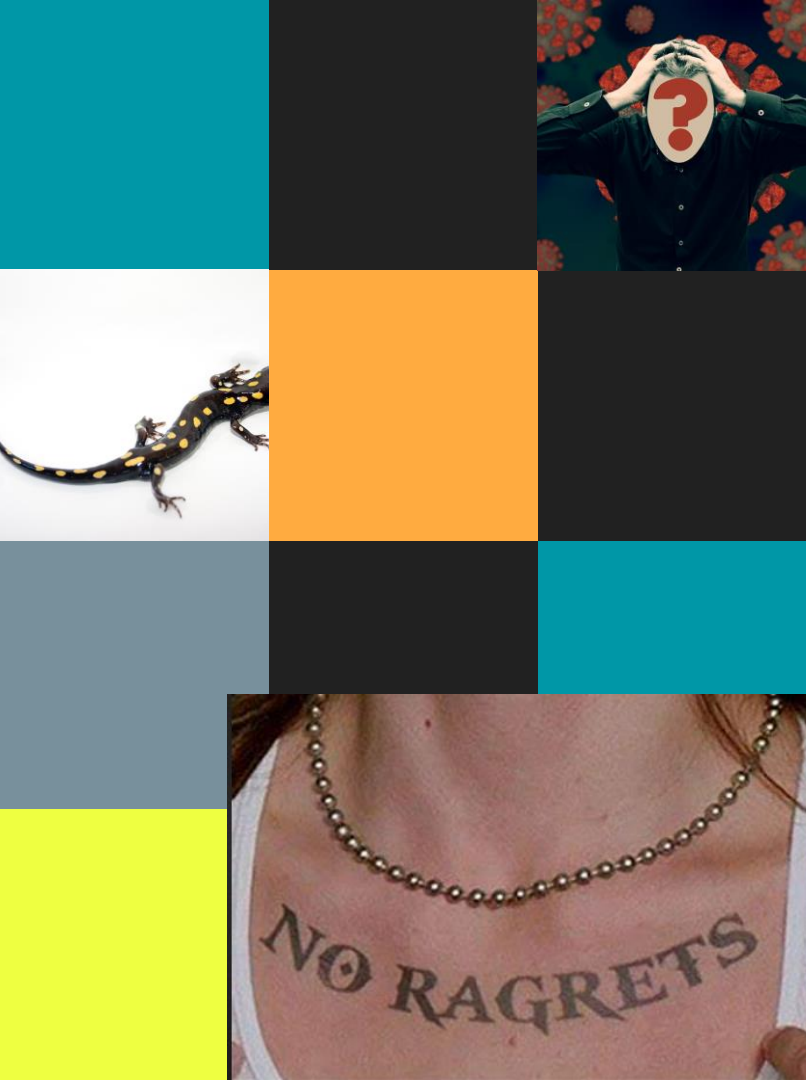


Why Morphology is so important for students with dyslexia



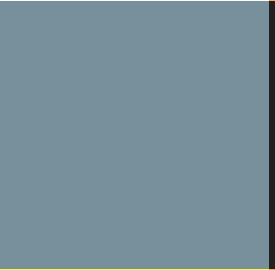
Session VI Mountain West Associates



A morpheme is the smallest unit of meaning in a word

Mountain West
Intermediate and
Secondary

J. B. J. (2008). Two-year-olds' phonological acquisition: Normative data. *Journal of speech-language pathology, 10*(6), 460-9.



Mountain West



Let's apply what we've learned

1

Why would understanding the meaning of roots, prefixes, and suffixes help dyslexic students?

2

Could studying morphemes (morphology) help all students?

3

Share your answers with each other.

I4 Valuable Morphemes

14 Valuable Word Roots

Root word	Meaning	Examples
cept, cap, ciev, or ceit	To take, to seize, to receive	capable, capsule, captive, captor, capture, accept, deception, exception, interception, conception, receptable, perceptive, precept, receive, receipt, deceive, deceit
duc, duce, or duct	To lead	conduct, deduct, educate, induce, introduction, produce, reduce, reduction, production
fac, fact, fic, fect	To make, (other various meanings)	fact, manufacture, faculty, facility, facile, facilitate, satisfaction, factor, beneficiary, amplification, certificate, confection, affect, defective disinfect, efficacy, magnificent, personification, sufficient, proficient
fer	To bring, bear, yield	refer, reference, confer, conference, inference, suffer, transfer, defer, differ, difference, fertilize, circumference, odoriferous
-graph	To write	autograph, photograph, bibliography
mit or miss	To send	mission, missile, missive, admit, admission, commit, dismissed, emissary, intermission, intermittent, remiss, remit, remittance, submit, remission, transmit, emit, permit, permission, permissive, transmission
-ology	The study of	archeology, biology, psychology, physiology,
Plic, ply	To fold	implicit, implicitness, explicit, implication, replicate, complicated, application, ply, apply, imply, reply
pos, pon, pose	To put, place, set	position, compose, composite, dispose, oppose, component, postpone, proponent, deposit, compound, depose, preposition, disposal, exposition, exponent, expose, impose, suppose, opponent, proposition
scrib or script	To write	scribble, scribe, ascribe, describe, description, conscript, inscribe, inscription, superscription, prescribe, prescription, prescribe, script, scripture transcript, transcription
sist, sta, or stat	To stand, endure	persist, consistent, consist, desist, assist, resist, assistant, insist, stamina, constant, distant, obstacle, standard, substance,
spec or spect	To see, watch, observe	spectacles, spectator, inspection, respect, spectrum, disrespect, inspector, retrospective, species, special, specimen
tend, tens, tent	To stretch, strain	tendency, intend, intention, intently, extended, tense, intense, pretense, tension, attention, distend, detention, unintentionally, intensity
ten tent, or tain	To have, hold	tenant, tenable, tenacity, contents, contentment, intent, maintain, contain, retain, retentive

Echevarría Jana, et al. Making Content Comprehensible for English Learners: the SIOP Model. Pearson, 2017.
(Compiled by M.K. Henry, 1990)

FREE VS. BOUND MORPHEMES

Free Morphemes

Free morphemes have meaning on their own.

They stand alone as complete words.

Examples:

hope dream cat agree

Bound Morphemes

Bound morphemes hold meaning, but they cannot stand on their own. They must be connected to another morpheme.

Bound vs. Free Morphemes

Free morpheme - port. Import, export, report, portable.

Bound morphemes need another morpheme to make a word.
For example tele - telegraph, telephone, telekinesis.

Prefixes and suffixes are bound morphemes

INFLECTIONAL & DERIVATIONAL MORPHEMES

Inflectional

- ✓ Added to words to change the form or usage of the word.
- ✓ They can pluralize the word.
apartment → apartments
- ✓ They can also change the verb tense.
shout → shouted
- ✓ Only suffixes are inflectional.
- ✓ Instruction begins in the early primary grades.

Examples:

-s, -es
-ed
-ing
-er, -est

Comparative
& Superlative

Derivational

- ✓ Added to words to form new words.
- ✓ They can change the meaning of the word.
correct → incorrect
- ✓ They can also change the part of speech of the word.
friend → friendly
(noun) (adjective)
- ✓ Prefixes and suffixes can be derivational.
- ✓ Instruction on derivational affixes is ongoing.

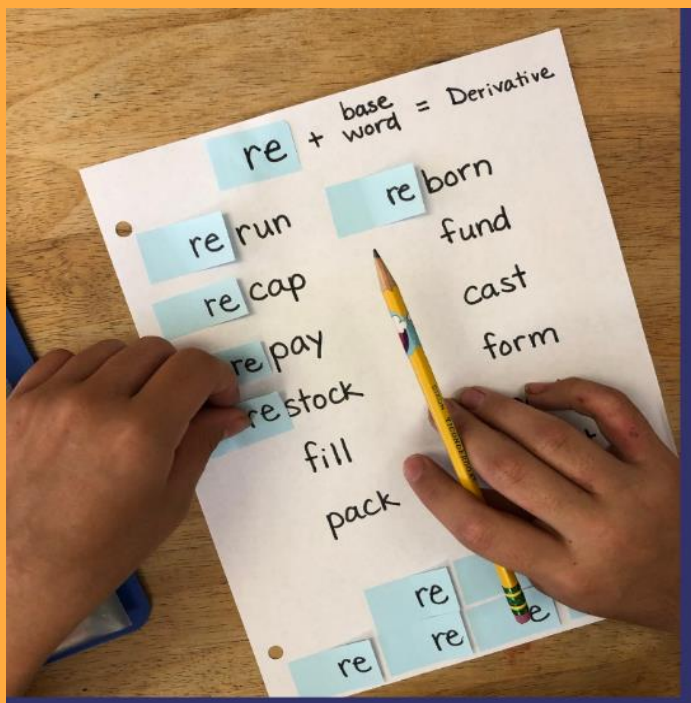
Examples:

-ness
-ly
-less

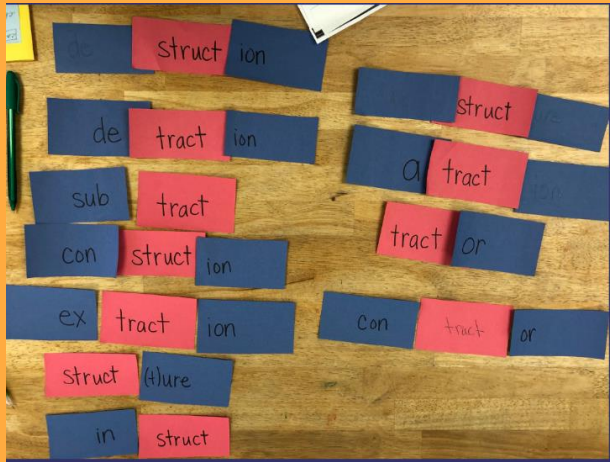
re-
pre-
un-

Prefix, Suffix = Affix

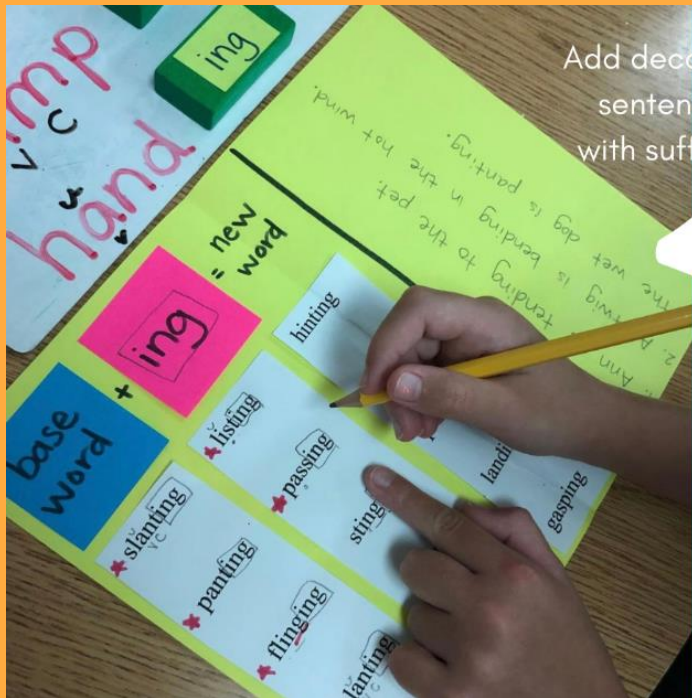
Both prefixes and suffixes fall in the category of an affix. An affix can be added to word to change its meaning.



Multisensory Strategies to teach morphemes



Multisensory Strategies to teach morphemes



Multisensory Strategies to teach morphemes

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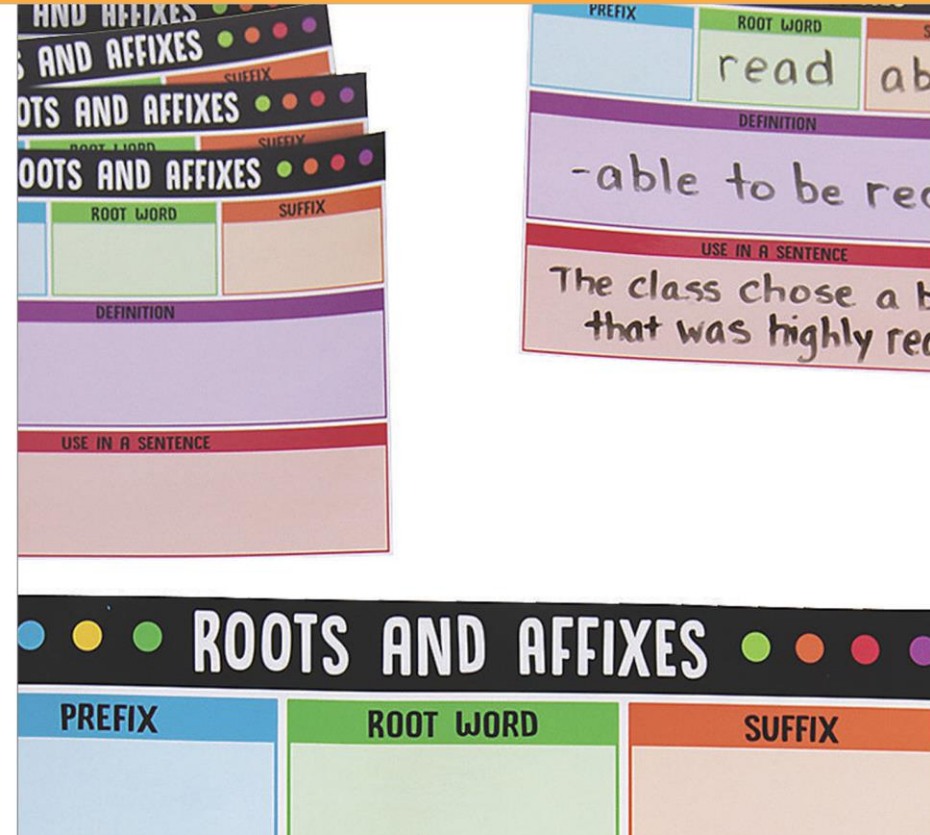
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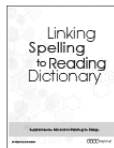
Amazon
\$22.99



Oriental Trading
Roots and Affixes
\$19.99



High Frequency Word Deck
Product ID: 501-2001



Linking Spelling to Reading Dictionary
Product ID: 501-2002



Morpheme Deck
Product ID: 501-2003



Reading Deck
Product ID: 501-2004



Spelling Deck
Product ID: 501-2006



What's Missing Deck
Product ID: 501-2007

Resources

Region IV

Word builder

<https://region4store.com>



Great Website

-graph
to write

mit or miss
to send

plice or ply
to fold

stat, sta, sist
to stand or
endure

duc, duce, duct
to lead

Make as many words as you can with
these morphemes

https://jamboard.google.com/d/1c6fSPQKbzUAREsKBEcoWRb962e_E3SUasV9Wzeqy5rk/edit?usp=sharing

The goal is to have the information in working memory



1%

Just see it



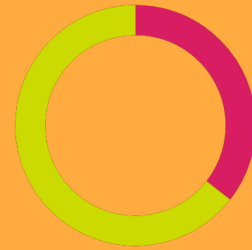
9%

See and hear



23%

Provide Repetition

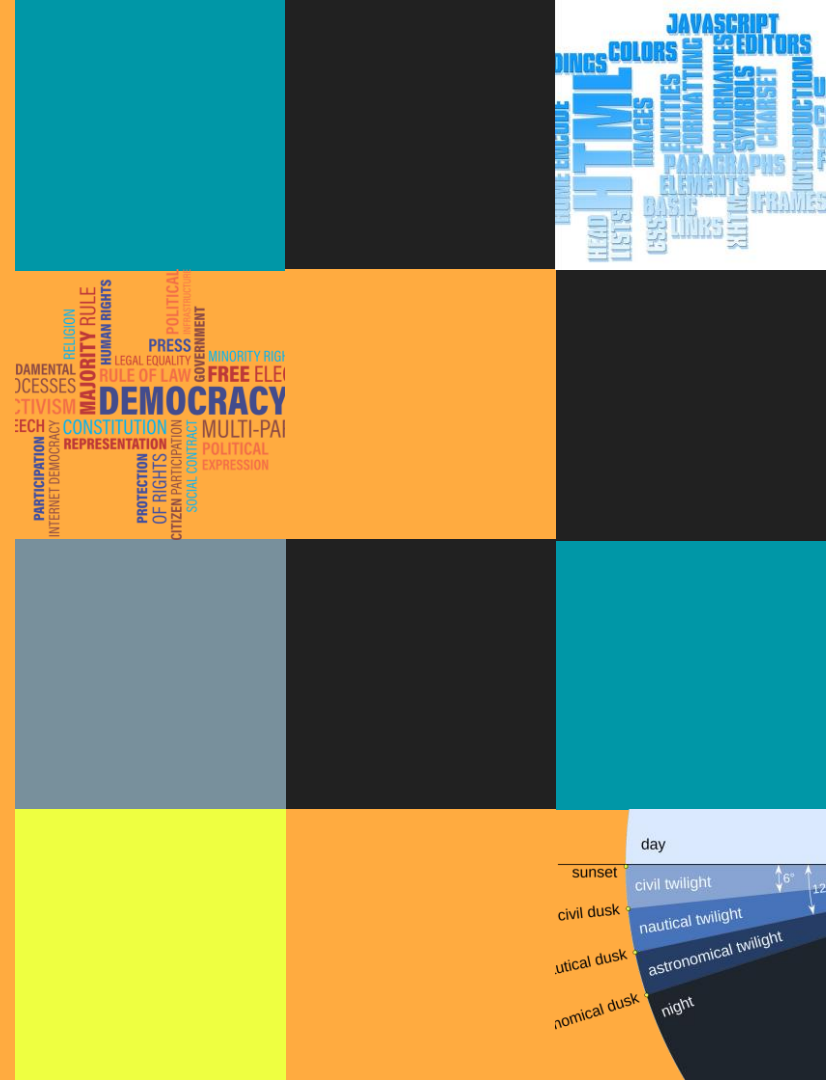


58%

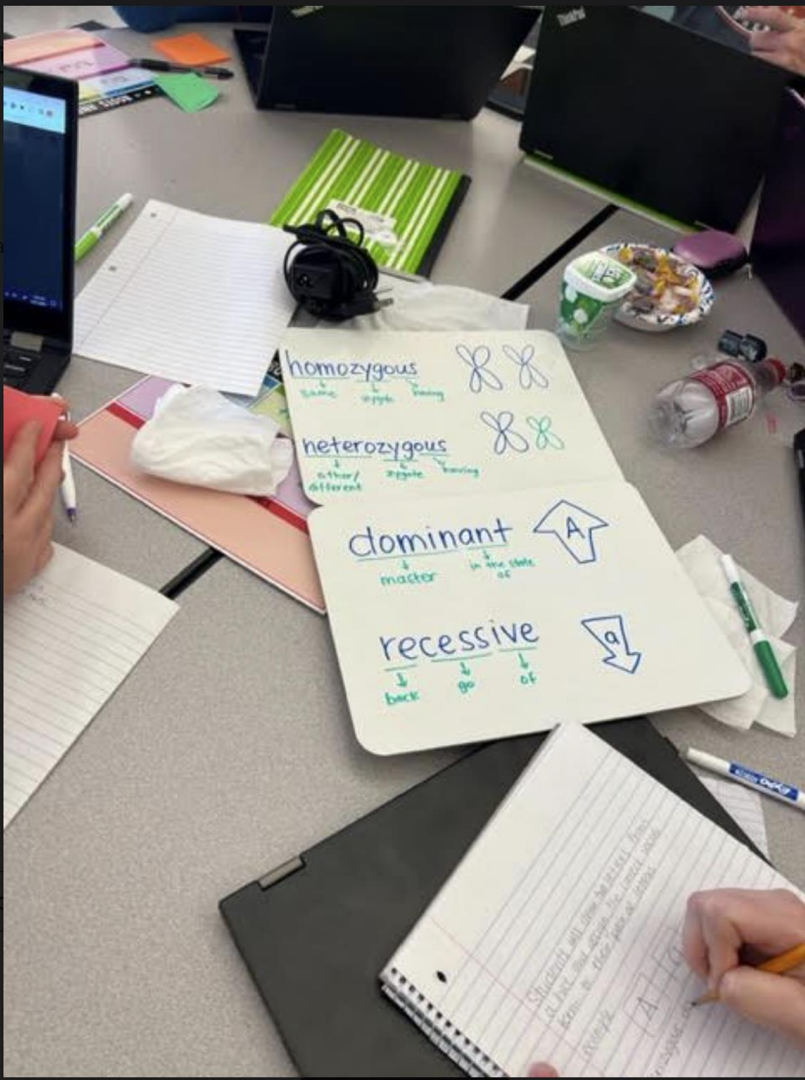
Make it Multisensory

What are the most common morphemes in the content areas?

How do you teach them to students?



Your Turn





Questions?

