

## Let's get started

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We have a teacher-centric approach which honors and amplifies a teacher's impact.
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## SPELLOCRAPHY

Louisa Moats, EdD and Bruce Rosow, EdD

Discovering How the English Spelling System Works:


An introduction to Spellography
How does spelling represent meaning in English?


Four Session Series on Language and Spelling

Past 11 avalasle now onceman
What does phonology have to do with learning to spell?
part 2 | AVALASE Now ondemano
How do graphemes represent phonemes in English orthography?
PaAT 3 I Tuosday, May 21
How does spelling represent meaning in English?
Past 4 | Tuesday, June 11
What do grammar and syntax have to do with spelling?


The Layers of Language Represented in Print


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Spellography Instructional Routines
A typical lesson progression:

- Explain the spelling concept
- Practice phoneme awareness
- Study the spelling pattern: Word completion, word sort, word build, word analysis, phoneme-grapheme matching
- Read lists of pattern-based words (repeated for fluency)
- Analyze the morphological structure of words
- Write words and sentences to dictation
- Compose or complete sentences using a sentence frame


| The Richness of English |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Anglo-Saxon | Latin | Greek |
| see, eye | visualize, perceive | ophthalmology |
| small | minute | microscopic |
| illness | affliction | pathology |
| book | literary, library | bibliography |
| top | elevated, superior | acme, epitome |
| water | aquatic, aquafer | hydro, hydrate |
| earth | terrestrial | geology, cosmos |
| hear, ear | audio, aural | phonetics, phone |
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Introducing Word Origin $\rightarrow$ Word Form $\qquad$

| re | geo | earth | tract | bio | port |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| graphic | quake | ex | worm | able | logy |


| Old English | Latin | Greek |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| retract, extract, portable, <br> export, exportable, report |  |  |  | biology, geographic, <br> geology |



| Dimensions of English Orthography |
| :--- |
|  Sound-Symbol Syllable <br> Patterns Morpheme <br> Structure <br> Anglo- <br> Saxon Consonants <br> single, digraphs, <br> trigraphs, blends <br> Vowels <br> short, long; vce, vowel <br> team; vowel-r pattems closed <br> open <br> vce <br> vowel-r <br> vowel team <br> consonant -le <br> (oddities) compounds <br> inflections <br> base words <br> prefixes/suffixes <br> high frequency <br> wds. <br> Latin  prefixes <br> roots <br> suffixes  <br> Greek ph for /f/ (graph) <br> ch for /k/ (chorus) <br> y for/i/ (gym) Combining <br> forms <br> plurals  |

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A-S Compounds: Similar to German, the $\qquad$
"Parent" Language

- das Kopfkino (cinema in your head) = thoughts in daydreams
- der Handschuh (hand shoe) = glove
- der innere Schweinehund (pig dog) = weakness of will power $\qquad$
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Features of English Compounds $\qquad$
lunchbox backpack popcorn pinhole sandcastle

- Most of the base words added together are of Anglo-Saxon origin
- The separated parts can stand
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deadpan
bigwig alone; they are "free" morphemes
- The first syllable of the compound is almost always accented
bigwig
hotdog
- The last part of the compound may or may not name the item

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| First Stepin Compound Instruction |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

How Many Words Can You Make/Find?
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Word } & \text { Compounds } \\ \text { black } & \text { blackball, blackjack, shoeblack, blackbird, ... } \\ \text { step } & \text { stairstep, stepchild, stepstool, sidestep, ... } \\ \text { drop } & \text { eyedrop, dropshot, airdrop, ... } \\ \text { pen } & \text { penpal, pigpen }\end{array}\right]$.


## Inflection:-ed

First, contrast/k/, /g/, /d/, /t/

| clicked (/t/) | slogged (/d/) | slated (/id/) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| stoked (/t/) | plugged (/d/) | salted (/id |
| plucked (/t/) | pegged (/d/) | sledded (/id/) |
| spooked (/t/) | flagged (/d/) | traded (/íd/) |



Naked vs. Baked?

Naked is not the past tense of anything.
It is an adjective.
It happens to end in -ed, but there is no word "to nake." So it's just a two syllable word, ending in /ked/.
An Old English word!


| Spoken Syllable and Morpheme Divisions (Book C) |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Word | Break where you hear the sylable break in speech. | Break based on meaning with the base word kept together. |
| roundup | roun - dup | round -up |
| v oucher | vou - cher | vouch - er |
| counter | coun - ter | count -er |
| housing | hou - sing | hous - ing |
| roughly | rou - phly | rough - ly |
|  |  |  |

Why are Latin Morphemes Important for Spelling?

- $60 \%$ of content words in academic text are Latin-based.
- Morpheme spellings usually don't change, except for a few prefixes and roots.
- Their literal meanings can be learned and can be helpful in linking whole word spelling to meaning
- Many words share a root. Root families can be very large and are linked together in our mental dictionaries for recognition and recall.

I think that it wes inportent to wach
the weve "Mar ria M actinez" becouse
progect/project
droptet/dropped
to finech.
inportent/important
pousht/pushed
natave amerecens/Native Americans
Dive come into ath woll pottery we are soing to
leave the earth with potiory: eksprachen/expression
3). a form of entec tain mimer and was at

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Prefixes: Usually Prepositions (AS or Latin)
Indicating Time, Space, Relationship

| A-S Prefix | Example Word | Latin Prefix | Example Word |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| fore | foretell | ante | antedate |
| un | unwrap | in | insane, invalid |
| with | withstand | com | commit |
| over | overtake | super | superhuman |
| under | understand | sub | subtract, subject |
| out | outdo | ex, e | exceed, eject |
| to | together, <br> tomorrow | ad | advice, adhere |



Prefixes: Sort by Time, Space, Relationship

| T=Time |  | S=Space | R=Relationship |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| overhead | S | overripe | T | oversee | R |
| undergrowth | S | undervalue | R | undercook | T |
| bypass | S | by-product | R | bygones | T |
| onboard | S/R | onset | T | ongoing | T |



Prefixes also can form antonyms, or intensify word meaning...

- Forming antonyms:
immaterial, nonexistent, disagree
- Intensify word meaning:
confirm, distort, understand
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## Sorting Base Words and Roots

- A base word can stand alone.
- A root (a bound morpheme) must be attached to a prefix or suffix to make a word.

| Base Words | Roots |
| :--- | :--- |
| rust | rupt |
| spend | spect |
| jest | gest |
| cast | ject |
| land | tain |
| give | gress |



| Prefix + Latin Root ("Root Canal") |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Prefix + Ject Meaning? <br> re reject To throw back or again <br> pro project To throw forward <br> in inject To throw into <br> inter interject To throw between <br> ob object To throw against |  |
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Old English Base Words vs. Latin Roots


## Why the Doubled Consonant Letters?

- aggressive vs. agreeable
- affected vs. afraid
- allusion vs. alumna
- accept vs. acorn
- appoint vs. apex
- attend
- assist



## Latin Assimilated (Chameleon) Prefixes

An assimilated prefix, also called a chameleon prefix, changes its form to match the
root to which it is attached. Assimilated means to make something similar to something else" When prefixes are changed to match the root, a doubled letter often
sesults. In-can also be im, ir or il.

| i_l_lusion | i_r_rigate | i_I_logical |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| i_m_possible | i_m_maculate | i_n_accessible |
| i_r_resistible | i___legible | i_r_regular |
| i_m_balance | i_n_herit | i_I_licit |
| i_r_ritate | i_r_reparable | i_r_reversible |

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Prefix "ad" changes its form to match the root to which it is added.
adventure advice admit addition adjust
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| Meaning | in- | im- | ir- | il- |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| not | inaudible <br> incomplete | immobile <br> impolite <br> imbalance | irrational <br> irregular | illiterate <br> illegible |
| into / <br> toward | indebt <br> inflame | implant <br> impress | irradiate | illuminate |

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Back to the meaning of prefixes...
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Latin Root Aud and Greek Morpheme Auto $\qquad$

| in- <br> sub- | aud | -(i)o, -ible, -it, -ion, <br> -ory, -(i)ence | audience, audible, <br> inaudible, auditory, <br> audit, audio, <br> subaudible |
| :---: | :---: | :--- | :--- |


\left.| auto | Combining Forms |  |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
|  | pilot | autopilot, automobile, |
|  | mobile |  |
| immune | graph |  |
| autoimmune, autograph, |  |  |
| autofocus |  |  |$\right]$.

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$25=1$ toods/reoding

| ma_ority dialo_g ue tan_9 ent <br> mi_ g_ration | ima g ine ad_j _ust ori_g inal strate_ g_ic | en_g_a_g_ed re g ional disid ent dis___unct |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Combined Word caginess foggier energies grungiest grunginess | manage + ment <br> stop + age + plural <br> salvage + ing <br> outrage + ous + ly <br> courage + ous + ness | Combined Word management stoppages salvaging outrageously <br> s courageousness |

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| Can You Say These Nonsense Words? |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| And Use Them in a Sentence? |  |
|  |  |
| lemidate | lemidic |
| lemidity | lemidize |
| lemidation | lemiditude |
| lemidy | lemidary |
| lemidify | lemidism |
|  |  |
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