

Teach a Student to Spell: Level 6

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By

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List 31

Base: <st> "stand, stay, remain"

Etymology: from (1) Latin *stare*; (2) Latin *statuere*, from *status*, from *sistere*; (3) Latin *-stitium*, from *sistere*; (4) Ancient Greek *histánai*

State, *status*, and *estate* are doublets. Related to <stite> and <stine>.

(1) What does a word mean?

What does the base denote? Is the base also a word? Yes No

If the base is also a word, circle the word classes that the word can be.

noun	pronoun	determiner	adjective	verb
adverb	preposition	postposition	p-word	conjunction
adverbializer	complementizer	relativizer	interjection	

If the base is also a word, use the word in a sentence.

(2) How is the word built? Circle one. (A free base is a morpheme that can stand on its own as a word. A bound base must attach to another morpheme to create a word.)

free base

bound base

(3) What are morphological and etymological relatives of the word?

Complete the word sum to write each compound and/or complex word. Write the word again.

sy + St + em -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + s -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + ic -> _____	_____
non + sy + St + em + ic -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + ic + s -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + ic + al + ly -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + ize -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + ize + es -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + ize + ed -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + ize + ing -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atic -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atic + s -> _____	_____
un + sy + St + em + atic -> _____	_____
non + sy + St + em + atic -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atic + ness -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atic + al + ly -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atize -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atize + es -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atize + ed -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atize + ing -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atize + er -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atize + er + s -> _____	_____
un + sy + St + em + atize + ed -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atize + ate + ion -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atist -> _____	_____
sy + St + em + atist + s -> _____	_____
sub + sy + St + em -> _____	_____
Eco + sy + St + em -> _____	_____
Bio + sy + St + em -> _____	_____
Bio + sy + St + em + atic -> _____	_____
Bio + sy + St + em + atic + s -> _____	_____
Bio + sy + St + em + atist -> _____	_____

Hydro + sy + St + em ->	_____	_____
Photo + sy + St + em ->	_____	_____
Super + sy + St + em ->	_____	_____
Multi + sy + St + em ->	_____	_____
inter + sy + St + em ->	_____	_____
non + sy + St + em ->	_____	_____
sy + St + em + Less ->	_____	_____
re + St ->	_____	_____
re + St + s ->	_____	_____
re + St + ed ->	_____	_____
re + St + ing ->	_____	_____
re + St + ive ->	_____	_____
re + St + ive + ly ->	_____	_____
re + St + ive + ness ->	_____	_____
ar + re + St ->	_____	_____
ar + re + St + s ->	_____	_____
ar + re + St + ed ->	_____	_____
ar + re + St + ing ->	_____	_____
re + ar + re + St ->	_____	_____
re + ar + re + St + s ->	_____	_____
re + ar + re + St + ed ->	_____	_____
re + ar + re + St + ing ->	_____	_____
St + atus ->	_____	_____
St + atus + es ->	_____	_____
St + ate ->	_____	_____
St + ate + s ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ed ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ing ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ly ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ure ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ure + s ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ist + ic ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ist + ic + s ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ism ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ist ->	_____	_____

St + ate + ist + s ->	_____	_____
St + ate + hood ->	_____	_____
St + ate + Less ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ment ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ment + s ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ion ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ion + s ->	_____	_____
St + ate + or ->	_____	_____
St + ate + or + s ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ue ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ue + s ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ue + esque ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ue + ary ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ue + ary + es ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ue + ette ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ue + ette + s ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ute ->	_____	_____
St + ate + ute + s ->	_____	_____
mis + St + ate ->	_____	_____
mis + St + ate + s ->	_____	_____
mis + St + ate + ed ->	_____	_____
mis + St + ate + ing ->	_____	_____
Over + St + ate ->	_____	_____
Over + St + ate + s ->	_____	_____
Over + St + ate + ed ->	_____	_____
Over + St + ate + ing ->	_____	_____
re + St + ate ->	_____	_____
re + St + ate + s ->	_____	_____
re + St + ate + ed ->	_____	_____
re + St + ate + ing ->	_____	_____
Under + St + ate ->	_____	_____
Under + St + ate + s ->	_____	_____
Under + St + ate + ed ->	_____	_____
Under + St + ate + ing ->	_____	_____
inter + St + ate ->	_____	_____

inter + St + ate + s ->	_____	_____
para + St + ate ->	_____	_____
St + ate + Room ->	_____	_____
St + ate + Side ->	_____	_____
St + ate + s + Man ->	_____	_____
St + ate + s + Men ->	_____	_____
Down + St + ate ->	_____	_____
In + St + ate ->	_____	_____
Up + St + ate ->	_____	_____
e + St + ate ->	_____	_____
e + St + ate + s ->	_____	_____
e + St + ate + ed ->	_____	_____
e + St + ate + ing ->	_____	_____
St + atic ->	_____	_____
St + atic + i + ty ->	_____	_____
Hydr + o + St + atic ->	_____	_____
Electr + o + St + atic ->	_____	_____
a + St + atic ->	_____	_____
a + St + atic + al + ly ->	_____	_____
co + St ->	_____	_____
co + St + s ->	_____	_____
co + St + ed ->	_____	_____
co + St + ing ->	_____	_____
co + St + ly ->	_____	_____
co + St + ly + er ->	_____	_____
co + St + ly + est ->	_____	_____
co + St + Less ->	_____	_____
co + St + Less + ly ->	_____	_____
St + anza ->	_____	_____
St + anza + s ->	_____	_____
St + anza + ed ->	_____	_____
St + anza + ic ->	_____	_____
St + age ->	_____	_____
St + age + es ->	_____	_____
St + age + ed ->	_____	_____

St + age + ing -> _____	_____
St + age + y -> _____	_____
St + age + y + er -> _____	_____
St + age + y + est -> _____	_____
St + age + y + ly -> _____	_____
St + age + ful -> _____	_____
St + age + ful + s -> _____	_____
re + St + age -> _____	_____
re + St + age + es -> _____	_____
re + St + age + ed -> _____	_____
re + St + age + ing -> _____	_____
Up + St + age -> _____	_____
Up + St + age + es -> _____	_____
Up + St + age + ed -> _____	_____
Up + St + age + ing -> _____	_____
Up + St + age + er -> _____	_____
Up + St + age + er + s -> _____	_____
Back + St + age -> _____	_____
Down + St + age -> _____	_____
Off + St + age -> _____	_____
On + St + age -> _____	_____
sub + St + age -> _____	_____
St + age + Coach -> _____	_____
St + age + Craft -> _____	_____
St + age + Hand -> _____	_____
St + age + Struck -> _____	_____
Arm + i + St + ice -> _____	_____
Arm + i + St + ice + es -> _____	_____
Sol(e) + St + ice -> _____	_____
Sol(e) + St + ice + es -> _____	_____
inter + St + ice -> _____	_____
inter + St + ice + es -> _____	_____
St + asis -> _____	_____
ec + St + asy -> _____	_____
ec + St + atic -> _____	_____

ec + St + atic + s -> _____	_____
ec + St + atic + al + ly -> _____	_____
St + ance -> _____	_____
St + ance + es -> _____	_____
Hap + en + St + ance -> _____	_____
Circ + um + St + ance -> _____	_____
Circ + um + St + ance + es -> _____	_____
Circ + um + St + ance + ed -> _____	_____
Circ + um + St + ance + ing -> _____	_____
Circ + um + St + ant + i + al -> _____	_____
Circ + um + St + ant + i + al + ly -> _____	_____
Circ + um + St + ant + i + ate -> _____	_____
Circ + um + St + ant + i + ate + s -> _____	_____
Circ + um + St + ant + i + ate + ed -> _____	_____
Circ + um + St + ant + i + ate + ing -> _____	_____
sub + St + ance -> _____	_____
sub + St + ance + es -> _____	_____
sub + St + ance + Less -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + i + al -> _____	_____
un + sub + St + ant + i + al -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + i + al + ly -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + i + al + ness -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + i + al + i + ty -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + ive -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + ive + ize + es -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + ive + ize + ed -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + ive + ize + ing -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + ive + ly -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + ive + ness -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + ive + al -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + ive + al + ly -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + i + ate -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + i + ate + es -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + i + ate + ed -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + i + ate + ing -> _____	_____

sub + St + ant + i + ate + ion -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + i + ate + ion + s -> _____	_____
un + sub + St + ant + i + ate + ed -> _____	_____
un + sub + St + ant + i + al + ly -> _____	_____
sub + St + ant + i + ate + ive -> _____	_____
tran + sub + St + ant + i + al -> _____	_____
con + sub + St + ant + i + al -> _____	_____
di + St + al -> _____	_____
di + St + al + ly -> _____	_____
di + St + ance -> _____	_____
di + St + ance + es -> _____	_____
di + St + ance + ed -> _____	_____
di + St + ance + ing -> _____	_____
di + St + ant -> _____	_____
di + St + ant + ly -> _____	_____
di + St + ant + ness -> _____	_____
Equi + di + St + ant -> _____	_____
Out + di + St + ance -> _____	_____
Out + di + St + ance + es -> _____	_____
Out + di + St + ance + ed -> _____	_____
Out + di + St + ance + ing -> _____	_____
St + able -> _____	_____
St + able + s -> _____	_____
St + able + ed -> _____	_____
St + able + ing -> _____	_____
St + able + er -> _____	_____
St + able + est -> _____	_____
un + St + able -> _____	_____
St + ability -> _____	_____
St + ability + es -> _____	_____
in + St + ability -> _____	_____
in + St + ability + es -> _____	_____
St + abilize -> _____	_____
St + abilize + es -> _____	_____
St + abilize + ed -> _____	_____

St + abilize + ing -> _____	_____
St + abilize + er -> _____	_____
St + abilize + er + s -> _____	_____
St + abilize + ate + ion -> _____	_____
de + St + abilize -> _____	_____
de + St + abilize + es -> _____	_____
de + St + abilize + ed -> _____	_____
de + St + abilize + ing -> _____	_____
e + St + able + ish -> _____	_____
e + St + able + ish + es -> _____	_____
e + St + able + ish + ed -> _____	_____
e + St + able + ish + ing -> _____	_____
e + St + able + ish + ment -> _____	_____
e + St + able + ish + ment + s -> _____	_____
e + St + able + ish + er -> _____	_____
e + St + able + ish + er + s -> _____	_____
un + e + St + able + ish + ed -> _____	_____
dis + e + St + able + ish -> _____	_____
dis + e + St + able + ish + es -> _____	_____
dis + e + St + able + ish + ed -> _____	_____
dis + e + St + able + ish + ing -> _____	_____
dis + e + St + able + ish + ment -> _____	_____
dis + e + St + able + ish + ment + s -> _____	_____
anti + dis + e + St + able + ish + ment -> _____	_____
anti + dis + e + St + able + ish + ment + arian -> _____	_____
anti + dis + e + St + able + ish + ment + arian + s -> _____	_____
anti + dis + e + St + able + ish + ment + arian + ism -> _____	_____
con + St + ant -> _____	_____
con + St + ant + s -> _____	_____
con + St + ant + ly -> _____	_____
con + St + ant + an -> _____	_____
con + St + ance -> _____	_____
con + St + ance + y -> _____	_____
in + St + ant -> _____	_____
in + St + ant + ly -> _____	_____

in + St + ant + aneous -> _____	_____
in + St + ant + aneous + ly -> _____	_____
in + St + ant + aneous + ness -> _____	_____
in + St + ant + aneity -> _____	_____
in + St + ant + i + ate -> _____	_____
in + St + ant + i + ate + s -> _____	_____
in + St + ant + i + ate + ed -> _____	_____
in + St + ant + i + ate + ing -> _____	_____
in + St + ance -> _____	_____
in + St + ance + es -> _____	_____
ob + St + acle -> _____	_____
ob + St + acle + s -> _____	_____
contra + St -> _____	_____
contra + St + s -> _____	_____
contra + St + ed -> _____	_____
contra + St + ing -> _____	_____
contra + St + ive -> _____	_____
contra + St + ive + ly -> _____	_____
contra + St + able -> _____	_____
contra + St + y -> _____	_____
epi + St + eme -> _____	_____
epi + St + eme + ic -> _____	_____
epi + St + eme + ic + s -> _____	_____
epi + St + eme + ic + al + ly -> _____	_____
epi + St + eme + o + Loge + y -> _____	_____
epi + St + eme + o + Loge + ist -> _____	_____
epi + St + eme + o + Loge + ist + s -> _____	_____
epi + St + eme + o + Loge + ic + al -> _____	_____
epi + St + eme + o + Loge + ic + al + ly -> _____	_____
epi + St + asis -> _____	_____
epi + St + ases -> _____	_____
epi + St + asy -> _____	_____
epi + St + atic -> _____	_____
hypo + St + asis -> _____	_____
hypo + St + ases -> _____	_____

an + hypo + St + asia -> _____	_____
en + hypo + St + asia -> _____	_____
iso + St + asy -> _____	_____
iso + St + atic -> _____	_____
iso + St + atic + s -> _____	_____
Glacio + iso + St + asy -> _____	_____
meta + St + asis -> _____	_____
meta + St + ases -> _____	_____
meta + St + atic -> _____	_____
poly + meta + St + asis -> _____	_____
anti + meta + St + asis -> _____	_____
meta + St + asize -> _____	_____
meta + St + asize + es -> _____	_____
meta + St + asize + ed -> _____	_____
meta + St + asize + ing -> _____	_____
dia + St + ase -> _____	_____
dia + St + ases -> _____	_____
dia + St + asis -> _____	_____
dia + St + asic -> _____	_____
dia + St + ema -> _____	_____
dia + St + ema + s -> _____	_____
dia + St + emata -> _____	_____
apo + St + asy -> _____	_____
apo + St + ate -> _____	_____
apo + St + ate + s -> _____	_____
apo + St + ate + ize -> _____	_____
apo + St + ate + ize + es -> _____	_____
apo + St + ate + ize + ed -> _____	_____
apo + St + ate + ize + ing -> _____	_____
apo + St + atic -> _____	_____
apo + St + atic + al -> _____	_____
apo + St + atic + al + ly -> _____	_____

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit of a language. Bases, prefixes, suffixes, and connecting vowels are English morphemes. Identify the meaning of the morphemes in the morphological relatives.

sy-: _____

-em: noun suffix denoting an effect, result, or object of an action

-atic: _____

-atize: _____

-atist: _____

Eco: _____

Bio: _____

Hydro: _____

Photo: _____

Multi: _____

re-: _____

ar-: _____

-atus: _____

-ure: _____

-hood: _____

-ue: _____

-esque: _____

-ary: _____

-ette: _____

-ute: _____

e-: prothetic vowel

-anza: _____

-ice: forms abstract nouns

-asis: _____

-ases: _____

-asy: _____

-asia: _____

Equi: _____

-able: _____

-ability: _____

-abilize: _____

-ish: _____
-arian: _____
-an: chemical suffix
-aneous: _____
-aneity: _____
Glacio: _____
-ase: _____
-eme: _____
-ema: _____
-emata: _____

Write the word sum for each compound and/or complex word.

system -> _____
systems -> _____
systemic -> _____
nonsystemic -> _____
systemics -> _____
systemically -> _____
systemize -> _____
systemizes -> _____
systemized -> _____
systemizing -> _____
systematic -> _____
systematics -> _____
unsystematic -> _____
nonsystematic -> _____
systematicness -> _____
systematically -> _____
systematize -> _____
systematizes -> _____
systematized -> _____
systematizing -> _____
systematizer -> _____
systematizers -> _____

unsystematized -> _____
systematization -> _____
systematist -> _____
systematists -> _____
subsystem -> _____
ecosystem -> _____
biosystem -> _____
biosystematic -> _____
biosystematics -> _____
biosystematist -> _____
hydrosystem -> _____
photosystem -> _____
supersystem -> _____
multisystem -> _____
intersystem -> _____
nonsystem -> _____
systemless -> _____
rest -> _____
rests -> _____
rested -> _____
resting -> _____
restive -> _____
restively -> _____
restiveness -> _____
arrest -> _____
arrests -> _____
arrested -> _____
arresting -> _____
rearrest -> _____
rearrests -> _____
rearrested -> _____
rearresting -> _____
status -> _____
statuses -> _____

state -> _____
states -> _____
stated -> _____
stating -> _____
stately -> _____
stature -> _____
statues -> _____
statistic -> _____
statistics -> _____
statism -> _____
statist -> _____
statists -> _____
statehood -> _____
stateless -> _____
statement -> _____
statements -> _____
station -> _____
stations -> _____
stator -> _____
stators -> _____
statue -> _____
statues -> _____
statuesque -> _____
statuary -> _____
statuaries -> _____
statuette -> _____
statuettes -> _____
statute -> _____
statutes -> _____
misstate -> _____
misstates -> _____
misstated -> _____
misstating -> _____
overstate -> _____

overstates -> _____
overstated -> _____
overstating -> _____
restate -> _____
restates -> _____
restated -> _____
restating -> _____
understate -> _____
understates -> _____
understated -> _____
understating -> _____
interstate -> _____
interstates -> _____
parastate -> _____
stateroom -> _____
stateside -> _____
statesman -> _____
statesmen -> _____
downstate -> _____
instate -> _____
upstate -> _____
estate -> _____
estates -> _____
estated -> _____
estating -> _____
static -> _____
staticity -> _____
hydrostatic -> _____
electrostatic -> _____
astatic -> _____
astatically -> _____
cost -> _____
costs -> _____
costed -> _____

costing -> _____
costly -> _____
costlier -> _____
costliest -> _____
costless -> _____
costlessly -> _____
stanza -> _____
stanzas -> _____
stanzaed -> _____
stanzaic -> _____
stage -> _____
stages -> _____
staged -> _____
staging -> _____
stagy -> _____
stagier -> _____
stagiest -> _____
stagily -> _____
stageful -> _____
stagefuls -> _____
restage -> _____
restages -> _____
restaged -> _____
restaging -> _____
upstage -> _____
upstages -> _____
upstaged -> _____
upstaging -> _____
upstager -> _____
upstagers -> _____
backstage -> _____
downstage -> _____
offstage -> _____
onstage -> _____

substage -> _____
stagecoach -> _____
stagecraft -> _____
stagehand -> _____
stagestruck -> _____
armistice -> _____
armistices -> _____
solstice -> _____
solstices -> _____
interstice -> _____
interstices -> _____
stasis -> _____
ecstasy -> _____
ecstatic -> _____
ecstatics -> _____
ecstatically -> _____
stance -> _____
stances -> _____
happenstance -> _____
circumstance -> _____
circumstances -> _____
circumstanced -> _____
circumstancing -> _____
circumstantial -> _____
circumstantially -> _____
circumstantiate -> _____
circumstantiates -> _____
circumstantiated -> _____
circumstantiating -> _____
substance -> _____
substances -> _____
substanceless -> _____
substantial -> _____
unsubstantial -> _____

substantially -> _____
substantialness -> _____
substantiality -> _____
substantive -> _____
substantivizes -> _____
substantivized -> _____
substantivizing -> _____
substantively -> _____
substantiveness -> _____
substantival -> _____
substantivally -> _____
substantiate -> _____
substantiates -> _____
substantiated -> _____
substantiating -> _____
substantiation -> _____
substantiations -> _____
unsubstantiated -> _____
unsubstantially -> _____
substantiative -> _____
transubstantial -> _____
consubstantial -> _____
distal -> _____
distally -> _____
distance -> _____
distances -> _____
distanced -> _____
distancing -> _____
distant -> _____
distantly -> _____
distantness -> _____
equidistant -> _____
outdistance -> _____
outdistances -> _____

outdistanced -> _____

outdistancing -> _____

stable -> _____

stables -> _____

stabled -> _____

stabling -> _____

stabler -> _____

stablest -> _____

unstable -> _____

stability -> _____

stabilities -> _____

instability -> _____

instabilities -> _____

stabilize -> _____

stabilizes -> _____

stabilized -> _____

stabilizing -> _____

stabilizer -> _____

stabilizers -> _____

stabilization -> _____

destabilize -> _____

destabilizes -> _____

destabilized -> _____

destabilizing -> _____

establish -> _____

establishes -> _____

established -> _____

establishing -> _____

establishment -> _____

establishments -> _____

establisher -> _____

establishers -> _____

unestablished -> _____

disestablish -> _____

disestablishes -> _____
disestablished -> _____
disestablishing -> _____
disestablishment -> _____
disestablishments -> _____
antidisestablishment -> _____
antidisestablishmentarian -> _____
antidisestablishmentarians -> _____
antidisestablishmentarianism -> _____
constant -> _____
constants -> _____
constantly -> _____
constantan -> _____
constance -> _____
constancy -> _____
instant -> _____
instantly -> _____
instantaneous -> _____
instantaneously -> _____
instantaneousness -> _____
instantaneity -> _____
instantiate -> _____
instantiates -> _____
instantiated -> _____
instantiating -> _____
instance -> _____
instances -> _____
obstacle -> _____
obstacles -> _____
contrast -> _____
contrasts -> _____
contrasted -> _____
contrasting -> _____
contrastive -> _____

contrastively -> _____

contrastable -> _____

contrasty -> _____

episteme -> _____

epistemic -> _____

epistemics -> _____

epistemically -> _____

epistemology -> _____

epistemologist -> _____

epistemologists -> _____

epistemological -> _____

epistemologically -> _____

epistasis -> _____

epistases -> _____

epistasy -> _____

epistatic -> _____

hypostasis -> _____

hypostases -> _____

anhypostasia -> _____

enhypostasia -> _____

isostasy -> _____

isostatic -> _____

isostatics -> _____

glacioisostasy -> _____

metastasis -> _____

metastases -> _____

metastatic -> _____

polymetastasis -> _____

antimetastasis -> _____

metastasisize -> _____

metastasises -> _____

metastasised -> _____

metastasising -> _____

diastase -> _____

diastases -> _____
diastasis -> _____
diastasic -> _____
diastema -> _____
diastemas -> _____
diastemata -> _____
apostasy -> _____
apostate -> _____
apostates -> _____
apostatize -> _____
apostatizes -> _____
apostatized -> _____
apostatizing -> _____
apostatic -> _____
apostatical -> _____
apostatically -> _____

Define each compound and/or complex word.

system: _____
systems: _____
systemic: _____
nonsystemic: _____
systemics: _____
systemically: _____
systemize: _____
systemizes: _____
systemized: _____
systemizing: _____
systematic: _____
systematics: _____
unsystematic: _____
nonsystematic: _____
systematicness: _____
systematically: _____

systematize: _____
systematizes: _____
systematized: _____
systematizing: _____
systematizer: _____
systematizers: _____
unsystematized: _____
systematization: _____
systematist: _____
systematists: _____
subsystem: _____
ecosystem: _____
biosystem: _____
biosystematic: _____
biosystematics: _____
biosystematist: _____
hydrosystem: _____
photosystem: _____
supersystem: _____
multisystem: _____
intersystem: _____
nonsystem: _____
systemless: _____
rest: _____
rests: _____
rested: _____
resting: _____
restive: _____
restively: _____
restiveness: _____
arrest: _____
arrests: _____
arrested: _____
arresting: _____

rearrest: _____
rearrests: _____
rearrested: _____
rearresting: _____
status: _____
statuses: _____
state: _____
states: _____
stated: _____
stating: _____
stately: _____
stature: _____
statues: _____
statistic: _____
statistics: _____
statism: _____
statist: _____
statists: _____
statehood: _____
stateless: _____
statement: _____
statements: _____
station: _____
stations: _____
stator: _____
stators: _____
statue: _____
statues: _____
statuesque: _____
statuary: _____
statuaries: _____
statuette: _____
statuettes: _____
statute: _____

statutes: _____
misstate: _____
misstates: _____
misstated: _____
misstating: _____
overstate: _____
overstates: _____
overstated: _____
overstating: _____
restate: _____
restates: _____
restated: _____
restating: _____
understate: _____
understates: _____
understated: _____
understating: _____
interstate: _____
interstates: _____
parastate: _____
stateroom: _____
stateside: _____
statesman: _____
statesmen: _____
downstate: _____
instate: _____
upstate: _____
estate: _____
estates: _____
estated: _____
estating: _____
static: _____
staticity: _____
hydrostatic: _____

electrostatic: _____
astatic: _____
astatically: _____
cost: _____
costs: _____
costed: _____
costing: _____
costly: _____
costlier: _____
costliest: _____
costless: _____
costlessly: _____
stanza: _____
stanzas: _____
stanzaed: _____
stanzaic: _____
stage: _____
stages: _____
staged: _____
staging: _____
stagy: _____
stagier: _____
stagiest: _____
stagily: _____
stageful: _____
stagefuls: _____
restage: _____
restages: _____
restaged: _____
restaging: _____
upstage: _____
upstages: _____
upstaged: _____
upstaging: _____

upstager: _____
upstagers: _____
backstage: _____
downstage: _____
offstage: _____
onstage: _____
substage: _____
stagecoach: _____
stagecraft: _____
stagehand: _____
stagestruck: _____
armistice: _____
armistices: _____
solstice: _____
solstices: _____
solstitial: _____
solstitially: _____
interstice: _____
interstices: _____
interstitial: _____
interstitially: _____
interstition: _____
stasis: _____
ecstasy: _____
ecstatic: _____
ecstatics: _____
ecstatically: _____
stance: _____
stances: _____
happenstance: _____
circumstance: _____
circumstances: _____
circumstanced: _____
circumstancing: _____

circumstantial: _____
circumstantially: _____
circumstantiate: _____
circumstantiates: _____
circumstantiated: _____
circumstantiating: _____
substance: _____
substances: _____
substanceless: _____
substantial: _____
unsubstantial: _____
substantially: _____
substantialness: _____
substantiality: _____
substantive: _____
substantivizes: _____
substantivized: _____
substantivizing: _____
substantively: _____
substantiveness: _____
substantival: _____
substantivally: _____
substantiate: _____
substantiates: _____
substantiated: _____
substantiating: _____
substantiation: _____
substantiations: _____
unsubstantiated: _____
unsubstantially: _____
substantiative: _____
transubstantial: _____
consubstantial: _____
distal: _____

distally: _____
distance: _____
distances: _____
distanced: _____
distancing: _____
distant: _____
distantly: _____
distantness: _____
equidistant: _____
outdistance: _____
outdistances: _____
outdistanced: _____
outdistancing: _____
stable: _____
stables: _____
stabled: _____
stabling: _____
stabler: _____
stablest: _____
unstable: _____
stability: _____
stabilities: _____
instability: _____
instabilities: _____
stabilize: _____
stabilizes: _____
stabilized: _____
stabilizing: _____
stabilizer: _____
stabilizers: _____
stabilization: _____
destabilize: _____
destabilizes: _____
destabilized: _____

destabilizing: _____
establish: _____
establishes: _____
established: _____
establishing: _____
establishment: _____
establishments: _____
establisher: _____
establishers: _____
unestablished: _____
disestablish: _____
disestablishes: _____
disestablished: _____
disestablishing: _____
disestablishment: _____
disestablishments: _____
antidisestablishment: _____
antidisestablishmentarian: _____
antidisestablishmentarians: _____
antidisestablishmentarianism: _____
constant: _____
constants: _____
constantly: _____
constantan: _____
constance: _____
constancy: _____
instant: _____
instantly: _____
instantaneous: _____
instantaneously: _____
instantaneousness: _____
instantaneity: _____
instantiate: _____
instantiates: _____

instantiated: _____
instantiating: _____
instance: _____
instances: _____
obstacle: _____
obstacles: _____
contrast: _____
contrasts: _____
contrasted: _____
contrasting: _____
contrastive: _____
contrastively: _____
contrastable: _____
contrasty: _____
episteme: _____
epistemic: _____
epistemics: _____
epistemically: _____
epistemology: _____
epistemologist: _____
epistemologists: _____
epistemological: _____
epistemologically: _____
epistasis: _____
epistases: _____
epistasy: _____
epistatic: _____
hypostasis: _____
hypostases: _____
anhypostasia: _____
enhypostasia: _____
isostasy: _____
isostatic: _____
isostatics: _____

glacioisostasy: _____
metastasis: _____
metastases: _____
metastatic: _____
polymetastasis: _____
antimetastasis: _____
metastasize: _____
metastasizes: _____
metastasized: _____
metastasizing: _____
diastase: _____
diastases: _____
diastasis: _____
diastasic: _____
diastema: _____
diastemas: _____
diastemata: _____
apostasy: _____
apostate: _____
apostates: _____
apostatize: _____
apostatizes: _____
apostatized: _____
apostatizing: _____
apostatic: _____
apostatical: _____
apostatically: _____

(4) What are the sounds that matter? What are the letters doing?

What does the <a> spell in *state* and *station*?

What does the <a> spell in *stature* and *statue*?

What does the second <t> spell in *state*?

What does the second <t> spell in *station*? What does the second <t> spell in *stature* and *statue*? What marks the phonology of the <t>?

What does the replaceable <e> do in *stage*?

What does the second <t> spell in *substantive* and *constant*? What does the second <t> spell in *substantial* and *substantiate*? What marks the phonology of the <t> in *substantial*, *substantiate*, and *instantiate*?

What does the second <e> spell in *episteme*? What does the second <e> spell in *epistemic*?

What does the <a> spell in *epistasis* and *hypostasis*? What does the <a> spell in *epistatic* and *isostatic*?

List 32

Base: <stite> "stand, set, place"

Etymology: from (1) Latin *-stituere*, from *statuere*, from *status*, from *sistere*; (2) Latin *-stitio*, from *stare*

Related to <st> and <stine>.

(1) What does a word mean?

What does the base denote? Is the base also a word? Yes No

If the base is also a word, circle the word classes that the word can be.

noun	pronoun	determiner	adjective	verb
adverb	preposition	postposition	p-word	conjunction
adverbializer	complementizer	relativizer	interjection	

If the base is also a word, use the word in a sentence.

(2) How is the word built? Circle one. (A free base is a morpheme that can stand on its own as a word. A bound base must attach to another morpheme to create a word.)

free base

bound base

(3) What are morphological and etymological relatives of the word?

Complete the word sum to write each compound and/or complex word. Write the word again.

con + Stite + ute -> _____	_____
con + Stite + ute + s -> _____	_____
con + Stite + ute + ed -> _____	_____
con + Stite + ute + ing -> _____	_____
con + Stite + ute + ion -> _____	_____
con + Stite + ute + ion + s -> _____	_____
con + Stite + ute + ion + al -> _____	_____
con + Stite + ute + ion + al + s -> _____	_____
con + Stite + ute + ion + al + ly -> _____	_____
con + Stite + ute + ive -> _____	_____
con + Stite + ute + ive + ly -> _____	_____
con + Stite + u + ence + y -> _____	_____
con + Stite + u + ence + y + es -> _____	_____
con + Stite + u + ent -> _____	_____
con + Stite + u + ent + s -> _____	_____
de + Stite + ute -> _____	_____
de + Stite + ute + s -> _____	_____
de + Stite + ute + ed -> _____	_____
de + Stite + ute + ing -> _____	_____
de + Stite + ute + ness -> _____	_____
de + Stite + ute + ion -> _____	_____
In + Stite + ute -> _____	_____
In + Stite + ute s -> _____	_____
In + Stite + ute ed -> _____	_____
In + Stite + ute ing -> _____	_____
In + Stite + ute ion -> _____	_____
In + Stite + ute ion + s -> _____	_____
In + Stite + ute ion + al -> _____	_____
In + Stite + ute ion + al + ly -> _____	_____
In + Stite + ute or -> _____	_____
In + Stite + ute or + s -> _____	_____

inter Stite + i + al -> _____	_____
inter Stite + i + al + ly -> _____	_____
inter Stite + ion -> _____	_____
re + con + Stite + ute -> _____	_____
re + con + Stite + ute + s -> _____	_____
re + con + Stite + ute + ed -> _____	_____
re + con + Stite + ute + ing -> _____	_____
re + con + Stite + ute + ion -> _____	_____
re + con + Stite + ute + ion + s -> _____	_____
re + Stite + ute -> _____	_____
re + Stite + ute + ion -> _____	_____
re + Stite + ute + ion + s -> _____	_____
re + Stite + ute + ion + al -> _____	_____
re + Stite + ute + ion + ary -> _____	_____
Sol(e) + Stite + i + al -> _____	_____
Sol(e) + Stite + i + al + ly -> _____	_____
sub + Stite + ute -> _____	_____
sub + Stite + ute + s -> _____	_____
sub + Stite + ute + ed -> _____	_____
sub + Stite + ute + ing -> _____	_____
sub + Stite + ute + ion -> _____	_____
sub + Stite + ute + ion + s -> _____	_____
Super + Stite + ion -> _____	_____
Super + Stite + ions -> _____	_____
Super + Stite + i + ous -> _____	_____
Super + Stite + i + ous + ly -> _____	_____

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit of a language. Bases, prefixes, suffixes, and connecting vowels are English morphemes. Identify the meaning of the morphemes in the morphological relatives.

con-: _____

-ute: _____

de-: _____

re-: _____

Sol(e): _____

Write the word sum for each compound and/or complex word.

constitute -> _____

constitutes -> _____

constituted -> _____

constituting -> _____

constitution -> _____

constitutions -> _____

constitutional -> _____

constitutionals -> _____

constitutionally -> _____

constitutive -> _____

constitutively -> _____

constituency -> _____

constituencies -> _____

constituent -> _____

constituents -> _____

destitute -> _____

destitutes -> _____

destituted -> _____

destituting -> _____

destituteness -> _____

destitution -> _____

institute -> _____

institutes -> _____

instituted -> _____

instituting -> _____

institution -> _____

institutions -> _____

institutional -> _____

institutionally -> _____

institutor -> _____

institutors -> _____

interstitial -> _____

interstitially -> _____

interstition -> _____
reconstitute -> _____
reconstitutes -> _____
reconstituted -> _____
reconstituting -> _____
reconstitution -> _____
reconstitutions -> _____
restitute -> _____
restitution -> _____
restitutions -> _____
restitutional -> _____
restitutionary -> _____
solstitial -> _____
solstitially -> _____
substitute -> _____
substitutes -> _____
substituted -> _____
substituting -> _____
substitution -> _____
substitutions -> _____
superstition -> _____
superstitions -> _____
superstitious -> _____
superstitiously -> _____

Define each compound and/or complex word.

constitute: _____
constitutes: _____
constituted: _____
constituting: _____
constitution: _____
constitutions: _____
constitutional: _____
constitutionals: _____

constitutionally: _____
constitutive: _____
constitutively: _____
constituency: _____
constituencies: _____
constituent: _____
constituents: _____
destitute: _____
destitutes: _____
destituted: _____
destituting: _____
destituteness: _____
destitution: _____
institute: _____
institutes: _____
instituted: _____
instituting: _____
institution: _____
institutions: _____
institutional: _____
institutionally: _____
institutor: _____
institutors: _____
interstitial: _____
interstitially: _____
interstition: _____
reconstitute: _____
reconstitutes: _____
reconstituted: _____
reconstituting: _____
reconstitution: _____
restitutions: _____
restitute: _____
restitution: _____

restitutions: _____
restitutional: _____
restitutionary: _____
solstitial: _____
solstitially: _____
substitute: _____
substitutes: _____
substituted: _____
substituting: _____
substitution: _____
substitutions: _____
superstition: _____
superstitions: _____
superstitious: _____
superstitiously: _____

(4) What are the sounds that matter? What are the letters doing?

What does the second <t> spell in *constitute* and *restitute*? What does the second <t> spell in *constitution* and *restitution*? What marks the phonology of the second <t> in *constitution* and *restitution*? What process explains the change in phonology of the second <t>?

Base: <stine> "stand, set, place, stay, remain"

Etymology: from Latin -stinare

Related to <st> and <stine>.

(1) What does a word mean?

What does the base denote? Is the base also a word?

Yes

No

If the base is also a word, circle the word classes that the word can be.

noun

pronoun

determiner

adjective

verb

adverb

preposition

postposition

p-word

conjunction

adverbializer

complementizer

relativizer

interjection

If the base is also a word, use the word in a sentence.

(2) How is the word built? Circle one. (A free base is a morpheme that can stand on its own as a word. A bound base must attach to another morpheme to create a word.)

free base

bound base

(3) What are morphological and etymological relatives of the word?

Complete the word sum to write each compound and/or complex word. Write the word again.

de + Stine -> _____	_____
de + Stine + s -> _____	_____
de + Stine + ed -> _____	_____
de + Stine + ing -> _____	_____
de + Stine + y -> _____	_____
de + Stine + y + es -> _____	_____
de + Stine + ate -> _____	_____
de + Stine + ate + s -> _____	_____
de + Stine + ate + ed -> _____	_____
de + Stine + ate + ing -> _____	_____
de + Stine + ate + ion -> _____	_____
de + Stine + ate + ion + s -> _____	_____
pre + de + Stine + e -> _____	_____
pre + de + Stine + es -> _____	_____
pre + de + Stine + ed -> _____	_____
pre + de + Stine + ing -> _____	_____
pre + de + Stine + ate + ion -> _____	_____
pre + de + Stine + ate + ion + s -> _____	_____
pre + de + Stine + arian -> _____	_____
pre + de + Stine + arian + s -> _____	_____
pre + de + Stine + ate + or -> _____	_____
pre + de + Stine + ate + or + s -> _____	_____
ob + Stine + ate -> _____	_____
ob + Stine + ate + ly -> _____	_____
ob + Stine + ate + ness -> _____	_____
ob + Stine + ance -> _____	_____
ob + Stine + ance + y -> _____	_____

A morpheme is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit of a language. Bases, prefixes, suffixes, and connecting vowels are English morphemes. Identify the meaning of the morphemes in the morphological relatives.

de-:	_____
pre-:	_____
ob-:	_____

Write the word sum for each compound and/or complex word.

destine -> _____

destines -> _____

destined -> _____

destining -> _____

destiny -> _____

destinies -> _____

destinate -> _____

destinates -> _____

destinated -> _____

destinating -> _____

destination -> _____

destinations -> _____

predestine -> _____

predestines -> _____

predestined -> _____

predestining -> _____

predestination -> _____

predestinations -> _____

predestinarian -> _____

predestinarians -> _____

predestinator -> _____

predestinators -> _____

obstinate -> _____

obstinately -> _____

obstinateness -> _____

obstinance -> _____

obstinacy -> _____

Define each compound and/or complex word.

destine: _____

destines: _____

destined: _____

destining: _____

destiny: _____
destinate: _____
destinates: _____
destinated: _____
destinating: _____
destination: _____
destinations: _____
destinies: _____
predestine: _____
predestines: _____
predestined: _____
predestining: _____
predestination: _____
predestinations: _____
predestinarian: _____
predestinarians: _____
predestinator: _____
predestinators: _____
obstinate: _____
obstinately: _____
obstinateness: _____
obstinance: _____
obstinancy: _____

(4) What are the sounds that matter? What are the letters doing?

What does the second <t> spell in *destinate*? What does the second <t> spell in *destination*?
What marks the phonology of the second <t> in *destination*? What process explains the change
in phonology of the second <t>?

Morpheme Glossary

A

a-: (1) on, in, into, at, engaged in; (2) off, from; (3) to, toward, for; (4) reduced form of Old English ge-; (5) away, off, of, away from; (6) negating prefix

-a: (1) plural noun suffix of Latin -um and -on; (2) forms nouns in Romantic, Latin, and Greek words

ab-: away, from, from off, down, off, away from (denotes disjunction, separation, departure)

abs-: away, from, from off, down, off, away from (denotes disjunction, separation, departure)
(form of ab- before <c>, <q>, <t>)

-ability: inclination or suitability for a specified function or condition (suffixal construction, forms a noun, a + B + (i)l(e) + i + ty, not related to <ability> base)

-able: capable, liable, allowed, worthy, requiring, full of, causing, bound to be (suffixal construction, forms an adjective, a + B + (i)l(e), not related to base <Able>)

-ably: forms adverbs that correspond to -able adjectives (suffixal construction, forms an adverb, a + B + ly)

ac-: to, toward, in addition to (assimilated form of ad-)

-ac: forms an adjective denoting "one affected with, of, belonging to" (often preceded by -i-)

Ace: sharp, sour

-ace: (1) plural noun suffix of Latin -a; (2) forms a noun; (3) forms an adjective

-acle: Latin diminutive and instrumental suffix

Acr: highest, topmost, at the extremities, sharp, rise to a point, pierce

Act: do, perform (see also Age)

ad-: to, toward, with regard to, in relation to; sometimes merely emphatic

-ad: forms nouns denoting collective numerals

-ade: denotes an action or product of an action

-ado: agent suffix denoting participation in an action

-ae: Latin plural suffix of -a

Aer: air, atmosphere, gases

af-: to, toward, in addition to (assimilated form of af- before <f>)

ag-: to, toward, with regard to, in relation to; sometimes merely emphatic (assimilated form of ad- before <g>)

-age: forms a noun of act, process, function, condition

-ain: (1) forms nouns; (2) forms adjectives

Air: invisible gaseous substance surrounding the earth, atmosphere

al-: to, toward, with regard to, in relation to; sometimes merely emphatic (assimilated form of ad- before <l>)

-al: (1) forms an adjective meaning "of, like, related to, pertaining to"; (2) forms a noun of action; (3) chemical suffix

Alg: pain

All: each other, other, different

-am: accusative singular Latin noun suffix of -us and -a

Amb: both, on both sides; around, round about (often followed by -i-)

-an: (1) forms an adjective denoting "pertaining to"; (2) agent suffix; (3) chemical suffix (see also -ane)

an-: (1) negating prefix (see also a-); (2) to, toward, with regard to, in relation to; sometimes merely emphatic (assimilated form of ad- before <n>)

-ance: forms a noun (see also -ence)

-and: Latin gerundive suffix denoting "that which must be given"

Andr: man, male, masculine

-ane: chemical suffix indicating a chain of carbon atoms with no double bonds (see also -an)

-aneity: abstract noun suffix corresponding to -aneous adjectives

-aneous: adjective suffix denoting "pertaining to, of the nature of"

Anime: spirit, breath, mind

Ang: (1) bend; (2) torment, grief, sorrow, affliction, vex, distress

Ange(e): vessel, capsule

Ann:

Ant: before, front (see also Ante)

ant-: against, opposed to, opposite of, instead (shortened form of anti- before vowels and <h>)

-ant: forms an agent noun, or a noun denoting someone or something that performs the action of a verb -ar: forms an adjective meaning "pertaining to, of the nature of"

Ante: before, front (see also Ant)

anti-: against, opposed to, opposite of, instead (see also ant-)

Anth: flower

Anthrope: mankind, human

-anza: specific state or condition resulting from a process

ap-: (1) to, toward, with regard to, in relation to; sometimes merely emphatic (assimilated form of ad- before <p>); (2) of, from, away from, separate, apart from (see also apo-)

apo-: of, from, away from, separate, apart from (see also ap-)

Apple: fruit

April: fourth month

Apt: fit, suited, proper, appropriate, attached, joined

ar-: to, toward, with regard to, in relation to; sometimes merely emphatic (assimilated form of ad- before <r>)

-ar: (1) forms an adjective meaning "pertaining to, of the nature of"; (2) agent suffix

Arch: rule, government

-ard: agent suffix (often pejorative)

-aria: plural of -aria

-arial: adjective suffix denoting "of, like, related to, pertaining to"

-arian: agent suffix

-arii: plural of -arius

-arist: agent suffix

-arium: place or device associated with a specified thing or function

-arius: agent suffix, adjective suffix

Arm: weapon

-ary: (1) month and number suffix; (2) forms adjectives and nouns denoting "connected with, pertaining to, of or belonging to"

Aqu: water

as-: to, toward, with regard to, in relation to; sometimes merely emphatic (assimilated form of ad- before <s>)

-ase: chemical suffix for enzymes

-ases: plural of -asis

-asic: pertaining to or afflicted with (see also -atic)

-asis: disease, morbid condition, pathological state, abnormal condition (see also -osis)

-asize: spread, change, transfer beyond (see also -asis and -asy)

Assay: trial, test, try, strive, endeavor

Ast(e)r: star (often followed by -o-)

-asy: disease, morbid condition, pathological state, abnormal condition (variation of -asis)

at-: to, toward, with regard to, in relation to; sometimes merely emphatic (assimilated form of ad-)

-at: French suffix denoting an action or a result of an action (see also -ate)

-ate: (1) forms a noun; (2) forms a verb; (3) forms an adjective; (4) chemical suffix

-atic: adjective suffix denoting "of, pertaining to" (see also -asis, -asy, -asize, -atize, -atist)
-atist: agent suffix corresponding to -atic adjectives (see also -atic and -atize)
-atize: verb suffix corresponding to -atic adjectives (see also -atic and -atist)
-atus: Latin masculine adjective and noun ending (see also -ate)
Aud: (1) hear, listen; (2) dare, be bold
August: noble, venerable, majestic
Aul: hollow tube, pipe
Aut: self, one's own, by oneself, of oneself (often followed by -o-) (see also Taut-)
-ave: denotes a division, set, or range based on a system or sequence
-azzo: Italian noun suffix

B

Back: not front, at or near the rear
Base: foundation
Be: exist, happen
Be: life (see also Bi)
be-: (1) forms a verb; (2) forms a noun; (3) intensive prefix
Beam: tree, ray
Bel: unit of power level in measuring sound
-b(e)r: Latin month suffix
Berry: small succulent fruit that contains seeds not encased in pits
Bi: life (often followed by -o-) (see also Be)
Bi: two, having two, twice, double, doubly, twofold, once every two (see also Di)
Bib: drink
Bio: modern base before prefixes and connecting vowels from <Bi + o>
Bird: warm-blooded vertebrate animal with feathers, fowl
Blast: germ, bud, sprout
Blog: online journal (clip of weblog)
Blot: spot, stain, blemish
Book: writing, written document, grant or assign by charter
Brachi: arm, ray
Bomb: explosive projectile, deep and hollow sound
Bug: insect, beetle
Bull: male of a bovine animal
Bush: many-stemmed woody plant

C

cac-: bad, ill, poor (see also caco-)

Cache: hiding place

caco-: bad, ill, poor (see also cac-)

Cade: procession (clip of cavalcade)

Cape: head

Carb: non-metallic element, coal, charcoal

Cast: throw

Cat: small domesticated carnivorous feline mammal with retractable claws

cata-: down, downward, with, along, through, on, against, concerning

Cell: small room, storeroom, hut

Cent: one hundred

Cent(e)r: middle point, point that something revolves around

Cephale: head

Cept: hold, contain

Chance: something that takes place, what happens, occurrence, accident, fortune, luck, situation

Cheme: substances, elements, and processes related to the composition, structure, and interactions of matter

Child: youth, young person

Chlore: pale green, yellow green

Chord: (1) string; (2) tone

Chore: move, spread

Chron: time

Cide: kill, cut, slay

Cipe: assume, take, grasp, hold, contain

Circ: round, ring

Cise: clip of exercise

Clate: call, cry

Cline: slope

Clude: shut, confine (see also Close, Clause, Cloist(e)r, Claustr, Cluse)

co-: together, with (form of com- before vowels and <h, gn>)

Coach: carriage, conveyance

cog-: together, with (form of com-)

Coll: glue

com-: together, with

con-: together, with (assimilated form of com- before <c, d, j, n, q, s, t, v>)

contra-: against, in opposition (see also Counter, contro-)

contro-: against, in opposition (see also contra-, Counter)

Copter: vehicle with vertical spinning rotors (clip of *helicopter*)

Copy:

cor-: together, with (assimilated form of com- before <r>)

Cortis: external covering (chemical base, clip of dehydrocorticosterone)

Cosm: order, good order, orderly arrangement (often followed by -o-)

Cotta: baked, cooked

Counter: against, in opposition, contrary, in return, corresponding (see also contra-)

Coust: mark, perceive, hear

Craft: work, power, physical strength, might

Crat(e): rule

Crib: manger, cradle, bed, basket

Crop: head or top of a sprout or herb, any part of a medicinal plant except the root, protuberance

Crypt: hidden, concealed, secret (often followed by -o-)

Cult: tend, guard, till

Cup: small vessel

-cula: plural of -culum

-cule: Latin diminutive or instrumental suffix

-culum: Latin diminutive or instrumental suffix

Cycle: revolve, move around

D

D: give

De: god (see also The)

de-: (1) down, down from, from, off, off, away, from among; (2) completely, totally; (3) negating prefix

Death: total cessation of life

Deca: ten, multiplied by ten

Dece: ten

Dent: tooth

Di: two, double, twice, twofold (see also Bi)

di-: (1) negating prefix (lack of, not, opposite of, apart, away, asunder) (assimilated form of dis- before <g, l, r, s, v>); (2) through, throughout, in different directions, between, also often merely intensive, thoroughly, entirely (form of dia-)

dia-: through, throughout, in different directions, between, also often merely intensive, thoroughly, entirely (see also di-)

Dict: say, state, proclaim, make known, allege, declare positively

dif-: negating prefix (lack of, not, opposite of, apart, away, asunder) (assimilated form of dis- before <f>)

dis-: negating prefix (lack of, not, opposite of, apart, away, asunder)

Dog: domesticated carnivorous canine mammal

Down: not up, conclusion, opposite side

Du: two

Duct: lead

Dyname: power

E

e-: (1) up, out of; (2) out of, from, from within, from which time, since, according to, in regard to, upwards, completely, deprive of, without, former (reduced form of Ex before consonants); (3) alternate form of Old English ge-; (4) prothetic vowel

-e-: Latin connecting vowel

-e: French noun suffix

ec-: out of, from, from within, from which time, since, according to, in regard to, upwards, completely, deprive of, without, former (form of Ex)

Ece: house, dwelling place, habitation (see also Oik)

Eco: modern base before prefixes and connecting vowels from <Ece + o>

-ed: forms simple past verbs and past participles

-ee: (1) agent suffix denoting a recipient of an action; (2) diminutive suffix

-eer: agent noun suffix denoting someone associated with, concerned with, or engaged in a specified activity

-el: (1) suffix denoting appliance or tool (see also -le); (2) diminutive suffix; (3) repetitive or intensive suffix; (4) Latin suffix

Electr: amber, pale gold, resembling amber (often followed by -o-)

Elf: powerful supernatural beings in Germanic folklore

em-: into, in, on, upon (assimilated form of in-)

-em: (1) Latin inflectional suffix; (2) noun suffix denoting an effect, result, or object of an action
(see also -eme and -ema)

-ema: noun suffix denoting "effect or result of an action, particular instance of an action, or object of an action" (see also -eme and -em)

-emate: plural of -ema

Eme: blood

-eme: unit (see also -ema and -em)

en-: near, at, in, into on, within

-en: (1) forms a past participle; (2) forms a verb; (3) forms an adjective meaning "made of, of the nature of"; (4) Latin third declension singular noun ending

-ence: forms a noun (see also -ance)

-end: forms a noun denoting a patient or recipient of an action

-ene: (1) chemical suffix; (2) pertaining to

end- in, inside, within, internal (see also endo-)

endo-: in, inside, within, internal (see also end-)

Enn: year

-enne: Latin feminine suffix

-ent: (1) forms a noun; (2) forms a verb (see also -ant)

ep-: on, upon, above, in addition to, toward, among (see also epi-)

epi-: on, upon, above, in addition to, toward, among (see also ep-)

Equ: same, uniform, identical, level, even

Equi: modern base before prefixes and connecting vowels from <Equ + i>

-er: (1) comparative suffix; (2) agent suffix; (3) forms jocular or familiar words; (4) Germanic derivational suffix of verbs indicating repeated or diminutive action

-es: (1) forms plural nouns; (2) forms third person singular present tense verbs; (3) Greek plural suffix of singular -is

-esce: forms a verb denoting grow or become

-ese: Greek suffix

-esis: forms a noun denoting a condition, action, or process

-ess: feminine suffix

-esque: resembling or suggesting the style of, like, in the manner of

-est: superlative suffix

-et: diminutive suffix

Ethe: character; habit, custom, disposition

-etic: pertaining to

-ette: diminutive suffix

eu-: good, well, right, genuine

Ex: out of, from, from within, from which time, since, according to, in regard to, upwards,
completely, deprive of, without, former (see also Exo, e-, and ec-)

Exo: outer, outside, outer part

extro-: outside, except, beyond

Extinct: extinguished, quenched, put out, dead

Extinguish: put out, quench, stifle

-ey: (1) forms a noun indicating a state, condition, or quality; (2) forms an adjective meaning "full of, characterized by, or inclined to"; (3) diminutive suffix (alternative form of -y and -ie)

F

Fair: (1) market, feast day, festival; (2) pleasing, beautiful, handsome, attractive, good

Fairy: supernatural or legendary creatures

Farm: fixed payment, tract of leased land

Febr: purify

Fer(e): bear, carry, produce

Fest: fest, holiday

Fic(e): make (see also Fy)

Field: plain, pasture, open land, cultivated land

Fish: vertebrate with gills and fins adapted for living in the water

Flask: container, bottle

Flate: blow

Flower: blossom

Fly: soar through the air, move through the air with wings

Foil: leaf, sheet

Folk: people

Fore: in front of, in presence of, because of, for the sake of, earlier in time, instead of,
previously, formerly, once

Form: shape, figure, appearance

Fract: break (see also Frag(e), Frang, Fringe)

Frag(e): break (see also Fract, Frang, Fringe)

Frang: break (see also Fract, Frag(e), Fringe)

Fringe: break (see also Fract, Frag(e), Frang)

Fuge: flee, running away, act of fleeing

-ful: full of, having, characterized by, amount or volume contained

Fun: diversion, amusement, mirthful sport

Fuse: (1) pour, melt; (2) spindle

Fy: make (see also Fic(e))

G

Game: (1) marriage; (2) joy, fun, game, amusement

Ge: earth, land, country (often followed by -o-)

Gel: semi-solid substance (clip of gelatin)

Gen(e): bear, produce, make, beget

Giraffe: African mammal with long legs and neck

Give: bestow, deliver to another, allot, grant, commit, devote, entrust

Glacio: glacier, modern base before prefixes and connecting vowels (Glaci + o>

Gloss: tongue

Glyph: cut, engrave, carve (see also Gyp)

God: supreme being, deity

Gon(e): angle

Googol: number represented by 1 followed by 100 zeroes

Gram: draw, write, letter

Graph: write, draw

Grumble: murmur, mutter

Gym: clip of gymnasium (<Gymn + as + ium>)

Gyre: turn, circle, round, ring

H

Hand: limb beyond the wrist in humans

Hap: luck, fortune, fate, chance

Hazard: game of chance, chance of loss or harm, risk

Hedr: seat, base, chair, face of a geometric solid

Hepta: seven

Herb: non-woody plant often used as food

Hero: man of superhuman strength or physical courage

Heter: other, different, another

Hexa: six

Histor: witness, know

hom-: same, the same, equal, like (see also homo-)

homo-: same, the same, equal, like (see also hom-)

-hood: noun suffix denoting "state, condition, quality, position"

Hor(r): bristle, tremble

Hume: (1) wet, moist; (2) earth, soil

Hurry: haste, commotion, agitation

Hydr: water (often followed by -o)

Hydro: modern base before prefixes and connecting vowels from <Hydr + o>

hyp-: under, beneath, less, less than (see also hypo-)

hyper-: over, above, beyond, exceedingly, to excess

hypo-: under, beneath, less, less than (see also hyp-)

I

-i-: Latin connecting vowel

-ia: (1) plural of -ium; (2) feminine noun suffix, abstract, and taxonomic noun suffix naming
"countries, diseases, flowers, collections"

-ian: adjective suffix "pertaining to, characterized by, tending to"

-ibility: inclination or suitability for a specified function or condition (see also -ability)

-ible: capable, liable, allowed, worthy, requiring, full of, causing, bound to be (see also -able)

-ibly: forms adverbs that correspond to -ible adjectives (see also -ably)

-ic: forms an adjective meaning "having to do with, having the nature of, being, made of, caused
by, similar to"

-ice: (1) forms abstract nouns; (2) feminine noun suffix (see also -ix)

-id: forms an adjective meaning "belonging to, connected with, member of a group or class"
(often preceded by -o-) (see also -ode)

-ide: chemical suffix for simple compounds

-ie: diminutive suffix

-ier:

ig-: negating prefix (assimilated form of in- before <gn> and sometimes <n>)

-igo: Latin suffix denoting a state, condition, or action

-il: suffix denoting ability or capacity (see also -ile)

-ile: suffix denoting ability or capacity (see also -il)

-illa: diminutive suffix

-illion: forms names of integers in order to form names of powers of a million

im-: (1) negating prefix; (2) into, in, on, upon (assimilated form of in- before labials <b, m, p>)

-ime: Latin numeral (ordinal) ending

in-: (1) negating prefix; (2) into, in, on, upon (see also em-)

-in: (1) forms an adjective (see also -ine); (2) chemical suffix

-ina: feminine noun and adjective suffix denoting "of, pertaining to, relating to, connected with"

-ine: forms an adjective (see also -in); (2) chemical suffix

-ing: forms present participles

inter-: between, among, during, betwixt, in the midst of

intro-: in, on the inside, within, to the inside

-io: Italian noun suffix

-ion: forms a noun indicating a state, condition, or action

-ique: forms adjectives denoting "of or pertaining to" (French form of -ic)

ir-: (1) negating prefix; (2) into, in, on, upon (assimilated form of in- before <r>)

is-: equal, similar, identical, even, level (see also iso-)

-is: Greek singular suffix (see also -es)

-ise: forms a verb (see also -ize)

-ish: (1) forms an adjective meaning "of the nature or character of" or "of the nativity or country of"; (2) forms a verb

-ism: forms a noun denoting a practice, system, doctrine, belief

iso-: equal, similar, identical, even, level (see also is-)

-ist: forms a noun denoting one who does or makes

-itate: verb suffix corresponding to -ty words

-it(e): Latin stem suffix

-itious: adjective suffix denoting "pertaining to, characterized by, having the nature of, resembling, tending to"

-ium: (1) chemical suffix; (2) denotes a structure or category

-ive: forms adjectives denoting "pertaining to, tending to, doing, serving to do"

-ix: feminine noun suffix (see also -ice)

-ize: forms a verb (preferred American spelling) (also -ise)

J

Jane: gate, passageway

Jule: proper name

June: young

K

Kine: move

L

Labe: take, hold, grasp

Lable: take, hold, grasp

Lact: milk

Lament: sorrow, moan, wail, weep

Land: ground, soil, home region, territory marked by political boundaries

Late: (1) broad, wide, extensive, large; (2) slow, sluggish, slack, lax, negligent

Later: side, flank

Latr: worship

-le: (1) suffix denoting appliance or tool (see also -el); (2) repetitive or intensive suffix

Learn: get knowledge

Less: lacking, lacking, cannot be, does not

Leve: lighten, lessen, relieve

Levit: lightness

Life: animated corporeal existence, time between birth and death, opposite of death

Like: having the same characteristics or qualities, with, together, body, form, same

Limn: lake, pond

Lingu: tongue

Liter: unit of capacity in the metric system

Loce: place, spot

Log(u)(e): speak, tell, collect, gather (often preceded by -o-) (also as Log and Loge)

Long: extended, further, of long duration or distant, remote

Lore: learning, knowledge

Love: affection, desire, care

Lung: respiratory organ

Lurge:

-ly: (1) forms an adjective meaning "having qualities of, of the form of, or nature of"; (2) forms an adverb meaning "in a manner denoted by"

Lyse: loosening, dissolving, dissolution (see also Lyte)

Lyte: loosening, dissolving, dissolution (see also Lyse)

M

Macr: long, large

Magn: variety of magnetite characterized by its power of attracting iron and steel, lodestone, region in Thessaly where magnetized ore was obtained, sense of "something which attracts"

Mal(e): bad, badly, ill, poorly, wrong, wrongly, evil, imperfection, deficiency

Man: (1) adult human male; by extension: one, person, human; (2) hand (see also Men)

Mance: divination

March: (1) Mars, god of war; (2) stride, walk, trample, tread

Mare: sea

Matr: (1) mother; (2) measure

May: (1) great; fifth month, earth goddess; (2) can, be able

Mechane: device, tool, machine, contrivance, cunning

Medi: middle

Mega: great, large, mighty

Men: (1) plural of man; (2) hand (see also Man)

-ment: forms a noun indicating the result or product of the action of the verb or the means or instrument of the action

Mer: part, share (denoting parts of a molecule in chemistry)

met-: change, alter, after, behind, among, between, higher, beyond, in the midst of, in common with, by means of, in pursuit or quest of (see also meta-)

meta-: change, alter, after, behind, among, between, higher, beyond, in the midst of, in common with, by means of, in pursuit or quest of (see also met-)

Met(e)r: measure

Metro: capital city (clip of metropolitan)

Micr: small, little, petty, trivial, slight

mis-: (1) bad, wrong, divergent, astray, difference, change; (2) negating prefix

Mom: mother, female parent

Mon(e): one, single, alone (often followed by -o-)

Morph: shape, form

Mote: move

Mult: many, much

Multi: modern base before prefixes and connecting vowels from <Mult + i>

Mune: service, duty, burden, share, work

Myth: speech, thought, word, discourse, conversation, story, saga, tale, anything delivered by word of mouth

N

-n-: interfix before some vowel-initial morphemes when the preceding morpheme ends in a vowel that is not readily elided

Nau: ship, boat (see also Naut)

Naut: ship (see also Nau)

Necr: death, corpse, dead tissue, dead body, corpse

Nephr: kidney

-ness: forms a noun indicating an action, quality, or state

Neur: nerve

Nice: kind; foolish, ignorant, frivolous, senseless

Nome: name, word (see also Nomine)

Nomine: name, word (see also Nome)

non-: negating prefix

Nona: nine (see also None and Nove)

None: nine (see also Nona and Nove)

Noun: name, word

Nove: nine (see also Nona and None)

Numer: number

O

-o-: Greek connecting vowel

-o: (1) Latin adverb suffix; (2) Latin present tense suffix; (3) diminutive suffix

ob-: (1) toward, to, against, before, near, across, down, in the direction of, in front of, before, at, upon, about in the way of with regard to, because of; (2) intensive prefix

oc-: (1) toward, to, against, before, near, across, down, in the direction of, in front of, before, at, upon, about in the way of with regard to, because of; (2) intensive prefix (assimilated form of ob- before <c>)

Oce: eye

Oct: eight (see also Octa)

Octa: eight (see also Oct)

-ode: characterized by (see also -id)

Oik: house, household (see also Ece)

-ole: diminutive Latin noun suffix referring to small parts of organisms or their cells

-ome: body, mass

-on: (1) Latin suffix; (2) chemical and scientific suffix

Onym: name, word

op-: toward, against, before, near, across, down, in the direction of, in front of, before, toward, to, at, upon, about, in the way of; with regard to, because of; intensifying prefix (assimilated form of ob- before <p>)

-or: (1) forms a noun denoting a quality, state, or condition; (2) agent suffix

Ore: (1) speak, plead, worship; (2) metalliferous mineral or rock; (3) rise

Ornith: bird (often followed by -o-)

Orth: straight, true, correct, regular (often followed by -o-)

-ose: (1) forms an adjective meaning "having, full of, having to do with, doing, inclined to" (stressed) (see also -ous); (2) chemical suffix

-osis: state or condition, a state of disease (see also -asis)

Oss: bone

-ote: characterized by, having

-ous: forms an adjective meaning "having, full of, having to do with, doing, inclined to" (unstressed) (see also -ose)

Out: not in, without, outside, beyond the bounds of, not within

Ove: egg

Over: beyond, above, in place or position higher than, upon, in, across, past, more than, on high

Ox: sharp, acid, oxygen (chemical base)

P

Pale(e): old, ancient

Pane: bread

Par: through, by

par-: alongside, beside, near, beyond, altered, contrary, irregular, abnormal, issuing from, against (see also para-)

para-: alongside, beside, near, beyond, altered, contrary, irregular, abnormal, issuing from, against (see also par-)

Pare: bring forth, bear, produce

Part: piece, division, portion, share

Parv: small, little

Path: (1) one suffering from, one versed in (agentive); (2) route, way

Patr: father

Penta: five

Pept: cooked, digested

per-: through, throughout, thoroughly, entirely, utterly

Petal: outspread, broad, flat

Petr: rock (see also Peter)

Phage: eat

Phane: bring to light, cause to appear, show (see also Phen(e))

Phen(e): bring to light, cause to appear, show (chemical base) (see also Phan(e))

Phile: love, one that loves, likes, or is attracted to, loving, friendly, dear

Phobe: fear

Phone: sound, voice (often followed by -o-)

Phote: light, shine (often followed by -o-)

Photo: modern base before prefixes and connecting vowels from <Phote + o>

Physe: nature, natural science

Phyte: plant, growth

Pick: peck, pluck, choose, gather, collect, break off

Pile: hair

Plan: level or flat surface (see also Plane)

Plane: flat, level, even, plain, clear (see also Plan)

Plant: sprout, shoot, vegetable life, vegetation

Play: move lightly and quickly, occupy or busy oneself, amuse oneself, engage in, frolic, make sport of, perform music

Ple: lay, fold, twist (from Latin -plus, see also Plex, Plice, Ploy, Ply)

plesi-: near

Plex: lay, fold, twist (see also Ple, Plice, Ploy, Ply)

Plice: lay, fold, twist (see also Ple, Plex, Ploy, Ply)

Ploy: lay, fold, twist (see also Ple, Plex, Plice, Ply)

Ply: lay, fold, twist (see also Ple, Plex, Plice, Ploy)

Pod: foot (see also Pus)

Pole: (1) stake, staff, post; (2) field-dweller

poly-: many, much

Pone: labor, work, toil

Pop: short explosive sound

post-: behind, after, afterward

Power: ability, strength, vigor, might, efficacy, control

prae-: before (see also pre-)

pre-: before (see also prae-)

Press: hold fast, cover, crowd, squeeze

pro-: forward, forth, toward the front, beforehand, in advance, taking care of, in place of, on behalf of, before, for, in exchange for, just as, in front of, sooner, in favor of, favoring

Probe: examine, inspect, test

Pseud: false, lie, deceive, cheat (often followed by -o-)

Pus: foot (see also Pod)

Pusill: timid, very weak, little

Q

Quadr: four

R

Radi: ray, shaft, rod, spoke of a wheel, beam of light

re-: (1) back, back from, back to the original place, again, anew, once more; (2) intensive prefix

Rect: direct, guide, straight (see also Rege)

red-: back, back from, back to the original place, again, anew, once more (variation of the Latin prefix re- before vowels and <h>)

Rege: direct, guide, straight (see also Rect)

ren-: back, back from, back to the original place, again, anew, once more (variation of the Latin prefix red-) (see also re-)

Rept: (1) crawl, creep; (2) snatch

Retr: backwards, back, behind, formerly

Room: space

Rune: secret, mystery, dark mysterious statement, magic sign

S

-s: (1) forms plural nouns; (2) forms third person singular present tense verbs

Sac(e)r: holy, sacred

Sax: stone, rock

Sci: know

Script: write

Sect: cut

Semi: half, part, partly, partial, almost, imperfect, twice

Sense: perceive, feel, know

Sept: (1) seven; (2) fence, enclosure, partition, hedge

Septic: putrification

Sere: dry, without moisture

-ship: forms a noun denoting quality, condition, act, power, skill, office, position, relation between

Side: flank, edge, coast

Sim(e): one, single, together with

Soci: companion, ally

Sol(e): sun

Sound: noise

Space: room, area, distance, stretch of time (see also Spate)

Spate: space, area, room (see also Space)

Spect(e)r: appearance, image, apparition, observation

Speech: articulate sounds, statement, discourse, narrative, utterance, language

Sphere: globe, ball

Spine: backbone

Spore: seed, sow, spread

St: stand

-st: forms a noun

Star: fixed luminous celestial body

Stat: forms names of devices for stabilizing or regulating (see also St)

Stinct: prick, stick, pierce, goad

Stingue: prick, stick, pierce, goad

Struck: past tense and past participle of strike (pass lightly over, stroke, smooth, rub, go move)

Stude: learn, examine, show zeal for

Style: way, manner, behavior, conduct

sub-: under, beneath; behind, from under, resulting from further division, beneath, at the foot of,
close to, up to, towards, within, during, subject to, in the power of, a little, somewhat

suf-: under, beneath; behind, from under, resulting from further division, beneath, at the foot of,
close to, up to, towards, within, during, subject to, in the power of, a little, somewhat
(assimilated form of sub- before <f>)

sur-: (1) over, above, beyond, in addition (French form of Super); (2) under, beneath; behind,
from under, resulting from further division, beneath, at the foot of, close to, up to, towards,
within, during, subject to, in the power of, a little, somewhat (assimilated form of sub-
before <r>)

Super: above, over, beyond

sy-: (1) together with, jointly, alike, at the same time (2) completive or intensive prefix
(assimilated form of syn- before <s, z>)

syl-: (1) together with, jointly, alike, at the same time (2) completive or intensive prefix
(assimilated form of syn- before <l>)

syn-: (1) together with, jointly, alike, at the same time (2) completive or intensive prefix

T

-t: forms simple past verbs and past participles

Tachy: rapid, swift, fast

Tact: touch

Tag: part hanging loose, mark

Tank: reservoir, cistern

Tard: slow

Taut: same (contraction of To Auto) (often followed by -o-) (see also Aut-)

Tax: order, arrangement

teen: teen more than

Terg: back, rear

Ter(r): frighten

Terr: earth, land

Tetra: four

Text: weave, join, fit together, braid, construct, fabricate, build

-th: (1) forms ordinal numbers; (2) forms a noun of action, state, or quality

Thank: thought, gratitude, think, feel

The: god, deity (see also De)

Therape: do service, take care of, provide for

Therm: heat

Thorpe: village, hamlet, farm, estate, group of houses

Time: temporal duration

Tint: variant, shade

Tome: cut, section, slice

Tone: sound

-t(o)r: Latin agent suffix

Tour: turn, trick, round, circuit, circumference

tra-: across, over, beyond, through, on the other side of, go beyond (French form of trans-)

Tract: draw, drag, move

tran-: across, over, beyond, through, on the other side of, go beyond (variant of trans-)
trans-: across, over, beyond, through, on the other side of, go beyond (see also tra- and tran-)
Tri: three, having three, once every three
Triumph: success, victory
Trope: turn, direction
Turquoise: greenish-blue
-ty: (1) forms a noun denoting a quality or condition; (2) ten

U

-u-: Latin connecting vowel
-ue: Latin noun suffix
-ule: (1) diminutive suffix, (2) Latin suffix
Ultra: beyond, extremely, exceedingly
-um: (1) Latin singular suffix; (2) chemical suffix
un-: negating prefix
Under: beneath, among, before, in the presence of, in subjection to, under the rule of, below, underneath, expressing position with reference to that which is above
Une: one
Up: not down, to or toward a point or place higher than another
-ur: third person singular present indicative passive Latin suffix
Ure: urine, water, liquid, milk
-ure: forms an abstract noun of action
-us: Latin singular suffix
-ute: Latin stem suffix

V

Vace: empty
Vale: (1) worth, strong, well, good; (2) valley
Ven(e): sell, offer for sale
Verse: turn (see also Vert)
Vert: turn (see also Verse)
Vestibe: porch, forecourt, entrance
Vir(e): man
Vise: see
Vit: life
Vive: life, alive, living

Voce: voice, speak

Volcan: fire, flames, burning mountain

W

Weed: plant not valued for use or beauty

Whale: large marine mammal

Wood: trees, the substance of which trees are made

Word: speech, talk, utterance, sentence, statement, news, report

Wort: root, herb, vegetable, plant, spice

Worth: significant, valuable, of value, valued, appreciated, highly thought-of, deserving, meriting, honorable, noble, of high rank, suitable for, proper, fit, capable

X

Y

-y: (1) forms a noun indicating a state, condition, or quality; (2) forms an adjective meaning "full of, characterized by, or inclined to"; (3) diminutive suffix

-yl: chemical suffix used in forming names of radicals

Z

Zero: none, naught, null

Zo: animal

Zone: belt, girdle, area

Question 4 Answers

List 1

<jane>

What is the <e> doing in <jane>? What happens to the <e> when you add a connecting vowel or suffix that begins with a vowel such as *-us*?

The replaceable <e> prevents the <n> from doubling. The <e> is replaced.

Why is *janitor* spelled with an <o> but *janitress* is not?

One rule of English spelling is that every phonemic syllable must be written with at least one vowel letter. The <o> is a parenthetical <o>. A parenthetical <o> surfaces when needed like in *janitor*: (1) to spell the unstressed [ə] and (2) to be the vowel letter in a syllable. The parenthetical <o> does not surface when not needed like in *janitress*: (3) when a suffix contains a vowel grapheme that becomes of the written vowel of the syllable.

What is the second <i> in *janitoriat* and *janitorial*?

The <i> is a connecting vowel.

Why does the <y> not toggle with <i> in *Januaryish*?

A suffix that begins with <i> does not cause a <y> to toggle.

<aud>

Identify the graphemes in <aud>. What does the <au> spell in words like *audio*, *audible*, and *auditory*?

<au.d>

[ɔ] or [ɑ]

Why does the <d> in <aud> not double when adding a suffix that begins with a vowel?

The digraph <au> precedes the <d>. A consonant doubles only when preceded by a single vowel.

What does the <t> spell in *audit*? What does the <t> spell in *audition*?

[t] in *audit*. [ʃ] in *audition*.

What marks the <t> as spelling [t̚]?

The <i> marks the phonology of the preceding <t>.

Why is the base <aud> and not <*audi>? Consider all the relatives in the <aud> family.

In a word like *audio* or *audience*, the <i> is a connecting vowel. In a word like *audible* or *audile*, the <i> is part of a suffix such as *-ible* or *-ile*.

List 2

<febr>

Identify the graphemes in <febr>. A grapheme is one, two, or three letters that spell a sound.

<f.e.b.r>

What can the first <r> in *February* spell? What does the first <r> in *February* spell for you?

[ɹ] or [Ø]

<vale>

What is the <e> doing in <vale>? What happens to the <e> when you add a connecting vowel or suffix that begins with a vowel such as *-ue*, *-id*, or *-or*?

The replaceable <e> prevents the <l> from doubling. The <e> is replaced.

What is the <e> in the suffix <ue>? How do you know?

The <e> is a replaceable <e> keeps the word from ending in <u>. A complete, native, lexical English word cannot end in a <v>, <u>, or <i>. The <e> is replaced when followed by a suffix that begins with a vowel: <Vale + ue + ing -> valuing>.

What does the <a> spell in *value* and *valid*? What does the <a> spell in *valent* and *valency*?
[æ] in *value* and *valid*. [eɪ] in *valent* and *valency*.

List 3

<march>

What are the graphemes in *March*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<m.a.r.ch>

[m.ɑ.ɹ.t͡ʃ]

Why does *Marches* take an -es instead of -s?

Marches needs an extra syllable in the plural.

<march>

What is the <ch> in *march*?

The <ch> is a digraph that spells [tʃ].

<hurry>

What are the graphemes in *hurry*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<h.u.rr.y>

[h.ʌ.rɪ.i] or [h.ʌ.ɹ.i]

Why does *hurries* take an -es instead of -s?

The grapheme <y> toggles with <i> and then takes the -es suffix in the third person singular.

Why does the <y> toggle with <i> in *hurries*, *hurried*, and *hurrier* but not in *hurrying*?

Suffixes that begin with a letter other than <i> cause a <y> to toggle with <i>. A <y> does not toggle with <i> when followed by a suffix that starts with <i> like <ing>.

List 4

<april>

What are the graphemes in *April*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<a.p.r.i.l>

[eɪ.p.ɹ.ə.l]

<flate>

What is the <e> doing in <flate>? What happens to the <e> when you add a suffix that begins with a vowel such as -us and -ion?

The replaceable <e> prevents the <t> from doubling. The <e> is replaced.

What can the <a> spell in *flatus*, *inflate*, and *deflate*?

[eɪ]

What can the <a> spell in *flatulent* and *flatulence*?

[æ]

Why are the prefixes *suf-* but not *sub-* and *af-* but not *ad-* in *sufflate* and *afflation*? What is the process that results in *suf-* from *sub-* and *af-* from *ad-*?

<suf> and <af> are assimilated forms of the <sub> and <ad> prefix before <f>. Assimilation is a sound change in which one sound becomes more similar to a nearby sound. In the <flate> word family, the [b] in <sub> and [d] in <ad> become the [f] in <suf> and <af> because of the following [f] in <flate>. The voiced bilabial stop [b] and voiced alveolar [d] become the unvoiced labiodental fricative [f].

List 5

<may>

What are the graphemes in *May*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<m.ay>

[m.eɪ]

Why does the <y> not double when adding a suffix that starts with a vowel?

The letter <y> is part of the digraph <ay>. Letters in digraphs never double.

<may>

What is the <ay> in *may*? What does the <ay> spell?

The <ay> is a vowel digraph that spells [eɪ].

<vive>

What does the first <i> spell in *vivid*, *vivify*, and *vivisection*?

[ɪ]

What does the first <i> spell in *vivacious*, *survive*, and *revive*?

[aɪ]

What does the <c> spell in *vivace*? What does the <c> spell in *vivacious*?

[s] in *vivace*. [ʃ] in *vivacious*.

What marks the <c> as spelling [ʃ] in *vivacious*?

The <i> marks the phonology of the preceding <c>. The change from [s] to [ʃ] is a result of palatalization. Palatalization is a sound change that results in a palatalized articulation of a consonant. Palatalization involves change in the place or manner of articulation of consonants. The vowel <i> can be a phonological marker that marks the palatalization of the preceding consonant.

List 6

<june>

What are the graphemes in *June*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<j.u.n.e>

[dʒ.u.n.Ø]

<hap>

What are the graphemes in *hap*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<h.a.p>

[h.æ]

Why does the <p> double in *happy* and *happen* but not in *hapless* and *hapful*?

A consonant preceded by a single vowel doubles when followed by a vowel-initial suffix or *-le*. A suffix that begins with a consonant does not cause doubling.

List 7

<jule>

What can the <j> spell in *Julio*? What does the <j> spell in the other morphological relatives?

[h] in *Julio*. [dʒ] in the other morphological relatives.

<giraffe>

What are the graphemes in *giraffe*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<g.i.r.a.ff.e>

[dʒə.r.æ.f.Ø] or [dʒɪ.r.æ.f.Ø] or [dʒɪ.r.ɑ.f.Ø]

<nice>

What are the graphemes in *nice*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<n.i.c.e>

[n.ɑɪ.s.Ø]

What marks the phonology of the <i> in *nice*?

The replaceable <e> marks the <i> as spelling [ɑɪ].

Why does *nicety* need the connecting vowel <e>: <Nice + e + ty>?

The connecting vowel <e> replaces the replaceable <e> and spells [ɪ] or [ɛ]. A replaceable <e> does not spell a phone. The connecting vowel <e> is required for the second syllable to spell [ɪ] or [ɛ]. Without the connecting vowel, *nicety* would spell [n.ɑɪ.s.Ø.t.ɪ].

List 8

<august>

What are the graphemes in *August*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<au.g.u.s.t>

[ɔ.g.ə.s.t] or [ɑ.g.ə.s.t]

<tract>

What are the graphemes in <tract>?

<t.r.a.c.t>

[t.ɹ.æ.k.t]

Why are the prefixes *at-* but not *ad-* and *con-* but not *com-* in *attract* and *contract*? What is the process that results in *at-* from *ad-* and *con-* from *com-*?

<at> and <con> are assimilated forms of the <ad> and <com> prefixes before <t>. Assimilation is a sound change in which one sound becomes more similar to a nearby sound. In the <tract> word family, the [d] in <ad> becomes the [t] in <at> and the <m> in <com> becomes <n> because of the following [t] in <tract>. The voiced [d] becomes the unvoiced [t]. The bilabial [m] becomes the alveolar [n].

What does the final <t> spell in *tract*, *abstract*, *attract*, and *subtract*? What does the final <t> spell in *traction*, *abstraction*, *attraction*, and *subtraction*?

[t] in *tract*, *abstract*, *attract*, and *subtract*. [ʃ] in *traction*, *abstraction*, *attraction*, and *subtraction*.

What marks the <t> as spelling [ʃ]? What process occurs with the <t> between *tract* and *traction*?

The <i> marks the phonology of the preceding <t>. The change from [t] to [ʃ] is a result of palatalization. Palatalization is a sound change that results in a palatalized articulation of a consonant. Palatalization involves change in the place or manner of articulation of consonants. The vowel <i> can be a phonological marker that marks the palatalization of the preceding consonant.

Why do *traction*, *abstraction*, *attraction*, and *subtraction*, among others, not have a *-tion suffix?

Why is *-tion not an English suffix?

<Tract + ion>. The <t> is part of the <tract> base. In every word that ends in <t.i.o.n>, the <t> is part of a base (<Tract + ion>) or is part of the <ate> suffix.

List 9

<sept>

Identify the graphemes in *September*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<s.e.p.t.e.m.b.e.r>

[s.ɛ.p.t.ɛ.m.b.ə.ɹ]

Why is *September* spelled with an <e> between the and <r> but *Septembr*, *Septembrist*, and *septembrize* are not?

One rule of English spelling is that every phonemic syllable must be written with at least one vowel letter. The <e> is a parenthetical <e>. A parenthetical <e> surfaces when needed like in *September*: (1) to spell the unstressed [ə] and (2) to be the vowel letter in a syllable. The parenthetical <e> does not surface when not needed like in *Septembr*, *Septembrist*, and *septembrize*: (3) when a suffix contains a vowel grapheme that becomes of the written vowel of the syllable.

Why is the prefix *syl-* and not *syn-* in *septisyllable*? What is the process that results in *syl-* from *syn-*? Give an example of a septisyllable.

<syl> is the assimilated form of <syn> before <l>. Assimilation is a sound change in which one sound becomes more similar to a nearby sound. In the <labe> and <lable> word family, the [n] in <syn> becomes the [l] in <syl> because of the following [l] in <labe> and <lable>. The nasal [n] becomes the liquid [l] because of the liquid [l].

Any word with seven syllables such as *unintentionality*.

<grumble>

What are the graphemes in *grumble*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<g.r.u.m.b.l.e>

[g.ɹ.ʌ.m.b.l.Ø>

What is the <e> in *grumble*?

The <e> is a replaceable <e>.

<triumph>

What are the graphemes in *triumph*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<t.r.i.u.m.ph>

[t.ɹ.ɑɪ.ʌ.m.f]

List 10

<oct>

Why is the base <oct> and not <octo>? Consider the entire word family.

Not every word in the <oct> family is followed by an <o>. For example: <Oct + ave -> octave>, <Oct + u + Ple -> octuple>, and <Oct + Ang + le -> octangle>, among others.

What is the second <o> in *October*, *octopod*, and *octopus*?

A connecting vowel. <Oct + o + ber>, <Oct + o + Pod>, and <Oct + o + Pus>.

Why is *October* spelled with an <e> between the and <r> but *Octobral* and *Octobrist* are not?

One rule of English spelling is that every phonemic syllable must be written with at least one vowel letter. The <e> is a parenthetical <e>. A parenthetical <e> surfaces when needed like in *October*: (1) to spell the unstressed [ə] and (2) to be the vowel letter in a syllable. The parenthetical <e> does not surface when not needed like in *Octobral* and *Octobrist*: (3) when a suffix contains a vowel grapheme that becomes of the written vowel of the syllable.

<octa>

What are the graphemes in *octagon*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<o.c.t.a.g.o.n>

[ɑ.k.t.ə.g.ɑ.n]

List 11

<nove>

What are the graphemes in *November*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<n.o.v.e.m.b.e.r>

[n.ʊ.v.ɛ.m.b.ə.ɹ]

What does the <c> spell in *decennoval*? Why?

[s] because <c> spells [s] when followed by <e, i, y>.

<none>

What is the <e> in the bound base <none>?

The <e> is a replaceable <e> that prevents the second <n> from doubling.

What can the <o> spell in *nonad*? What can the <o> spell in *nonet* and *nonuple*?

[ʊ] in *nonad*. [ɑ] in *nonet* and *nonuple*.

<nona>

What can the <o> spell in the relatives built from <nona>?

[ɑ]

List 12

<dece>

What does the first <e> spell in *December*?

[i]

What does the first <e> spell in *decade*, *decimal*, and *decimeter*?

[ɛ]

What does the <c> spell in *December*, *decimal*, and *decimate*? Why?

[s] because <c> spells [s] when followed by <e, i, y>.

What does the <c> spell in *decade*? Why?

[k] because <c> spells [k] when followed by <a, o, u> or a consonant.

What marks the <t> as spelling [ʃ] in *decimation*?

The <i> in the <ion> suffix.

<deca>

What does the <c> spell in all the relatives of <deca>? Why?

[k] because <c> spells [k] when followed by <a, o, u> or a consonant.

List 13

<stude>

What does the <u> spell in *study*?

[ʌ]

What does the <u> spell in *student*, *studio*, and *studious* (first <u>)?

[u]

What is the <e> in <stude>?

The <e> is a replaceable <e> that prevents the second <d> from doubling.

<learn>

Identify the graphemes in *learn*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<l.ea.r.n>

[l.3.ɹ.n]

<lore>

Identify the graphemes in *lore*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<l.o.r.e>

[l.ɔ.ɹ.Ø]

What is the <e> in *loreal*?

The connecting vowel <e> replaces the replaceable <e> and spells [i]. A replaceable <e> does not spell a phone. The connecting vowel <e> is required for the second syllable to spell [i].

Without the connecting vowel, the suffix would also replace the replaceable <e>: <*Lore + al -> loral>.

List 14

<onym>

Why is the <o> in *acronym*, *allonym*, *antonym*, *synonym*, and *homonym* not a connecting vowel?

The base <onym> comes from the Greek *onym*. The <o> is the first letter in the base.

What does the <y> spell in *acronym*, *allonym*, *antonym*, *homonym*, and *pseudonym*?

[ɪ]

What does the <o> spell in *synonym* and *anonym*?

[ə]

What does the <o> spell in *synonymous* and *anonymous*?

[ɑ]

Why does the <n> not double in <Mon(e) + Onym -> mononym>?

Compounding bases does not cause doubling. Only suffixes can cause doubling. The parenthetical <e> also prevents the <n> from doubling.

<noun>

What are the graphemes in *noun*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<n.ou.n>

[n.ɑʊ.n]

<nome>

What is the <e> in <nome>?

The <e> is a replaceable <e> that prevents the second <m> from doubling.

What does the <o> spell in *nominal* and *nominate*?

[ɑ]

What does the <t> spell in *nomenclator*?

[t]

What does the <t> spell in *nomenclature*? What marks the phonology of the <t> in *nomenclature*? What process occurs with the <t> between *nomenclator* and *nomenclature*? [tʃ]. The <u> marks the phonology of the preceding <t>. The change from [t] to [tʃ] is a result of palatalization. Palatalization is a sound change that results in a palatalized articulation of a consonant. Palatalization involves change in the place or manner of articulation of consonants. The vowel <u> can be a phonological marker that marks the palatalization of the preceding consonant.

List 16

<ore>

Why is the base <ore> and not <*or>?

The replaceable <e> prevents the <r> from doubling: <*Or + ate -> orate>.

What is the <e> in <ore>?

The <e> is a replaceable <e> that prevents the second <r> from doubling.

What does the <t> spell in *orate*? What does the <t> spell in *oration*?

[t] in *orate*. [ʃ] in *oration*.

What marks the <t> as spelling [ʃ] in *oration*?

The <i> in the <ion> suffix.

<turquoise>

Identify the graphemes in *turquoise*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<t.u.r.qu.o.i.s.e>

[t.ɜ.ɹ.k.ɔɪ.z.Ø] or [t.ɜ.ɹ.k.ɔɪ.s.Ø]

Why does the <like> not replace the <e> in *turquoiseline*?

Turquoiseline is a compound of <Turquoise + Like>. A base does not replace a replaceable <e>.

List 17

<stinct>

Identify the graphemes in <stinct>.

<s.t.i.n.c.t>

What does the second <t> in *distinct* and *instinct* spell? What does the second <t> in *distinction* spell? What does the second <t> in *instinctual* spell?

[t] in *distinct* and *instinct*. [ʃ] in *distinction*. [tʃ] in *instinctual*.

What marks the second <t> as spelling [ʃ] in *distinction*?

The <i> in the <ion> suffix.

What marks the second <t> as spelling [tʃ] in *instinctual*?

The connecting vowel <u>.

<extinct>

Identify the graphemes in *extinct*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<e.x.t.i.n.c.t>

[ɛ.ks.tɪ.ŋ.k.t]

What does the second <t> in *extinct* spell? What does the second <t> in *extinction* spell?
[t] in *extinct*. [ʃ] in *extinction*.

What marks the second <t> as spelling [ʃ] in *extinction*?
The <i> in the <ion> suffix.

<stingue>

Identify the graphemes in *distinguish*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<d.i.s.t.i.n.g.u.i.sh>

[d.I.s.t.I.ŋ.g.w.I.ʃ]

Identify the graphemes in *distingue*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<d.i.s.t.i.n.g.u.e>

[d.I.s.t.I.ŋ.g.Ø] or [d.I.s.t.æ.ŋ.g.Ø] (Frenchified pronunciation)

<extinguish>

Identify the graphemes in *extinguish*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<e.x.t.i.n.g.u.i.sh>

[ɜ.ks.t.I.ŋ.g.w.I.ʃ]

List 18

<leve>

What is the final <e> in <leve>?

The <e> is a replaceable <e> that prevents the <v> from doubling.

What does the first <e> spell in *lever*, *levee*, and *levitate*?

[ɛ]

What does the second <e> spell in *elevate* and *relevant*?

[ə]

What does the <t> spell in *elevate* and *elevator*? What does the <t> spell in *elevation*? What marks the phonology of the <t> in *elevation*?

[t] in *elevate* and *elevator*. [ʃ] in *elevation*. The <i> in the <ion> suffix.

What types of prefixes are *al-* and *-ir*?

Assimilated prefixes. <al> is the assimilated form of <ad> before <l>. <ir> is the assimilated form of <in> before <r>.

<lament>

Identify the graphemes in *lament*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<l.a.m.e.n.t>

[l.ə.m.ɛ.n.t]

Which syllable is stressed in *lament*?

The second syllable. (The <a> spells the unstressed [ə].)

List 19

<terr>

What does the <e> spell in *terra*, *terrace*, *terrier* (first <e>), and *terracotta*?

[ɛ]

What does the <e> spell in *terrain*, *terrarium*, and *Mediterranean* (second <e>)?

[ə]

<ge>

Why is the base <ge> and not <geo>? Consider the entire word family.

In <Ge + ode -> geode>, the <o> is part of the <ode> suffix. The base is <ge>.

What does the <g> spell in the <ge> word family?

[dʒ]

What does the <o> spell in *geode*, *geocide*, and *geopolitics*?

[oʊ]

What does the <o> spell in *geography*, *geometry*, and *geologist*?

[ɑ]

List 20

<aqu>

What does the first <a> spell in *aqua*? What does the first <a> spell in *aquatic*?

[ɑ] or [ɔ] in *aqua*. [ə] in *aquatic*.

What does the <qu> digraph spell in *aqua*, *aquatic*, *aquarium*, *aquarian*, and *aquaculture*?

[kw]

<hydr>

Why is the base <hydr> and not <hydro>? Consider the entire word family.

In <Hydr + ate -> hydrate>, there is no <o> between the base <Hydr> and suffix <ate>.

Identify the graphemes in <hydr>.

<h.y.d.r>

What does the <o> spell in *hydrogen*? What does the <o> spelling *hydrolysis*? What does the <o> spelling *hydroid*? Why does the spelling not change with the changes in stress?

[ou] or [ə] in *hydrogen*. [ɑ] in *hydrolysis*. [ɔ] in *hydroid* (the <i> spells the [ɪ] that forms the [ɔɪ] with the <o>). The primary function of English spelling is to represent meaning. The connecting vowel <o> remains the same across the word family despite differences in pronunciation of specific related words.

List 22

<hume>

Identify the graphemes in <hume>. Do all the graphemes spell phones?

<h.u.m.e>

The <e> is a replaceable <e> that does not spell a sound.

Identify the graphemes in *humid* and *humor*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<h.u.m.i.d> and <h.u.m.o.r>

[h.ju.m.i.d] and [h.ju.m.ə.ɹ]

<rept>

Identify the graphemes in <rept>.

<r.e.p.t>

What does the <i> spell in *reptile*?

[aɪ]

What does the first <i> spell in *reptilian*?

[ɪ]

What does the <t> spell in *irreption* and *obreption*? What marks the phonology of the <t>?

[ʃ] as marked by the <i> in the <ion> suffix.

What does the first <t> spell in *irreptitious* and *obreptitious*? What does the second <t> spell in *irreptitious* and *obreptitious*? What marks the phonology of the second <t>?

The first <t> spells [t]. The second <t> spells [ʃ] as marked by the connecting vowel <i>.

List 23

<thank>

Identify the graphemes in *thank*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<th.a.n.k>

[θ.æ.ŋ.k]

<anim>

What do the first <a> and first <i> spell in *animal*, *animate*, *animus*, and *animosity*?

The <a> spells [æ]. The <i> spells [ə] (or [ɪ]).

What do the first <a> and first <i> spell in *equanimity*, *magnanimity*, and *longanimity*?

The <a> spells [ə]. The <i> spells [ɪ].

List 24

<vert>

Identify the graphemes in *vert*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<v.e.r.t>

[v.ɛ.ɹ.t]

<verse>

Identify the graphemes in *verse*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<v.e.r.s.e>

[v.ɛ.ɹ.s.Ø]

What does the <s> spell in *version*, *conversion*, *reversion*, *subversion*, and *inversion*? What marks the phonology of the <s>?

[ʒ] as marked by the <i> in the <ion> suffix.

List 26

<anxi>

Identify the graphemes in <anxi>.

<a.n.x.i>

What does the <n> spell in *anxiety* and *anxious*?

[ŋ]

What marks the <n> as spelling [ŋ]?

<x>

What does the <x> spell in *anxiety*? What does the <x> spell in *anxious*?

[gz] in *anxiety*. [kʃ] in *anxious*.

What does the <i> spell in *anxiety*? What does the <i> spell in *anxious*?

[ɑɪ] in *anxiety*. [Ø] in *anxious*.

<ang>

What does the <n> spell in *anger*, *angry*, and *anguish*?

[ŋ]

What marks the <n> as spelling [ŋ]?

<g>

Why is *anger* spelled with an <e> between the <g> and <r> but *angry* is not?

One rule of English spelling is that every phonemic syllable must be written with at least one vowel letter. The <e> is a parenthetical <e>. A parenthetical <e> surfaces when needed like in *anger*: (1) to spell the unstressed [ə] and (2) to be the vowel letter in a syllable. The parenthetical <e> does not surface when not needed like in *angry*: (3) when a suffix contains a vowel grapheme that becomes of the written vowel of the syllable.

List 27

<frang>

Identify the graphemes in <frang>.

<f.r.a.n.g>

What does the <g> spell in *frangible* and *frangipane*?

[dʒ]

<fract>

What does the <t> spell in *fractal*, *refract*, and *diffract*? What does the <t> spell in *fracture* and *fraction*?

[t] in *fractal*, *refract*, and *diffract*. [ʃ] in *fracture* and *fraction*.

What marks the phonology of the <t> in *fracture* and *fraction*?

The <u> in the <ure> suffix and the <i> in the <ion> suffix.

Why is the prefix *dif-* and not *dis-* in *diffraction*? What is the process that results in *dif-* from *dis-*?
<dif> is an assimilated form of the <dis> prefix before <f>. Assimilation is a sound change in which one sound becomes more similar to a nearby sound. In the <fract> word family, the [s] in <dis> becomes the [f] in <dif> because of the following [f] in <fract>. The alveolar [s] becomes the labiodental [f].

List 28

<frag(e)>

What does the <g> spell in *fragment*, *irrefragable*, and *naufragous*?

[g]

What does the <g> spell in *fragile*, *ossifrage*, and *saxifrage*? What marks the phonology of the <g>?

[d₃] as marked by the <i, e>.

What is the <e> in the base <frag(e)>?

Parenthetical <e>.

<fringe>

What is the <e> in the bound base <fringe>?

The <e> is a replaceable <e>.

What does the replaceable <e> do in *infringe* and *infringement*?

The replaceable <e> marks the <g> as spelling [d₃].

What happens to the replaceable <e> in *infringed*, *infringing*, *infringer*, and *birefringence*?

The <e> is replaced by a vowel suffix.

List 29

<d>

Why are *add*, *addition*, and *additive* spelled with two <d>'s?

<ad + D -> add>. The first <d> is part of the <ad> prefix and the second <d> is in the base <d>.

Why does the <t> not double in *edited*, *editing*, and *edition*?

<e + D +it -> edit>. The <t> is part of the <it> suffix. Suffixes do not cause doubling in other suffixes.

Why is *editor* spelled with an <o> but *editress* is not?

One rule of English spelling is that every phonemic syllable must be written with at least one vowel letter. The <o> is a parenthetical <o>. A parenthetical <o> surfaces when needed like in *editor*: (1) to spell the unstressed [ə] and (2) to be the vowel letter in a syllable. The parenthetical <o> does not surface when not needed like in *editress*: (3) when a suffix contains a vowel grapheme that becomes of the written vowel of the syllable.

What does the second <t> spell in *tradition* and *perdition*? What marks the phonology of the <t>?

[ʔ] as marked by the <i> in the <ion> suffix.

<mare>

What is the <e> in <mare>?

The <e> is a replaceable <e>.

What does the <a> spell in *marine* and *marina*?

[ə]

What does the <a> spell in *marinate* and *marinade*?

[æ]

<vace>

What is the <e> in <vace>?

The <e> is a replaceable <e>.

What does the <c> spell in *vacate*, *vacant*, *vacuum*, *vacuous*, and *evacuate*? Why?

[k] because <c> spells [k] when followed by <a, o, u> or a consonant or when word-final.

List 31

<st>

What does the <a> spell in *state* and *station*?

[eɪ]

What does the <a> spell in *stature* and *statue*?

[æ]

What does the second <t> spell in *state*?

[t]

What does the second <t> spell in *station*? What does the second <t> spell in *stature* and *statue*? What marks the phonology of the <t>?

[ʃ] as marked by the <i> in the <ion> suffix.

What does the replaceable <e> do in *stage*?

The replaceable <e> marks the <g> as spelling [dʒ] and prevents the <g> from doubling.

What does the second <t> spell in *substantive* and *constant*? What does the second <t> spell in *substantial* and *substantiate*? What marks the phonology of the <t> in *substantial*, *substantiate*, and *instantiate*?

[t] in *substantive* and *constant*. [ʃ] in *substantial* and *substantiate* as marked by the connecting vowel <i>.

What does the second <e> spell in *episteme*? What does the second <e> spell in *epistemic*?

[i] in *episteme*. [ɛ] in *epistemic*.

What does the <a> spell in *epistasis* and *hypostasis*? What does the <a> spell in *epistatic* and *isostatic*?

[eɪ] in *epistasis* and *hypostasis*. [æ] in *epistatic* and *isostatic*.

List 32

<stite>

What does the second <t> spell in *constitute* and *restitute*? What does the second <t> spell in *constitution* and *restitution*? What marks the phonology of the second <t> in *constitution* and *restitution*? What process explains the change in phonology of the second <t>?

[t] in *constitute* and *restitute*. [ʃ] in *constitution* and *restitution*. The <i> in the *-ion* suffix.

Palatalization is a sound change that results in a palatalized articulation of a consonant.

Palatalization involves change in the place or manner of articulation of consonants. The vowel <i> can be a phonological marker that marks the palatalization of the preceding consonant.

<stine>

What does the second <t> spell in *destinate*? What does the second <t> spell in *destination*?

What marks the phonology of the second <t> in *destination*? What process explains the change in phonology of the second <t>?

[t] in *destinate*. [ʃ] in *destination*. The <i> in the *-ion* suffix. Palatalization is a sound change that results in a palatalized articulation of a consonant. Palatalization involves change in the place or manner of articulation of consonants. The vowel <i> can be a phonological marker that marks the palatalization of the preceding consonant.

List 33

<ply>

Identify the graphemes in *ply*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<p.l.y>

[p.l.ɑɪ]

What happens to the <y> when adding a suffix such as *-ed* and *-ant*?

The <y> toggles with <i>.

Why does the <y> not toggle with <i> when adding the suffix *-ing*?

English proscribes two consecutive <i> graphemes: <Ply + ing -> *pling>.

<ploy>

Identify the graphemes in <ploy>. What phones do the graphemes spell in *deploy* and *employ*?

<ploy>

[d.i.p.l.ɔɪ] [ɛ.m.p.l.ɔɪ]

<plice>

What does the <c> spell in *applicable*, *implicate*, *replica*, and *replicon*? Why?

[k] because <c> spells [k] when followed by <a, o, u> or a consonant or when word-final.

What does the <c> spell in *explicit*, *implicitly*, *duplicitous*, and *simplicity*? Why?

[s] because <c> spells [s] when followed by <e, i, y>.

What does the <t> spell in *complicate*, *implicate*, and *replicate*?

[t]

What does the <t> spell in *complication*, *implication*, and *replication*? What marks the phonology of the <t>?

[ʃ] as marked by the connecting vowel <i>.

What does the <c> spell in *simplicity*? What does the <c> spell in *simplicial*? What marks the phonology of the <c> in *simplicial*?

[s] in *simplicity*. [ʃ] in *simplicial* as marked by the connecting vowel <i>.

<plex>

What are the graphemes in *plex*? What phones do the graphemes spell?

<p.l.e.x>

[p.l.ɛ.ks]

Why does the <x> not double in <plex> when adding a suffix that begins with a vowel?

The grapheme <x> never doubles.

List 35

<mune>

Identify the graphemes in <mune>. What is the <e>?

<m.u.n.e>

The <e> is a replaceable <e>.

What does the <o> spell in *commune* and *communism*?

[ɑ]

What does the <o> spell in *community* and *communicate*?

[ə]

<hero>

Identify the graphemes in *hero*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<h.e.r.o>

[h.I.J.oʊ]

A complete, native, lexical English word cannot end in an <o>. Why can *hero* end in <o>?

Hero is not a native English word but is instead a loanword borrowed from French.

Describe the plural form of *hero*.

<Hero + es -> heroes>

<zero>

Identify the graphemes in *zero*. What phones do the graphemes spell?

<z.e.r.o>

[z.I.J.oʊ]

A complete, native, lexical English word cannot end in an <o>. Why can *zero* end in <o>?

Zero is not a native English word but is instead a loanword borrowed from French.

List 36

<ter(r)>

What does the <e> spell in *terror*, *terrible*, and *terrify*?

[ɛ]

What does the <e> spell in *terrific*?

[ə]

What does the second <e> spell in *deter*?

[eɪ]

When does <ter(r)> simplify to <ter>?

When word final as in *deter*.

<hor(r)>

When <hor(r)> simplify to <hor>?

When word final as in *abhor*.

What can the <h> spell in *abhor*?

[h] or [Ø]

About the Author

Heather Marie Kosur earned a BA in English studies with a minor in creative writing in May 2007 from Illinois State University, an MS in library and information science in May 2009 from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, and an MS in English studies with an emphasis in linguistics in December 2011 from Illinois State University. She wrote her English studies thesis on multiple modals in American English entitled *Structure and Meaning of Periphrastic Modal Verbs in Modern American English: Multiple Modals as Single-Unit Constructions*. She is also the author of the *Teach a Student to Read* reading program and *A Form-Function Description of the Grammar of the Modern English Language for Junior High*. Her academic passions include English grammar and English spelling.

About TASTR

Teach a Student to Read (TASTR) developed in response to the Teach Your Child to Read in 100 Easy Lessons reading program. Unlike phonics programs that erroneously posit that sounds correlate with letters in an alphabetic writing system, TASTR strives to teach the English writing system as fully and accurately as possible.

TASTR approaches the teaching of reading through the tenet that the primary function of English spelling is to express meaning. The program begins with the expectation that the reading student knows the letters of the English alphabet and then teaches the graphemes of the English spelling system. The student learns about the graphemes, digraphs, and trigraphs that can spell sounds. But not all letters spell sounds. Some letters are markers. Other letters are zeroed. The single final nonsyllabic E, which is the lynchpin of the English spelling system, is introduced in the first lesson. A student must understand that not all letters spell sounds as soon as learning to read begins.

In addition to English graphemes, TASTR also introduces word sums, prefixes, and suffixes. A word sum shows how a word is built. The student will learn the ways that prefixes and suffixes affect the spelling and pronunciation of words.

TASTR additionally includes information about some of the most common verbs in English as well as information about nouns, adjectives, and adverbs. A brief tutorial for uncovering the history of a word, and thus an explanation of the spelling, is included in the introduction.

Teach a Student to Read is not a phonics program. TASTR presents English orthography as fully and accurately as possible, thus giving a new reader the information needed to read and understand the spelling of any English word.

Volume 1: <https://amzn.to/3l8Dkwl>

Volume 2: <https://amzn.to/3laodmv>

Reading Supplement: <https://amzn.to/3rF8QVH>

Kindle: <https://amzn.to/3ewRbLS>

Teach a Student to Spell: Level 1: <https://amzn.to/3dcNwkl>

Teach a Student to Spell: Level 2: <https://amzn.to/3xrDmFL>

Teach a Student to Spell: Level 3: <https://amzn.to/3z9MI9Z>

Teach a Student to Spell: Level 4: <https://amzn.to/3xWjVUW>

Teach a Student to Spell: Level 5: <https://amzn.to/3yoNTI1>

Also visit the Morphodex at <https://linguisticsgirl.com/morphodex/> for additional morphemes.