

TERMINOLOGY

Affix – prefixes, suffixes and connecting vowels

in-, de-, re-, mis-

-ing, -ed, -ion, -ive

Base – The main element of the spelling of a modern English word. It is a structural term and is a spelling. To identify you start with a spelling, then identify any prefixes and suffixes then write the word sum.

replayed → re + *play* + ed

Bound Base - This type of base is bound with at least one other morpheme to form a word.

structure → *struct* + ure

Compound Word – Comprised of more than one base; have only one principal stress; have a meaning that contains, but is not the equivalent of the total of the meanings of its component elements. The component bases are not necessarily free bases.

Connecting Vowel – An affix that consists of a single vowel letter that cannot be initial or final. It connects two other morphemes.

The <-o-> in morph + o + log + y → morphology

Decoding - Decoding is the ability to apply your knowledge of letter-sound relationships, including knowledge of letter patterns, to correctly pronounce written words.

Derivational Suffix – The process of creating word out of other words. Derivation takes one word and performs one or more operations on it, the result being some other word, often of a different lexical category. (Language Files, 2016)

play, replay, playable, kind, unkind

Element – (Orthographic Element) A written morpheme.

Encoding -

Free Base – This type of base can stand on its own to form a word.

reactive → re + *act* + ive

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Function Words – Have little meaning on their own, give information about the function of lexical/content words, are usually unstressed (prepositions, pronouns, articles, auxiliary verbs, conjunctions)

the, in, of, because

Grapheme – A letter or a group of letters that represent a phoneme

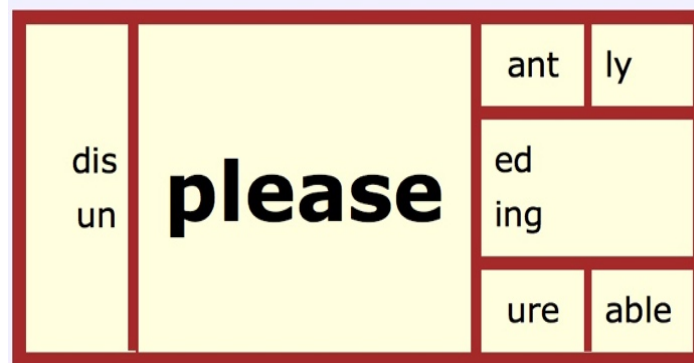
In the word <chip> there are four letters, c, h, i, p and three graphemes: ch i p

Inflectional Suffix – The creation of different categorical forms of words. (-s, -ed, -ing, -en, -ed, -er, -est)

cat (noun), cats (noun)

waits (verb), waited (verb), waiting (verb)

Lexical Matrix - A lexical map of a word family. Maps the structural relations of members of a word family around its base. Includes the base, prefixes, suffixes and connecting vowels, but do not have to be comprehensive. They are generative and productive. They are not prescriptive and delimiting.



Lexical Words / Content Words – Have specific meaning, can be defined in isolation, are usually stressed, use at least three letters (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs)

bike, airport, big, hungry

Morpheme – Minimal distinctive unit of a word that carries meaning and sense of the word structure. This includes bases, prefixes, suffixes and connecting vowels.

Orthography -

Phoneme -

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Prefix – A word part fixed before (precedes) a base or stem.

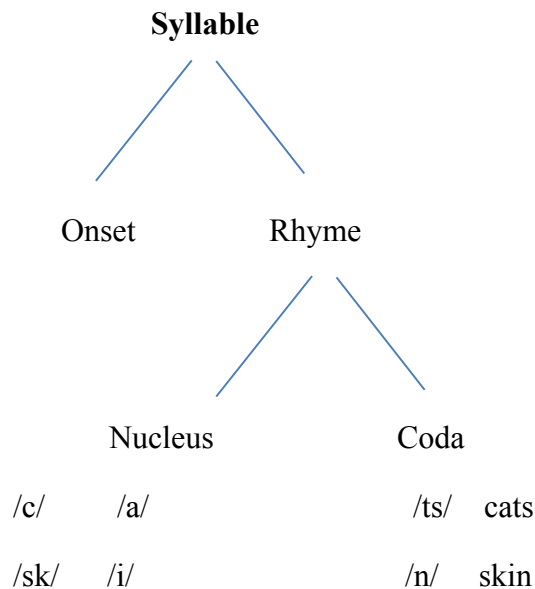
Dis-, un- mis- re-

Root – The origin and the history of a modern English word / base element. It is a historical term. Historical origin of the word. Words with a common root have the same etymological origin.

Suffix – A word part fixed after a base or stem (that is not a base)

-ing, -ion, -able, -ly

Syllable – A syllable is a unit of speech. It can be a single utterance like uh (<a>) or several sounds like blinks. It can have an onset, rhyme and coda.



Syllable Types - See additional handout

Twin Bases – Have the same root and the same base, but in different interchangeable forms. In their Latin origin they represent different stems of the same root.

duce/duct: intro + duce → introduce & intro + duct + ion → introduction

Word Family – A set of words that share the same base. (Not rhyming words)

Please, pleasing, pleasure, pleasant, displeasure, unpleasant



Word Sum – Is a morphological algorithm /morphemic analysis. The sequence of elements on the pathway through a word matrix that reveals how the substructure (morphemes) of any complex word relates to its surface representation.

dis + rupt + ion → disruption