

MORPHOLOGY INSTRUCTION SEQUENCING

Morpheme	Teaching Move	Examples
Inflectional morphemes -s, -es, -ing, -ed	Ask students to break the word at the ending and decode the root word. Teach harder words (with spelling changes) later.	Easy: <i>jogs</i> Harder: <i>jogging</i>
Two-syllable compound words	Ask students to break the word into two smaller words and decode those words.	Easy: <i>hotdog</i> Harder: <i>doghouse</i>
Prefixes, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>un-</i> (<i>not, opposite</i>) • <i>pre-</i> (<i>before</i>) • <i>re-</i> (<i>again, back</i>) 	Tell students the meaning of the prefix and ask them to decode the root word.	<i>undo</i> <i>unlock</i> <i>preheat</i> <i>pretest</i> <i>revise</i> <i>reverse</i>
Suffixes, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>-er</i> and <i>-est</i> (<i>comparison</i>) • <i>-er</i> and <i>-or</i> (<i>person who</i>) • <i>-ful</i> (<i>full of</i>) 	Tell students the meaning of the suffix and ask them to decode the root word.	<i>faster, fastest</i> <i>teacher, actor</i> <i>joyful</i> <i>useful</i>

(Based on Manyak et al., 2018)