

Morphology

- In linguistics, **morphology** is the identification, analysis and description of the structure of a given language's morphemes and other linguistic units, such as root words, affixes, parts of speech, intonations and stresses, or implied context.

- The history of morphological analysis dates back to the ancient Indian linguist Pāṇini, who formulated the 3,959 rules of Sanskrit morphology.

*The term "morphology" was coined
by August Schleicher in 1859.*



WORD FAMILIES

ate
ake
ale
eat
ashed
ail
og
uck
unk
ank
ame
ack
ide
ip
old
ain
oke
ump
ink
ine
ock
ad
ing
ill
et
ice
ayell
um
aw
agore
ight
ar
open
ot

Word families are groups of words that have a common feature or pattern - they have some of the same combinations of letters in them and a similar sound.

The 37 most common word families in English (according to Wylie and Durrell) are: ack, ain, ake, ale, all, ame, an, ank, ap, ash, at, ate, aw ay, eat, ell, est, ice, ick, ide, ight, ill, in, ine, ing, ink, ip, it, ock, oke, op, ore, ot, uck ,ug, ump, unk.



ab

cab grab
crab lab
dab nab
drab tab

ad

bad lad
dad mad
glad pad
had tad

ag

bag nag
brag rag
drag tag
gag wag

am

am Sam
ham slam
jam spam
Pam yam

an

can plan
fan ran
man tan
pan than

ap

cap map
gap nap
lap tap
flap trap

at

bat mat
cat pat
hat sat
flat that

ed

bed red
fed shed
led Ted
Ned wed

en

Ben pen
den ten
hen then
men when

et

get net
jet pet
let set
met yet

ig

big pig
dig rig
fig twig
jig wig

in

bin pin
chin tin
grin twin
fin win

ip

dip rip
hip sip
flip tip
nip trip

it

bit quit
fit sit
hit split
pit wit

ob

blob mob
Bob rob
glob slob
job snob

og

bog hog
dog jog
fog log
frog smog

op

cop pop
drop shop
hop stop
mop top

ot

cot jot
dot not
got plot
hot tot

ub

cub rub
club scrub
grub sub
hub tub

ug

bug lug
dug mug
hug rug
jug tug

un

bun run
fun shun
nun stun
pun sun

ut

but nut
cut rut
gut shut
hut strut





-ap Word Family List

cap

chap

clap

flap

gap

lap

map

nap

rap*

sap

scrap

slap

snap

strap

tap

trap

wrap

Word families

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graph TD; A[Word families] --> B[similar in form]; A --> C[meanings are related];
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similar in form

meanings are
related

1.

- ⊙ word - wordy - word (verb) - wording - word-list ... (but not: worth, worry)
- ⊙ family - familiar - unfamiliar - familiarity - familiarise ... (but not: famine, famous)

2.

- ⦿ big - little - size
- ⦿ dog - puppy - kennel

Why are word families important?

Form-based families are important because they reveal sometimes hidden patterns of spelling in words that children already know

for example, the verb root pronounced '*seev*' is spelt ***ceive*** (receive, deceive, conceive), and always corresponds to ***ception*** in the corresponding noun (reception, deception, conception).

- ◎ **Meaning-based** families are important because they reveal links and patterns of meaning in words that children already know
- ◎ for example, many adjectives and nouns are related as in the trio **big - little - size.**

Reference:

Richard E. Wylie and Donald D. Durrell, 1970. "Teaching Vowels Through Phonograms." *Elementary English* 47, 787-791.

www.phon.ucl.ac.uk/home/dick/tta/wf/wf.htm

Thank you for
your attention