|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **The** **Word Mapping Strategy**HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #6**COMPOUND PREFIX** Two or more  prefixes at the  beginning of word**Example:**un re lentingHARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #12A & B**Suffix Guidelines**1. Change ***y*** to ***i*** when you add ***es, er, est,*** and other suffixes starting with a vowel

fl***y*** → fl***i***es1. Use consonant doubling when you add ***ing***

run → ru***nn***ing1. Remove the silent ***e*** when you add ***ing*** or other suffixes

excit***e*** → excitablemandat***e*** → mandatoryHARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #18**Word Mapping Strategy****M**ap the word parts**A**ttack the meaning of  each part**P**redict the word’s  meaning**S**ee if you are right!HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #1**Morpheme**A word part with meaningHARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #7**SUFFIX**A morpheme that:* is placed at the end of a word and
* affects the word’s form or *meaning* in some way

 recycle ing command erHARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #13**COMPOUND SUFFIX** Two or more suffixes at  the end of a word. help less nessthought ful nessHARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #19**MEMORY TABLE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. Word Part
 | 1. Word-Part Meaning
 |
| 1. Memory Word
 | 1. Picture
 |

HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #2**SYLLABLE*** + a word part
	+ that centers on a vowel sound
	+ that has no meaning

HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #8**SUFFIX TYPES*** Inflectional
* Derivational

HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #14**ROOT** A morpheme (a word part with  meaning) that:* is placed at the beginning, middle, or end of a word
* sometimes is the whole word
* gives the word its main meaning

HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #20**WORD PARTS TABLE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Word Part** | **Meaning** | **Examples** |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #3**SYLLABLES** Versus**MORPHEMES**unladylike**Syllables**un la dy like**Morphemes**un lady likeHARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #9**INFLECTIONAL SUFFIX**A morpheme that: * is placed at the end of a word, and
* changes the *form* of the word
	+ its number
	+ its point of view
	+ its tense or
	+ shows possession or
	+ shows comparison
* does not change the word’s meaning

HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #15**EXAMPLE ROOT****“aster” means “star”**At the beginning of a word: **aster**iskIn the middle of a word:Dis**astro**usAt the end of a word:Dis**aster**A whole word:**aster**HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #21**WORD MAPPING TREE**HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #4**MORPHEME** **TYPES**Prefixes Roots Suffixes HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #10**DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX**A morpheme that:* is placed at the end of a word,
* changes the *meaning* of the word, and
* sometimes changes the part of speech of the word.

 HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #16**MORPHEME RULES**1. **A morpheme can have several meanings.**

 **Example:** “in-“ means “not” “in-“ means “into” & “within”1. **Morphemes can have the same meaning but different forms.**

 **Examples:** “an-” means “not” “dis-“ means “not” “im-“ means “not”1. **Morphemes can have the same meaning but similar forms.**

 **Examples:**“aster” & “astro” mean “star” “flex” & “flect” mean “bend” “mit” & “mis” mean “send”HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |  |
| Cue Card #5**PREFIX*** A word part
* placed at the beginning of a word
* that has meaning, and
* that changes or adds to the meaning of the word

**re cycle** HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 | Cue Card #11**EXAMPLE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES**Example derivational suffixes that change the part of speech of a word:Noun to verb: -fy (glory → glorify)Verb to noun: -ion (invent → invention)Adjective to noun: -ness (slow → slowness)Adjective to verb: -ize (modern → modernize)Noun to adjective: -al (recreation → recreational)Verb to adjective: -able (drink → drinkable)Example derivational suffixes that do not change the part of speech of a word:Noun to noun: -er (the dance → the dancer) -ism (Budda → Buddhism)HARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |
| Cue Card #17**WORD MAP** Word ↓ ↓ ↓ Prefix Root Suffix**M** stepMeaning Meaning Meaning**A** step Definition**P** step Definition**S** stepHARRIS, SCHUMAKER, & DESHLER, 2008 |  |