Lesson Plan- Morphology Intro

# Warm up:

In pairs, take the following “words” and inflect them into the following sentences:

Splict (verb): I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the morning after breakfast.

We \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ yesterday before the show.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_is as fun today as it was the first time I did it.

I want to reverse the effects of splicting so I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

Crealish (noun)

I think that the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ will stay over night. (plural)

There are a team of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that converge at the door at lunch.

Making something prolifically is akin to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the thing. (convert to a verb)

Compare with the class. Justify your answers.

Introduction**:**

What is this process? Morphology. Morphology is the next layer of depth in language. First, we developed the sound system. Now we are looking at how words are formed, used, changed, etc.

Presentation**:**

Vocabulary:

* Morpheme
* Root/base
* Affix/ affixation
  + Suffix,
  + prefix
* Infix
* Derivational
* Inflectional

Instruction: There are many kinds of morphological processes, but the one that is demonstrated in new words (in the active development of the language) is “affixation.” This is adding suffixes and prefixes. There are very few other “productive” language skills in morphology. (Productive means that we do this with all new or novel words).

**Affixation**:

Instruction: adding endings or beginnings (suffix/prefix).

**Prefix:**

Example

I want to reverse the effects of splicting so I will \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ it.

**Suffix**

All of the examples you probably have otherwise…

Instruction: Affixes further have two types: Derivational (change the meaning or part of speech) and Inflectional (just help it to match the grammar rules).

Example: Look at your examples. What kinds of affixes are they? Some of you may not have added any, why?

**Derivation**

Instruction: What would derivational look like?

Example: crealish-ize

-ize is to change something from a noun to a verb. It means to make something more like that noun. This is derivational. It derives a verb from a noun.

What are some other examples (go to book).

**Infix**

Instruction: English uses them rarely and only for fun:

Example: scrum-diddly-ish-ous

Practice 1:

Activity from book picking apart morphemes (how many/what kind I/D)

# Presentation 2

**Demonstrate**: Draw a tree analyzing the parts of some words

# Practice 2

Draw a tree for this word: **resubmitted**

**Continued next time…**