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**MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF VOCABULARY
IN THE READING SECTION AND CLOZE PASSAGES OF
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTS
IN THE THAI UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE EXAMINATION
AS AN AID FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS**



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หัวข้อวิทยานิพนธ์	การวิเคราะห์ระบบหน่วยคำของคำศัพท์ในส่วนการอ่านและการเติมคำวิชาภาษาอังกฤษในข้อสอบวัดความรู้เพื่อสมัครเข้าศึกษาในสถาบันอุดมศึกษาของประเทศไทยเพื่อเสริมความเข้าใจสำหรับนักเรียนชั้นมัธยมศึกษาตอนปลาย
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บทคัดย่อ

จุดมุ่งหมายของงานวิจัยครั้งนี้คือ การวิเคราะห์ระบบหน่วยคำของคำศัพท์ภาษาอังกฤษในส่วนการอ่าน 54 เรื่องและส่วนการเติมคำ 22 เรื่อง จากข้อสอบวัดความรู้เพื่อสมัครเข้าศึกษาในสถาบันอุดมศึกษาของประเทศไทยจำนวน 11 ฉบับ โดยแบ่งเรื่องในส่วนการอ่านและการเติมคำออกเป็น 6 ประเภทตามวิธีการของ Miller (2007) ได้แก่ แบบพรรณนา (Descriptive), อรรถาธิบาย (Expository), บรรยาย (Narrative), โน้มน้าว (Persuasive), บทกวี (Poetic) และด้านวิชาการ (Technical) จากนั้นนำคำศัพท์ (คำนาม คำกริยา คำคุณศัพท์ และคำกริยาวิเศษณ์) ในงานเขียนแต่ละประเภทมาวิเคราะห์ โดยแยกออกเป็นหน่วยคำอุปสรรค (Prefixes) หน่วยคำปัจจัย (Suffixes) และรากคำ (Roots) หน่วยคำอุปสรรคสามารถแบ่งตามความหมายได้ 8 ประเภท ได้แก่ ความหมายปฏิเสธ (Negative), ความหมายตรงข้าม (Reversative), ความหมายในเชิงที่ผิด (Pejorative), แสดงทัศนคติ (Attitude), แสดงขนาด (Size and degree), แสดงตำแหน่งและเวลา (Space and time), แสดงจำนวน (Number), และเปลี่ยนหน้าที่ทางไวยากรณ์ (Grammatical conversion) หน่วยคำปัจจัยแบ่งได้เป็น 2 ประเภทใหญ่ๆ คือ หน่วยคำที่เปลี่ยนหน้าที่ของรากคำ (Derivational suffixes) และหน่วยคำที่ไม่เปลี่ยนหน้าที่ของรากคำ (Inflectional suffixes) ส่วนรากคำแบ่งตามต้นกำเนิดของภาษา (Word origins) โดยยึดตาม Webster's New World Dictionary (1988).

จากการวิเคราะห์ข้อมูลพบว่างานเขียนประเภทอรรถาธิบายมีจำนวนมากที่สุด (40.79%) รองลงมาคือ ด้านวิชาการ (27.63%) และประเภทบรรยาย (11.84%) พบงานเขียนประเภทพรรณนาน้อยที่สุด (3.95%) ในงานวิจัยนี้ หน่วยคำอุปสรรคประเภทที่พบมากที่สุดคือ แสดงตำแหน่งและ

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เวลา (68.57%) รองลงมาคือแสดงทัศนคติ (17.49%) และความหมายปฏิเสธ (4.42%) หน่วยคำอุปสรรคประเภทที่พบน้อยที่สุดคือ แสดงขนาด (0.1%)

พบหน่วยคำปัจจัยที่เปลี่ยนหน้าที่ของรากคำ 50.26% ส่วนหน่วยคำปัจจัยที่ไม่เปลี่ยนหน้าที่ของรากคำพบ 49.38% หน่วยคำปัจจัยที่ทำให้เปลี่ยนหน้าที่ของรากคำเป็นคำนาม (Noun-forming suffixes) พบมากที่สุดถึง 52.92% รองลงมาคือหน่วยคำปัจจัยที่เปลี่ยนหน้าที่ของรากคำเป็นคำวิเศษณ์ (Adjective-forming suffixes) พบ 32.22% หน่วยคำปัจจัยที่เปลี่ยนหน้าที่ของรากคำเป็นคำกริยา (Verb-forming suffixes) และหน่วยคำปัจจัยที่เปลี่ยนหน้าที่ของรากคำเป็นคำกริยาวิเศษณ์ (Adverb-forming suffixes) ปรากฏ 7.64% และ 7.21% ตามลำดับ ประเภทของหน่วยคำที่ไม่เปลี่ยนหน้าที่ของรากคำที่พบบ่อยที่สุดคือ หน่วยคำพหูพจน์ (43.78%) ส่วนหน่วยคำแสดงความเป็นเจ้าของพบน้อยที่สุด (4.16%)

ในการวิจัยนี้พบรากคำจำนวน 3,068 คำ (100%) จาก 45 ต้นกำเนิดของภาษา ในจำนวนนี้เป็นรากคำที่มาจากภาษาละติน 42.54% รากคำที่มาจากภาษาอังกฤษสมัยเก่า 34.19% และรากคำที่มาจากภาษากรีก 8.34% ส่วนรากคำที่มาจากอีก 40 ต้นกำเนิดพบประเภทละต่ำกว่า 1%

ความรู้ด้านระบบหน่วยคำมีประโยชน์สำหรับนักเรียน หากนักเรียนรู้ความหมายของหน่วยคำจะสามารถเดาความหมายของคำศัพท์ได้ นอกจากนี้ นักเรียนสามารถเน้นศึกษาหน่วยคำอุปสรรคหรือหน่วยคำปัจจัยที่พบบ่อย อย่างไรก็ตาม การเน้นศึกษารากคำตัวใดตัวหนึ่งเป็นไปได้ เนื่องจากในการศึกษาคำนี้ไม่สามารถสรุปได้ว่ารากคำตัวใดเกิดมากที่สุดหรือน้อยที่สุด

Thesis Title	Morphological Analysis of Vocabulary in the Reading Section and Cloze Passages of the English Language Tests in the Thai University Entrance Examination as an Aid for Better Understanding of High School Students
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to morphologically analyze vocabulary in the reading section and the cloze passages of 11 English language tests in the Entrance Examination. Fifty-four reading passages and twenty-two cloze passages were collected and classified into six text types: descriptive, expository, narrative, persuasive, poetic, and technical based on Miller's (2007). Only content words were classified into their component morphemes: prefixes, suffixes and roots. Prefixes were classified into 8 types: negative, reversative, pejorative, attitude, size and degree, space and time, number, and grammatical conversion. Suffixes were classified into 2 main categories: derivational and inflectional suffixes. Roots were grouped according to their origins based on Webster's New World Dictionary (1988).

From the data analysis, the expository writing occurred most frequently (40.79%), followed by technical writing (27.63%), and narrative writing (11.84%). Descriptive writing occurred least frequently (3.95%). In this study, the category of space and time prefixes (68.57%) occurred most frequently, followed by attitude prefixes (17.49%), and negative prefixes (4.42%). The category of size and degree prefixes (0.1%) occurred least frequently.

Derivational suffixes occurred at 50.62% while inflectional suffixes occurred at 49.38%. For derivational suffixes, noun-forming suffixes occurred at 52.92%, followed by adjective-forming suffixes which occurred at 32.22%. Verb-forming and adverb-forming suffixes occurred at 7.64% and 7.21%, respectively. For inflectional suffixes, the plural inflection (43.78%)

occurred most frequently, followed by past participle (15.13%), and past tense inflection (10.18%). The possessive inflection occurred least frequently at 4.16%.

In this study, 3,068 roots (100%) were found in 45 origins. The Latin origin (42.54%) had the highest percentage of the occurrence, followed by Old English (34.19%) and Greek (8.34%). The percentages of the occurrences of the other 40 origins of roots were less than 1%.

Morphological knowledge is useful for students. If students know the meanings of the word elements, they will be able to make a reasonable guess about the meanings of the words. In addition, students can focus on the first three-ranked prefixes or suffixes. However, it is impossible for students to aim at studying each particular root because the results cannot reveal the most or least frequent roots.



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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the importance of the problem that leads to the study and presents some background information related to morphological knowledge and vocabulary learning. The introductory chapter is divided into six main parts: the statement and significance of the problem, goal and objectives, scope and limitations of the study, process of the study, definition of terms used, and anticipated outcomes.

1.1 The Statement and Significance of the Problem

Vocabulary is central to language and of critical importance to the typical language learners (Zimmerman, 1997). Vocabulary size is a reflection of how educated or well read a person is (Schmitt & McCarthy, 1997). Sufficient vocabulary is required for an effective communication or expression of ideas. On the contrary, having a limited vocabulary is a barrier that prevents language users from communicating effectively and prevents students from learning a new language. Therefore, vocabulary is a starting point for students to learn a second or foreign language (Van Syoc, 1963; Robinson, 1966).

In Thailand, where English has been taught as a foreign language over a hundred years, it is believed that the most significant problem that obstructs students' English language learning is insufficient knowledge of vocabulary (Chongsatitoo, 1971; Tuayjaroen, 1972; Chattasing, 1972; Nithipong, 1973; Richards, 1997). Due to the fact that students are not familiar with new terms of which the meanings they cannot clearly understand, they may give up trying to figure out the text. Not knowing word meanings also decreases students' interest and motivation in learning a language (Saijan, 2004).

From McArthur's (1992) *the Oxford Companion to the English Language* and Crystal's (1995) *the Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*, there must be at least a million words in the language. Crystal (1995) also states that if all scientific terms are included, the total number of English words could reach two million. College-size dictionaries typically include almost 200,000 words; unabridged dictionaries from 300,000 to 600,000 or so (Sheidlower, 2006). For example, Webster's Third New International Dictionary, Unabridged, together with its

1993 Addenda Section which contains 476,000 entries and these do not include technical terms, regular plural forms of nouns, the different present and past tense forms of verbs, and other words derived from these words (Denning, Kessler & Leben, 2007). Clearly, it can be seen that English has a very rich vocabulary. Even native speakers of English do not know all words in the language. Hence, effective vocabulary teaching and learning are necessary to be developed.

Vocabulary can be learned incidentally and explicitly. According to scientific research on vocabulary instruction, most words in both first and second languages are learned incidentally through everyday experience with oral and written language (Nagy, Herman & Anderson, 1985, as cited in Erdem, 2003). In other words, students learn vocabulary better when they often encounter words. The more students see, hear, and work with specific words, the better they seem to learn those words.

However, some vocabulary must be learned explicitly (Nation, 2001; Erdem, 2003). Academic language and low-frequency vocabulary, for instance, are not part of students' everyday experience; consequently, such items must be taught by using explicit vocabulary instruction. Erdem (2003) suggests that the explicit vocabulary instruction includes providing students with specific word instruction and teaching word-learning strategies. It is no doubt that specific word instruction, or individual word teaching can deepen students' knowledge of word meanings but in real situation it is impossible for teachers to teach every word that students do not know. Thus, students need to develop effective vocabulary learning strategies in order to find out the meanings of unknown words by themselves.

Nation (2001) gives examples of common vocabulary learning strategies that are memorizing, repeating, and keeping vocabulary notebook. Intermediate and advanced learners can benefit from other strategies such as guessing meanings from context, guessing meanings from their first-language knowledge, and guessing meaning from their structural knowledge of a language.

One of the most useful vocabulary learning strategies is word attack strategy since words contain meaningful units that enable students to figure out the word meanings. The use of word attack strategy requires knowledge of morphological components of words including prefixes, suffixes, and roots (Bellomo, 1999). Denning, Kessler & Leben (2007) explain that students will have a clue to word meanings or roles in a sentence by using the knowledge of morphological components of words. If a word that students have not seen yet contains morphological

components found in other words, students can make a reasonable prediction of what the new word means.

The benefit of using word attack strategy is that knowing some common affixes and roots can help students learn the meanings of many new words. Power & White (1989, as cited in Nation, 2001) studied the four prefixes *un-*, *re-*, *in-*, and *dis-* and found that if students learn those four common prefixes, they will have important clues to the meaning of about two-thirds of all English words that have prefixes.

The research conducted by Naigles (1990, as cited in Nunes & Bryant, 2002) supports that the awareness of morphology helps children learning new vocabulary items. When they encounter new words that contain more than one morpheme, they could make a reasonable guess about the words' meanings from their separate morphemes. For example, by adding the suffix *-en* meaning 'to become, cause to be or to have' to the root 'wide', the word 'widen' means 'to become wider, to make something wider'.

Nunes & Bryant (2002) proved whether morphological awareness has a positive impact on children's vocabulary learning by using a series of activities recorded in a CD-ROM. The activities were designed to help the children aged 7-8 and 9-11 focus on the meanings of the different morphemes. The result showed that improving children's morphological awareness facilitated the learning of new words.

According to the previous studies mentioned above, it can be concluded that morphological knowledge can help students understand unfamiliar words without using a dictionary or asking somebody else. Hence, Thai students should be encouraged to learn affixes and roots in order to facilitate their English vocabulary learning.

Apart from communicating, knowledge of vocabulary is absolutely necessary for students when they take an examination. One of the most important examinations that all Thai students have to prepare for during studying in high school is the Entrance Examination, a national examination, hosted by the Commission on Higher Education, the Ministry of Education. The examination has been used to select students who would like to study in a university. At first, the Entrance Examination had been taken once a year for about 40 years; however, the failure of the secondary education system had occurred since students did not pay much attention to the subjects excluded from the Entrance Examination (Commission on Higher Education, 2006). In an attempt to solve the problem, in 1998 the Commission on Higher Education decided to include 10% of students' Grade Point Average (GPA) to the scores of all tests in order to choose qualified

students for each university. Since then, the Entrance Examination had been taken twice a year, in March and October. In 2006, after being taken 14 times, the Entrance Examination was replaced by the Central University Admission System (CUAS). Students have been required to take the Ordinary National Educational Test (O-NET) which is a standardized test after they finish high school (Commission on Higher Education, 2006).

The English language tests in the Entrance Examination were set, based on the national curricula of Matayomsuksa four to six. Similarly, in the O-NET, the English language tests aim to evaluate what students have learned during Matayomsuksa four to six (Commission on Higher Education, 2006). According to the Department of Curriculum and Instruction Development (2002), students completing curricula of Matayomsuksa four to six should be able to communicate in both spoken and written forms using about 3,600-3,750 words in formal and informal contexts. Students should be able to acquire information in English language from authentic materials for academic, professional and recreational purposes.

Vocabulary knowledge and reading comprehension are the main points of the English language tests (Angkanupong, 2001); therefore, finding out the meanings of unfamiliar words and using such meanings to improve reading comprehension should be taken into account. For the purpose of this study, vocabulary in the reading section and the cloze passages of English language tests in the Entrance Examination were studied. Each English language test contains 3-5 reading passages and 2-3 cloze passages on average. Obviously, vocabulary knowledge is necessary for students to understand the reading passages and to choose correct words to fill the blanks in the cloze passages (Angkanupong, 2001). The reading section and the cloze passages of the English language tests were selected because most Thai students have an unacceptable level of reading proficiency due to the lack of proper reading techniques and sufficient knowledge of vocabulary (Wongchalard, 1976; Hiran, 1994). Chootipong (1987) and Cenchaowanit (1997) also point out that Thai students have a limitation of vocabulary knowledge. Such limitation leads to a serious problem in reading comprehension.

In this study, reading passages and cloze passages were classified according to Miller (2007) into six text types: descriptive, expository, narrative, persuasive, poetic, and technical writing. Miller's (2007) classification was selected as a guideline in this study because all the reading passages and the cloze passages could be classified by using this framework. After being classified, vocabulary in the reading passages and the cloze passages of 11 English language tests

in the Entrance Examination were morphologically analyzed in order to investigate which prefixes, suffixes and roots occur most and least frequently.

In addition, only content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs) were analyzed in this study because function words (determiners, auxiliaries, prepositions, question words, and connectives) only specify grammatical relations and have little or no semantic content (Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams, 2007).

Previously, no research on the topic of morphological analysis of vocabulary in the English language test has been conducted. In this study, the text classification can deepen students' understanding of vocabulary used in each text type, and the morphological analysis of vocabulary can be guidelines for students to expand their vocabulary using the knowledge of word components.

1.2 Goal and Objectives

The purpose of this study is to morphologically analyze vocabulary in the reading section and the cloze passages of the English language tests in the Entrance Examination. The objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To analyze content words of six text types (descriptive, expository, narrative, persuasive, poetic and technical) into component morphemes: prefixes, suffixes and roots
2. To calculate the frequencies and percentages of the occurrences of the prefixes, suffixes and roots in each text type
3. To present a list of prefixes, suffixes and roots with their frequencies and percentages of occurrences, meanings, and vocabulary found in the tests according to the text types

1.3 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope and limitation of this study are listed as follows:

1. There were 14 English language tests from the Thai University Entrance Examination. However, during the time this study was being carried out, only 11 English language tests were officially published by the National Institute of Education Testing Service (NIETS) at the website [http:// www.niets.or.th](http://www.niets.or.th). The English language tests taken in October 1998, March 1999, and October 1999 had not been published; consequently, the tests taken in March
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2000, October 2000, March 2001, October 2001, March 2002, October 2002, March 2003, October 2003, March 2004, October 2004, and March 2005 were collected for the data analysis.

2. The Central University Admission System (CUAS) began in 2006; therefore, while this study was being carried out, there was only one English language test in the Ordinary National Educational Test (O-NET) which had not been published yet. The number of the English language test in the O-NET was not enough for the data analysis.

3. All texts from the reading passages and the cloze passages were classified based on Miller (2007) into six text types: descriptive, expository, narrative, persuasive, poetic, and technical writing.

4. The vocabulary in the reading passages and the cloze passages of the English language tests were selected and only content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs) were classified into prefixes, suffixes and roots. Webster's New World Dictionary (1988) was used as the guidelines for the analysis.

5. The identification of the origins of roots was based on "the earliest word form" (Lieberman, 2005) in Webster's New World Dictionary (1988) as demonstrated in the following entry.

- (1) **box** (baks) **n.** [[ME & OE, a container, box < VL *buxis* < L *buxus*, boxwood < Gr *pyxos*]] **1.** any of various kinds of containers, usually rectangular and lidded, made of cardboard, wood, or other stiff material; case; carton **2.** the contents ...

The first part of this etymology indicates that in Middle English and Old English the word is found in the same form ('box') and with the same meaning (a container, box) as in Modern English 'box', and that this form 'box' derived from the Vulgar Latin word *buxis*, the Latin word *buxus*, and the Greek word *pyxos*, respectively. In this study, the Greek word *pyxos* was selected as the origin of the root because such word was the earliest word form of the Modern English 'box'.

Some words created from more than one element were analyzed as shown in the following entry.

- (2) **paragraph** (par'ə graf) n. [[MFr *paragraphe* < OFr < ML *paragrophus*, orig., sign marking separation of parts, as of a chapter < Gr *paragrophos* < *para-*, beside (SEE PARA-) + *graphein*, to write (SEE GRAPHIC)] 1. a distinct section or subdivision of a chapter, letter, etc. usually dealing with a particular point: it is begun on a new line, often indented 2. a mark used as by the proofreaders to indicate the beginning of a paragraph...

The Modern English word *paragraph* was derived from Middle French, Old French, Medieval Latin and Greek word by combining the prefix *para-* and the very root *graphein*. For the data analysis in this study, the prefix *para-* belonged to the category of space and time prefixes, and the root *graphein* was marked as the Greek origin of the word *paragraph*.

6. The Latin origin in this study included Classical Latin, Ecclesiastical Latin, Late Latin, Ecclesiastical Late Latin, Medieval Latin, Ecclesiastical Medieval Latin, Modern Latin, Old Latin, or Vulgar Latin as shown in Webster's New World Dictionary (1988).

7. The Indo-European base (IE base) was not selected as the origin of root. A branch of language descended from such base was selected. As in the following example, the Old Latin *colos* was collected as the Latin origin of the word "color".

- (3) **color** (kul'ər) n. [[ME & OFr *colour* < L *color* < OL *colos*, orig., a covering < IE base **kel-*, to conceal, hide > HULL, HALL]] 1. the sensation resulting from stimulation of the retina of the eye by light wave of certain lengths 2. the property of reflecting...

8. Verb forms without derivation were selected. For example, if the very root of the word "use" is the Latin origin *usus* which is past participle form of *uti*, *uti* was selected for the analysis, as shown in (4).

- (4) **use** (yooz; for n. yooos) vt. [[ME *usen* < OFr *user* < VL **usare* < L *usus*, pp. of *uti*, to use]] 1. to put or bring into action or service; employ for or apply to a given purpose...

9. The phrase "akin to" in Webster's New World Dictionary (1988) provides the knowledge that a word is cognate with another that has interestingly related meaning and derived from the same ancestral language. However, cognate words were not considered in this study.

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- (5) **body** (bād'ē) n. [[ME *bodi*, *bodig* < OE *bodig*, trunk, chest, orig. sense “cask,” akin to MLowG *boddike*, tub for brewing, OHG *botah*; prob. < It *bottega*, shop < L *apotheca*: see APOTHECARY]] **1.** the whole physical structure and substance of a human being, animal, or plant **2.** a) the trunk or torso of a human being or animal b).....

This example gives evidence that the English word “body” derived from Middle English and Old English. The word ‘body’ is cognate with the Middle Low German word *boddike* and the Old High German word *botah*. These two cognate words probably derived from the Italian *bottega* and the Latin *apotheca*. In this study, the origin of root that was selected for the data analysis was the Old English *bodig*.

10. The inflectional suffixes forming the irregular forms of the plural, the third person singular present tense, and the past tense were grouped under the suffixes forming the regular ones. For example, the plural form of a noun (e.g. *boys*, *boxes*, *ladies*) is realized by the regular inflectional suffixes *-s* and *-es*. However, the irregular suffixes not only bring about a shift into new words like *children*, *women*, or *mice* but also do not change the forms of bases (e.g. *deer*, *sheep*, or *salmon*). In this study, such forms of the plural morphemes were classified into the same category “plural inflection”. There is also variation in the past participle inflection. It includes a regular form (e.g. *looked*, *hoped*, *carried*, *slapped*), a zero-ending form (e.g. *put*, *cut*, *hit*), and an irregular form (e.g. *kept*, *drunk*, *eaten*). Adjectives and adverbs are inflected for comparison. Mostly monosyllabic and disyllabic adjectives take *-er* for comparative inflection and *-est* for superlative inflection; nevertheless, there are irregular forms of adjectives. For example, *better* is the irregular form of the comparative inflection of the word ‘good’, and *best* is the irregular form of the superlative inflection of the same word. Such form was grouped into the same category as the regular one.

1.4 Process of the Study

The study was organized as follows:

1. Eleven English language tests in the Entrance Examination were collected from the website of the National Institute of Education Testing Service (www.niets.or.th).
2. All the reading passages and the cloze passages were classified into six text types.

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3. Only content words in the reading passages and the cloze passages of the tests were selected.

4. The selected content words were classified into their component morphemes: prefixes, suffixes and roots. The prefixes were classified into eight types: negative, reversative, pejorative, attitude, size and degree, space and time, number, and grammatical conversion. The suffixes were classified into two main categories: derivational and inflectional suffixes. The derivational suffixes are noun-forming, verb-forming, adjective forming, and adverb-forming suffixes, while the inflectional suffixes are possessive inflection, plural inflection, present tense inflection, past tense inflection, present participle inflection, past participle inflection, comparative degree, and superlative degree. The roots were grouped according to their origins.

5. The frequencies and the percentages of the occurrences of the prefixes, suffixes and roots in each text type were calculated.

6. The prefixes, suffixes and roots were listed according to their frequencies and percentages of the occurrences.

7. The list of the prefixes, suffixes and roots with their frequencies and percentages of the occurrences, meanings, and vocabulary founded in the tests were presented according to their text types.

1.5 Definition of Terms Used

Morphological analysis

An analysis of words into their component morphemes (prefixes, suffixes and roots) using the knowledge of the internal structure of words: the meanings of each morpheme and the morphological rules (Denning, Kessler & Leben, 2007)

Vocabulary learning strategy

A strategy that helps students learn new words or find out the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary (Nation, 2001)

Word attack strategy	A kind of strategy used to find out the meaning of unknown words by using the morphological knowledge of word elements: affixes (prefixes and suffixes) and roots (Bellomo, 1999)
Text type	The category of text which shares a purpose such as to describe, to narrate, or to persuade, and a common form of writing (Miller, 2007)
Content words	Nouns, verbs, adjectives or adverbs that have clear meaning and denote concepts, actions, attributes, and ideas (Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams, 2007)
Function words	Determiners, auxiliaries, prepositions, question words, and connectives that are important to the grammar of a sentence rather than its meaning (Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams, 2007)

1.6 Anticipated Outcomes

The advantage in learning word elements is that learning one prefix, suffix, or root can help students guess the meaning of more than one unfamiliar word which students encounter in their reading. Besides, it is believed that the knowledge of words' origins and the relationship of words in English and other Indo-European languages can bring about a better understanding of current usage of words. The result of this study is hoped to be an aid for better understanding of word elements for high school students and to be beneficial to any individuals who desire to enrich their vocabulary. The analysis of word components not only provides clues to the meaning and part of speech of words that one has never seen before but also deepens the knowledge of words that one has already known. In addition, the finding of this study can be guidelines for teachers to select the affixes and roots to teach in a classroom.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

The purposes of this chapter are to restate some related literature and to discuss previous research. This chapter is divided into four parts. The first part demonstrates how to classify a piece of writing. The second part is an introduction to word origins. The third part is about word elements (prefixes, suffixes, and roots) and their linguistic properties. The last part provides several related literature and research by Thai and foreign researchers.

2.1 Text Classification

Genre is a French term for a type, species, or class of composition. A literary genre is a recognizable and established category of written work which shares common conventions (Manovich, 2001). In many contexts, genre is synonymous with a text type and language users classify text according to certain features such as a common form, purpose or content (Esser, 1993; Miller, 2007).

A broad taxonomy is offered by Longacre (1976, as cited in Esser, 1993). He distinguished four kinds of genre: narrative, procedural, expository, and behavioral discourses. *Narrative* discourse aims to recount events while *expository* discourse explains subject matter. *Procedural* discourse tells someone how to do something and *behavioral* discourse tries to influence someone's conduct.

Brooks & Warren (1979) present a different way to classify text: persuasion, argument, description, and narration. *Persuasion* aims to change an opinion or attitude resulting in a change in action. *Argument* is commonly thought of as arising of conflict. It is a reasoning process of linking evidences to support or reject a claim that leads to a valid conclusion. *Narration* tells a story that concerns with action, events in time, or life in motion. *Description* presents the qualities of objects, persons, conditions, and actions.

In addition, text can be classified by the reasons of writing and the methods for developing paragraphs (Blake & Madden, 1994). Four common methods are description, process, exemplification, and comparison/contrast. *Description* gives reader a picture of the physical features of a person, place, or object and also a particular emotional and sensory response.

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Process can either give instructions for completing a process or describe how a process works. *Exemplification* uses examples or reasons to develop the point. The point of the paragraph may be illustrated by a number of examples or by a single extended example. *Comparison/contrast* shows how two subjects are alike or different.

Those classifications mentioned earlier might not be able to classify all kinds of text. The latest classification presented by Miller (2007) shows more categories of work with the commonly shared attributes. Miller's (2007) classification is based on the external form of the texts (e.g. novels, business letters and advertisements), the functions of the texts (e.g. to tell a story, to explain a subject, and to persuade) and the contents of texts. There six text types in Miller's (2007) classification: descriptive, expository, narrative, persuasive, poetic, and technical writing.

1. Descriptive writing vividly portrays a person, place, or thing in such a way that the reader can visualize the topic and enter into the writer's experience. Descriptive writing appears almost everywhere and is often included in other genre, such as in a descriptive introduction of a character in a narrative. The general characteristics of descriptive writing include:

- elaborate use of sensory language
- rich, vivid, and lively detail
- figurative language such as simile, hyperbole, metaphor, symbolism and personification

2. Expository writing attempts to explain the subject to the audience. This may be accomplished by explaining a process, comparing or contrasting two items, identifying a cause-effect relationship, explaining with examples, dividing and classifying, or defining. Expository writing appears in and is not limited to letters, newsletters, definitions, instructions, guidebooks, catalogues, newspaper articles, magazine articles, manuals, pamphlets, reports and research papers. The general characteristics of expository writing include:

- logical supporting facts
- details, explanations, and examples
- clarity
- unity and coherence
- logical order
- smooth transitions

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3. Narrative writing tells a story of an experience, event, or sequence of events while holding the reader's interest. Narrative essays are told from a defined point of view, often the author's, so there is feeling as well as specific and often sensory details provided to get the reader involved in the elements and sequence of the story. Narrative writing appears in novels, short stories, biographies, autobiographies, historical accounts, and plays. The general characteristics of narrative writing include:

- plot structure (introduction, rising action, climax, falling action, resolution)
- conflict
- characterization
- setting
- theme
- point of view
- sequencing
- transitions

4. Persuasive writing attempts to convince the reader that the point of view or course of action recommended by the writer is valid or to persuade the reader to take a specific action. Persuasive writing appears in speeches, editorials, advertisements, award nominations, pamphlets, petitions, scholarly writing, and opinion pieces. The general characteristics of persuasive writing include:

- stated position or belief
- factual supports
- persuasive techniques
- logical argument
- call to action

5. Poetic writing is a written art form that the writer expresses an imaginative awareness and arranged to create a specific emotional response sometimes employing the use of repetition, meter, and rhyme. Poetry appears in haiku, couplet, quatrain, limerick, ballad, lyrics, and sonnet. The general characteristics of poetic writing may include:

- figurative language
- rhyme and euphony

- meter
- free verse

6. Technical writing clearly communicates a select piece of information to a targeted reader or group of readers for a particular purpose in such a way that the subject can readily be understood. This type of writing requires a response from the reader. Technical writing appears in reports such as lab, accidents or progress reports, directions to a destination, manuals, evaluation forms and questionnaires, business letters, resumes, presentations, descriptions of the design and features for new products, and instructions that help the reader visualize what they are doing and what they are working with. The general characteristics of technical writing may include:

- objective point of view
- clear, concise language
- factual information
- uncomplicated structure
- logical order
- identified audience

Miller's (2007) classification was selected as a guideline to classify reading and cloze passages in this study. Comparing to the classifications by Longacre (1976, as cited in Esser, 1993), Brooks & Warren (1979), and Blake & Madden (1994), the latest classification presented by Miller's (2007) covers every kind of texts. In addition, based on the writing forms and the function of texts, such classification can easily be used in this study. For example, by focusing on the form of the texts, a business letter can be distinguished from a poem.

2.2 Word Origins

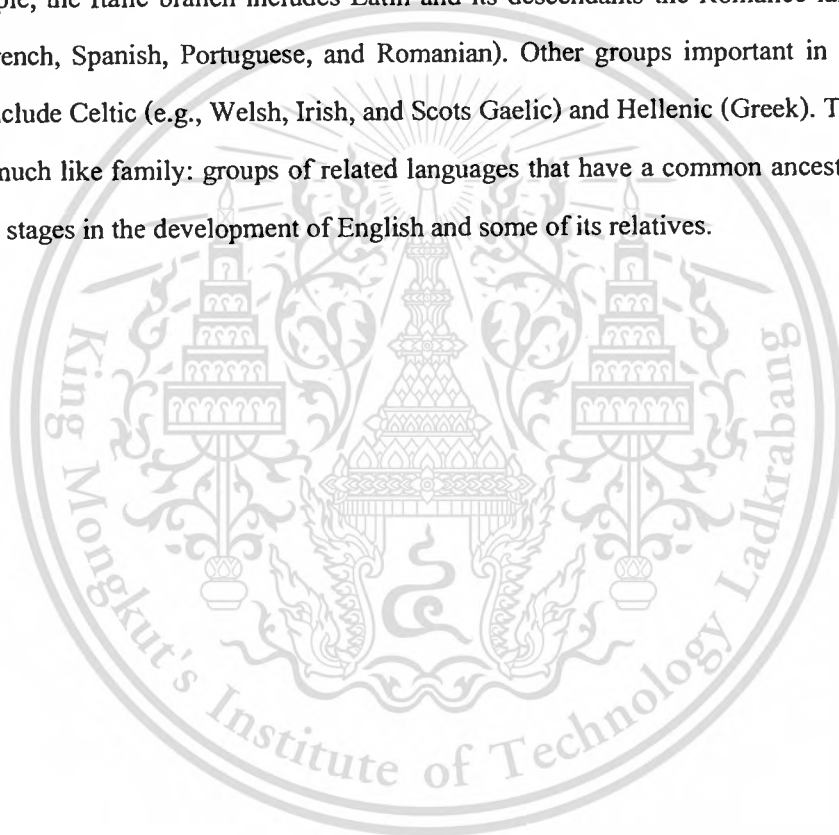
English, in common with most of the languages of Europe (with the notable exceptions of Finish, Hungarian and Basque) and of North India, is considered to belong to the Indo-European family of language (Bromberg & Gale, 1979; Jackson, 1988; Crystal, 1995). The determination of the family relationship among these languages resulted from the discovery and study of Sanskrit at the end of the eighteenth century and the beginning of the nineteenth.

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Philologists believe that Indo-European is the supposed parent of many languages, spoken some time before 3000 BC by white races on the mainland of Europe and in far western Asia.

Denning, Kessler & Leben (2007) state that the comparative method which compares languages to discover their prehistory has led linguists to discover that English is related to dozens of other languages. The family is called Indo-European because even in prehistoric times the family had already spread as far as India in the east and Atlantic coast of Europe in the west. Linguists have divided the Indo-European languages into about a dozen branches of languages, each of which must have shared a common ancestor that descended from Proto-Indo-European. For example, the Italic branch includes Latin and its descendants the Romance languages (e.g., Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Romanian). Other groups important in the history of English include Celtic (e.g., Welsh, Irish, and Scots Gaelic) and Hellenic (Greek). These branches are very much like family: groups of related languages that have a common ancestor. Figure 2.1 shows the stages in the development of English and some of its relatives.



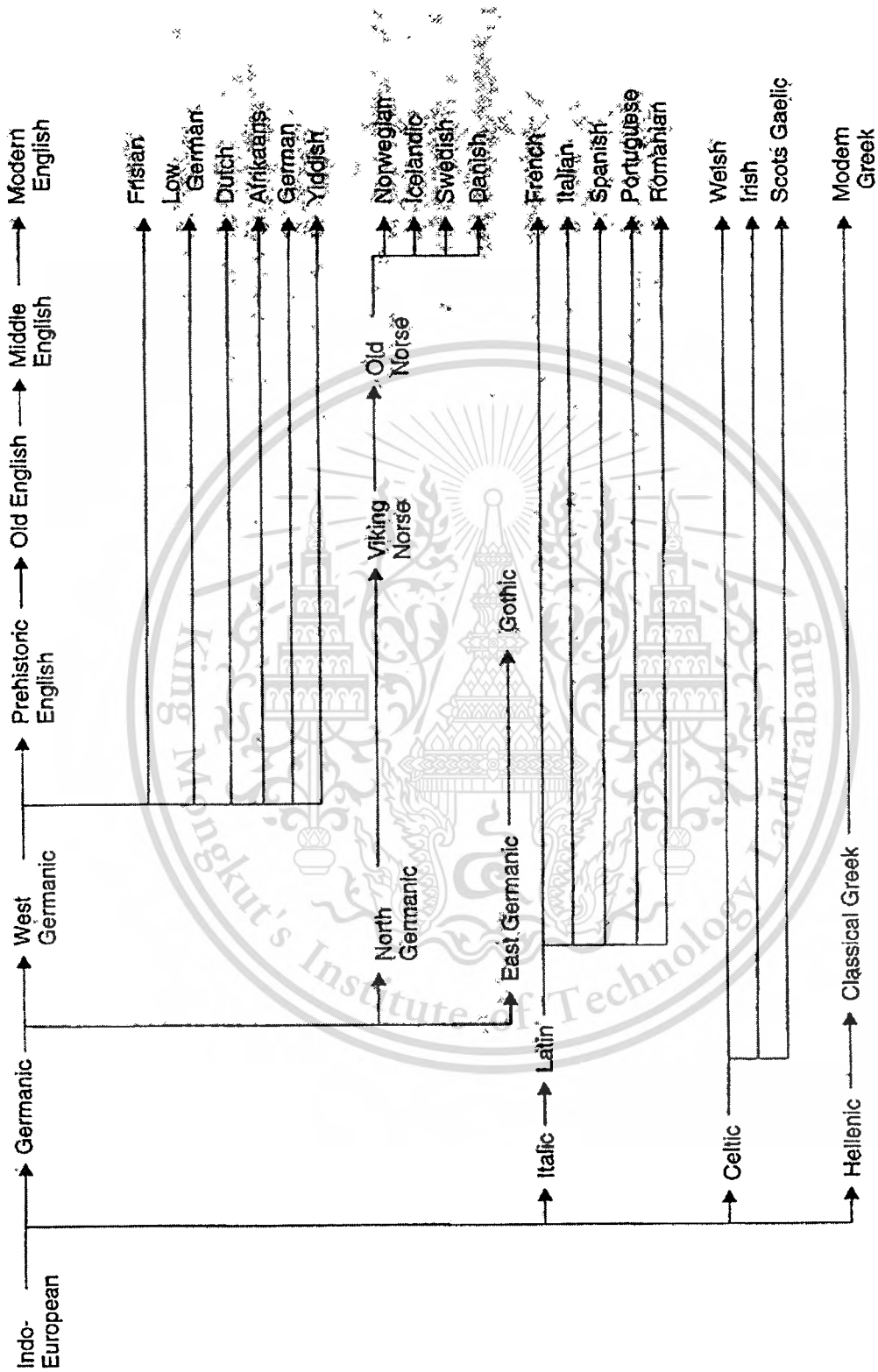


Figure 2.1 Stages in the Development of English and Some of Its Relatives (Denning, Kessler & Leben, 2007: 23)

English has its origin in the branch of the Germanic. Proto-Germanic is the hypothetical common ancestor of all the Germanic languages. Such proto-language was probably spoken in northern Germany and southern Scandinavia. Proto-Germanic developed into not only English, but several other languages. Some Germanic tribes migrated eastward, into what is now Romania and Ukraine, and developed the language branch known as East Germanic. The most important language in this group was Gothic. All speakers of East Germanic languages eventually abandoned them in favor of other languages, so the branch of East Germanic is now extinct.

The Germanic area was bordered by the Roman Empire, and the history of the two sociopolitical groups was strongly intertwined. Germanic borrowed from Latin several words for cultural items that were new to the Germanic tribes or that were distinctively different in the Roman and Germanic worlds. Among these earliest words borrowed from Latin and still present in English are the practical, familiar terms *wine, street, mile, pit, cheese, chalk, kitchen, dish, pepper, kettle, pound, and mint.*

The Germanic language that remained after East Germanic branched off diverged into two new groups, North Germanic and West Germanic. The North Germanic branch comprises Viking Norse dialects, which developed into literary Old Norse and eventually into modern Scandinavian languages, among them Icelandic, Norwegian, Swedish, and Danish. In the fifth century, Germanic expansion brought about the fall of the Roman Empire. Subsequently, many lands passed under the control of Germanic tribes. West Germanic speakers had taken control of much of France and England. In England, the Celtic language originally spoken in the eastern part of the island was replaced by the West Germanic dialects spoken by the Germanic invaders, as the original inhabitants were killed, were relocated, or adopted the language of the now dominant society. However, the western part of the island, as well as much of the far north, was not subjugated at this time. This is why the island to this day contains not only England but also the separate countries Wales and Scotland, which still use native Celtic language alongside English.

The Germanic tribes that settled in Britain formed three groups: the Angles north of the Thames, the Saxons south of the Thames, and the Kents in the southeast. The Angles and the Saxons occupied the greatest part of the country, so that Germanic civilization that emerged in Britain is often called Anglo-Saxon. The Angles lent their name to the language – English - and to the whole of the territory held by the invaders – England (Denning, Kessler & Leben, 2007).

English was first spoken in Britain in the middle of the fifth century. English vocabulary is a mixture of native words and words borrowed from about fifty other languages (Bromberg &

Gale, 1979). An estimated thirteen percent of English words has been derived from Greek, and a far larger percentage has come from Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish. About seventy-five percent of English words are borrowed words or loan-words (Jackson, 1988). Some borrowed words have been completely adapted, some have been partially adapted, and some remain unchanged. Some of the languages from which English has borrowed are shown in Table 2.1 with examples of the borrowings.

Table 2.1 Examples of Borrowed Words

Original Language	Examples of Borrowed Words
French	depot, chute, hangar, dime, camouflage
Spanish	alligator, banana, barbecue, lariat, stevedore
Dutch	boss, cruller, scow, waffle, stoop
Italian	bulletin, fascism, cavalry, dome, miniature
Persian	orange, lemon, damson, sugar, veranda
Latin	devil, hospital, vespers, alms, chalk
Danish	law, sister, scold, dairy, cake
Arabic	admiral, cotton, zenith, apricot, magazine
East Indian	pajama, cashmere, thug, shampoo, dungaree
German	drill, waltz, poodle, nickel, veneer
Greek	hypocrite, enthusiasm, hoi polloi, Bible, phlegmatic
Russian	troika, tzar, samovar, vodka, caracul
Hebrew	cherub, seraph, amen, matzo, kosher

Source: Bromberg & Gale (1979: 75)

It is believed that insights into the current usage of a word can be gained from a full knowledge of the word's history and that a better understanding of language generally can be achieved from knowing how words are related to other words in English and to words in other Indo-European languages (Webster's New World Dictionary, 1988).

2.3 Word Elements

Words are made up of component morphemes. Parker (1994) and Hatch & Brown (1995) define a morpheme as the smallest meaningful linguistic unit. This minimal form is called a morpheme and the meaning of the unit is called a sememe. The word *cats*, for example, contains two morphemes: the lexical morpheme *cat* and the grammatical morpheme *-s*, which means plural. Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams (2007) give a similar definition that a morpheme – the minimal linguistic unit – is an arbitrary union of a sound and a meaning that cannot be further analyzed. Every word in every language is composed of one or more morpheme.

One point to note about morphemes is that they are distinct from syllables (Jotikasthira, 2006). Morphemes are units of meanings while syllables are units of sounds. Thus the number of morphemes does not always correspond with that of syllables. Examples are shown in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 The Differences Between the Number of Syllables and That of Morphemes

Words	Number of Syllables	Number of Morphemes
Chicago	3 (/ʃɪ-ka-go/)	1 (Chicago)
repayable	4 (/ri-pe-ə-bəl/)	3 (re-, pay, -able)
telephone	3 (/tɛ-lə-foʊn/)	2 (tele-, phone)
bananas	3 (/bə-næ-nəz/)	2 (banana, -s)

Source: Jotikasthira (2006: 83)

Morphemes vary in kinds and functions. They can be classified into several general categories: bound versus free morphemes, derivational versus inflectional morphemes, and lexical versus grammatical morphemes (Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams, 2007).

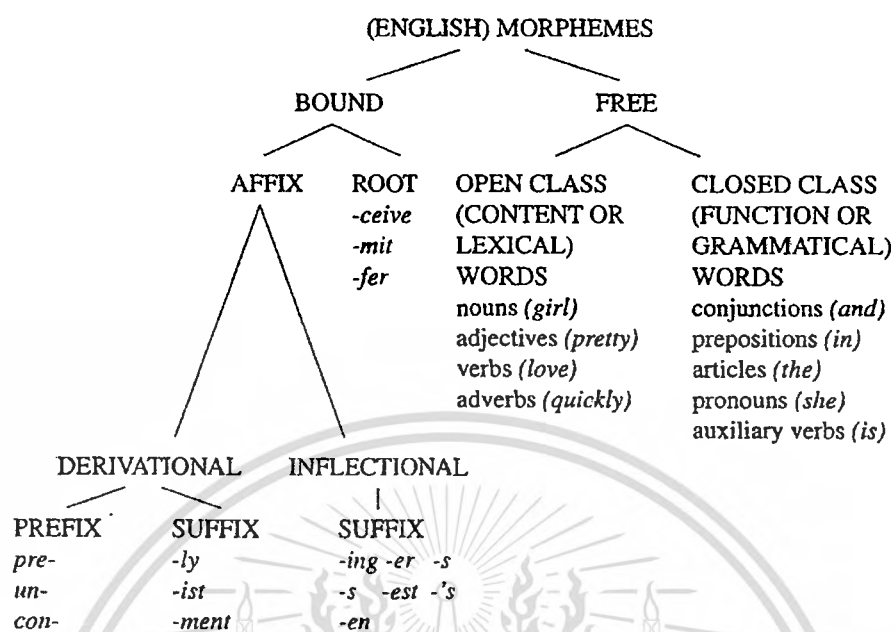


Figure 2.2 Classification of English Morpheme (Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams, 2007: 103)

The first category is bound versus free morphemes. Free morphemes can occur as individual words while bound morphemes never occur by themselves. This means that bound morphemes always attach to another morpheme. For example, the word *metamorphosis* can be divided into three bound morphemes: *meta-*, *morpho-*, *-sis*. None of them can stand alone in contrast to the second example *nevertheless* which contains all free morphemes: *never*, *the*, *less*.

The second category focuses on the basic difference between derivational and inflectional morphemes. Derivational morphemes change meanings or parts of speech of original words. For example, *-ful* is a morpheme that changes nouns into adjectives (*beauty* becomes *beautiful*) and *-ly* is a suffix that changes adjectives into adverbs (*beautiful* becomes *beautifully*). Inflectional morphemes, in contrast, indicate the syntactic relation between words and function as grammatical markers. They typically occur at the margins of words and they apply to most of the members of a class of words. For instance, plural morphemes are inflectional morphemes that apply to all nouns, and the plural plays a syntactic role in terms of verb agreement. Subcategories and more details of derivational and inflectional morphemes are provided in Section 2.3.3.

For the last category, morphemes are divided according to whether they carry primarily lexical or grammatical function. Lexical morphemes, by nature, deal with word meanings while grammatical ones are used to show syntactic relations. Single words like prepositions, articles, and relative pronouns are free morphemes that serve grammatical function. Thus, function words, along with inflectional morphemes are grammatical morphemes.

Other linguists (Katamba, 1994; Crystal, 1995; Flexner, 1998; Haspelmath, 2002) classify morphemes on the basis of word formation into roots, prefixes and suffixes.

2.3.1 Roots

Crystal (1995) defines that a root is the primary lexical unit of a word, which carries the most significant aspects of semantic content and cannot be reduced into smaller constituents. Another definition is given by Katamba (1994) that a root is a morpheme which forms the core of a word. It is the unit to which other morpheme may be added, or looked at from another angle; it is what remains when all the affixes are peeled away.

Roots can be free or bound morphemes (Katamba, 1994). The vast majority of roots that are capable of appearing on their own are considered as free morphemes. Here are some examples:

bell	big	bring	now
child	black	eat	soon
tree	good	speak	here
lion	strong	think	very

Source: Katamba (1994: 54)

Nevertheless, many roots are bound morphemes that are totally barred from occurring independently. Examples of bound roots are provided in the following entries. (In each case the root is italicized and its meaning is provided in the parentheses).

a) *sanc* (holy or sacred)

sanctify *sanctum*

sanctuary *sanctity*

b) *vir* (man)

virile *virility*

virago *triumvirate*

c) *tox* (poison)

toxin *toxic*

nontoxic *intoxicate*

Source: Katamba (1994: 55)

Roots of English words are usually derived from other languages, particularly Latin and Greek. Smith (1979) states that more than 50 percent of all words in English are Latin derivatives. *Derivatives* are words that have been formed from other words, usually with the help of prefixes and/or suffixes, and the process by which new words are coined is called *derivation* (Jackson, 1988). Therefore, learning a number of Latin roots can offer a very economical way to approach the learning of a great number of English words (Flexner, 1998). For example, if students know that the Latin root *viv* and *vit* means life, to live, or to be alive, they have at least a start at understanding the meanings of all the following derivatives:

Table 2.3 Examples of Derivatives from the Latin Root *viv* and *vit*

English words	Definitions
<i>revive</i>	to bring back to life or consciousness
<i>vivacious</i>	full of life and animation, lively
<i>viviparous</i>	giving birth to offspring developing within the body
<i>vivarium</i>	an indoor enclosure for raising living animals and plants for research
<i>vivid</i>	full of vigor, lifelike, bright
<i>vitality</i>	capacity to live, grow, develop
<i>vitamin</i>	organic substance needed for normal growth

Source: Flexner (1998: 197)

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Greek has less influence on English language than has Latin. Therefore, there are fewer Greek derivatives in English than Latin ones (Smith, 1979; Bromberg & Gale, 1979). Scheler (1977) illustrates that in the sixteenth century, the few Greek words were absorbed indirectly into English through their Latin derivatives. Most of the early borrowings were for expressions in theology for which there were no English equivalents. For example, the word “*bishop*” came from “*episkopos*” (original meaning a watcher or an overseer), “*priest*” from “*presbyter*” (meaning an elder), and “*church*” from “*kyriake oikia*” (meaning Lord’s house). In the late sixteenth century, a huge number of words in intellectual fields and new sciences was coined from Greek roots. For instance, “*Petrology*” (from “*petra*” meaning rock; and “*logos*” meaning knowledge) is a field of geology that focuses on the study of rocks and the conditions on which they form. The term “*Hydrophobia*” (from “*hudro*” meaning water; and “*phobia*” meaning fear) means a morbid fear of water (Scheler, 1977).

2.3.2 Prefixes

The word ‘prefix’ comes from Latin which means ‘to place or attach before’ (Flexner, 1998). Katamba (1994), Crystal (1995), and Haspelmath (2002) define ‘prefix’ as a morpheme that precedes or goes before the base to create or adjust word meanings. It is noticeable that a few prefixes change their spellings when they are attached to roots beginning with certain sounds to make pronunciation easier. This process is called *assimilation*, and such prefixes are called *assimilating prefixes*. The assimilating prefixes include *ad-*, *com-*, *ex-*, *in-*, *ob-*, *sub-* and *-syn*. For example, the prefixes *il-*, *im-*, *in-*, and *ir-* are derivational forms of the Latin prefix *in-*. The prefix *il-* is used before the lateral /l/; *im-* before the labialized consonants /b, p, m/; *ir-* before the retroflex /r/; and *in-* is used with the rest of the words having other initial sounds (Griffith & Elizabeth, 2004). In addition, students will be able to find out new word meanings by combining prefixes and root meanings together. For instance, the word *rewrite* is a combination of the prefix *re-* (meaning *again*) and the root *write*. Therefore, *rewrite* means to *write* something *again* in a different way, usually in order to improve it.

Prefixes in English can generally be divided into three groups: those from Latin, those from Greek, and those from Anglo-Saxon or Old English (Chaya-ngam, 1978; Smith, 1979; Jotikasthira, 2006). However, Quirk & Greenbaum (1973), Crystal (1995), and Hatch & Brown (1995) suggest that prefixes can best be categorized according to their semantics: negative,

reversative, pejorative, attitude, size and degree, space and time, number, and grammatical conversion.

1. Negative Prefixes

There are a variety of negative prefixes including *un-*, *non-*, *in-*, *a-*, and *dis-*. All can be added to adjectives – *unimportant*, *nonindustrial*, *inescapable*, *amoral*, and *displeasing* - but some can also be added to nouns – *nonhuman*. Negative prefixes usually mean ‘not’.

2. Reversative Prefixes

This kind of prefixes relates to reversibility. *De-*, *dis-*, and *un-* show a reversal of an action or a taking away of a quality. *De-* and *dis-* can be added to either verbs (e.g. *defrost*, *disconnect*) or nouns (e.g. *deforestation*, *discontent*). *Un-* is used especially with verbs (e.g. *undo*, *untie*).

3. Pejorative Prefixes

The pejorative category expresses disapproval. It includes the prefixes *mis-*, *mal-* and *pseudo-*. *Mis-* means ‘wrong(ly)’ or ‘in error’ as in the words *misinform*, *miscount*, and *mismanage*. *Mal-* means ‘bad(ly)’ and can be used with verbs (*maltreat*), nouns (*malfunction*), and adjectives (*malodorous*). *Pseudo-* meaning ‘false’ has more restricted distribution, added to nouns and adjectives (*pseudointellectual*, *pseudolongitudinal*).

4. Attitude Prefixes

Attitude prefixes are the morphemes that convey ‘being against’, ‘with’, ‘opposite’, ‘for’ or ‘on the side of’ whatever base they are added to. Included are prefixes *anti-* (*anti-inflation*, *anti-social*), *co-* (*coauthor*, *cooperate*), *counter-* (*counteract*, *counter-revolution*), and *pro-* (*pro-bilingualism*, *pro-communist*).

5. Size and Degree Prefixes

Size and degree prefixes include *arch-*, *hyper-*, *hypo-*, *maxi-*, *mini-*, *out-*, *over-*, *sub-*, *ultra-*, and *under-*. Some of those are added primarily to nouns (*archrival*, *minivan*, *maxisize*, and *supermarket*), others to verbs (*outdo*, *overheat*, and *underestimate*), or adjectives (*overenthusiastic*, *substandard*, and *ultraposh*). Some of those prefixes can be used with several parts of speech, but in each case the meanings relate to size or degree.

6. Space and Time Prefixes

Spatial and temporal prefixes include *ex-*, *fore-*, *inter-*, *post-*, *pre-*, *re-*, *sub-*, and *trans-*. Spatial examples include *intermountain*, *subway*, and *transcontinental*. Temporal or order examples include *forecast*, *preview*, *postgame party*, *reexamine*, and *ex-teacher*.

7. Number Prefixes

Number prefixes are used in measurement to indicate numbers. They include *bi-*, *di-*, *mono-*, *multi-*, *poly-*, and *tri-*, as in *biweekly*, *dichotomy*, *monolingual*, *multilingual*, *polyglot*, and *trilingual*.

8. Grammatical Conversion Prefixes

Grammatical conversion prefixes, including *be-*, *en-* and *a-*, change parts of speech of bases they are added to. *Be-* is added to nouns to form participial adjectives, as in *bewigged* and *bespectacled*. *Be-* can also be added to verbs, adjectives, and nouns to form transitive verbs, as in *bedazzle*, *becalm*, and *bewitch*. *En-* is added to nouns to form verbs (*enslave*) and *a-* is added to verbs to form adjective (*afloat*).

2.3.3 Suffixes

Katamba (1994) defines that suffixes are clusters of letters that are appended after the roots or bases to make new words. Crystal (1995) explains that suffixes are morphemes which occur after roots. Suffixes in English are of two kinds. Some suffixes carry grammatical information while the others carry lexical information (Crystal, 1995). Quirk & Greenbaum (1973), Katamba (1994), Hatch & Brown (1995), and Strazny (2005) also classify suffixes into two main categories: derivational suffixes and inflectional suffixes.

Derivational suffixes are bound morphemes added to the end of the bases and usually change the meanings and/or parts of speech of the original words. The four subcategories of derivational suffixes are noun-forming suffixes, verb-forming suffixes, adjective-forming suffixes, and adverb-forming suffixes.

1. Noun-forming Suffixes

After suffixes are added, many nouns remain as nouns but the meaning changes. Quirk & Greenbaum (1973) list three noun-to-noun occupational suffixes: *-ster*, *-eer*, and *-er* as in *gangster*, *engineer*, and *New Yorker*. Four noun-to-noun diminutives or feminine endings: *-let*, *-ette*, *-ess*, and *-y*, *-ie* as in *piglet*, *cigarette*, *waitress*, and *cookie*. Four noun-to-noun forms have to do with status or domain: *-hood*, *-ship*, *-dom* and *-ocracy*, *-(e)ry* as in *childhood*, *friendship*, *democracy*, and *academy*.

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kingdom, democracy, and priory. Some count nouns can be changed to mass nouns with the suffix *-ing*: for example, *tops* becomes *topping* and *covers* becomes *covering*. Other count nouns can be changed to have the meaning of amount using *-ful*: *cup, cupful; mouth, mouthful*. Moreover, nouns can be formed by adding some suffixes to verbs and adjectives. Verb-to-noun suffixes include *-er (driver), -or (actor), -ant (inhabitant), -ee (employee), -ation (exploration), -ment (amazement), -al (refusal), -ing (building), and -age (drainage)*. Adjective-to-noun suffixes include *-ness (happiness) and -ity (sanity)*.

2. Verb-forming Suffixes

Three suffixes transform nouns or adjectives into verbs with a causative meaning: *-ify (amplify, purify), -ize (mechanize, fertilize), and -en (sadden, deafen)*.

3. Adjective-forming Suffixes

There are several suffixes that change roots or bases to adjectives. Quirk & Greenbaum (1973) list five noun-to-adjective suffixes: *-ite, -(i)an, -ese, -ist, and -ism*. With application of these suffixes, the meaning of 'membership group' is added. Examples include *socialite, Republican, Chinese, conservationist, and communism*. Other noun-to-adjective suffixes with different meanings include *-ful (useful), -less (childless), -ly (cowardly), -like (childlike), -y (creamy), -ish (foolish), and -ian (Darwinian)*. Some adjective-forming suffixes occur primarily in borrowed words: *-al* in *editorial* and *musical*, *-ic* in *heroic*, *-ive* in *attractive* and *sensitive*, and *-ous* in *virtuous* and *courteous*. Other adjective suffixes change verbs to adjectives: *-able, -ible* as in *readable* and *forcible*.

4. Adverb-forming Suffixes

Adverbs can be derived from adjectives using *-ly (quickly, happily, strangely)* and *-ward (backward, upward)*, or they can be derived from nouns with *-wise (lengthwise, crabwise)*.

Inflectional suffixes, in contrast to derivational ones, do not change the parts of speech of the bases. Inflection is driven by the requirement to form a word with the appropriate form in a particular grammatical context (Katamba, 1994). Inflectional morphemes are bound morphemes that have strictly grammatical function, marking properties such as tense, number, gender, case, and so forth (Hatch & Brown, 1995; Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams, 2007). There are eight bound inflectional suffixes in English language as shown in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4 English Inflectional Suffixes

English Inflectional Suffixes		Examples
-s	Third-person singular present	She <u>waits</u> at home.
-ed	Past tense	She <u>waited</u> at home.
-ing	Progressive	She is <u>eating</u> the donut.
-en	Past participle	Mary has <u>eaten</u> the donut.
-s	Plural	She ate the <u>donuts</u> .
-'s	Possessive	<u>Disa's</u> hair is short.
-er	Comparative	Disa has <u>shorter</u> hair than Karin.
-est	Superlative	Disa has the <u>shortest</u> hair.

Source: Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams (2007: 99)

Although it is true that inflectional morphology is much more regular than derivational morphology, there are irregular forms. The inflectional suffixes for nouns include plural and possessive. When plural morpheme is added to a word, the spelling of the word may vary. For most nouns, -s is added to form plurality; for nouns ending in *s*, *x*, *z*, *sh*, and *ch*, -es is added (e.g. losses, taxes, churches). Some nouns ending in *o* preceded by a consonants, add -es to form the plural (e.g. echoes, heroes), but some nouns ending in *o* preceded by a vowel, take -s (e.g. cameos, radios). Some nouns ending in *f* or *fe*, change the *f* to *v* and add -es or -s if there is already an *e* (e.g. halves, wives). Nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant, change the *y* to *i* and add -es (e.g. flies, ladies), but nouns ending in *y* preceded by a vowel are regular (e.g. toys, valleys). In addition to these larger groups, there are a number of small groups with special plural: no change (e.g. sheep, deer, fish), internal changes (e.g. teeth, men, feet), and adding -en (e.g. oxen, children). The words from Latin and Greek have special forms of plural:

<i>a to ae</i>	alumna to alumnae, nebula to nebulae
<i>us to i</i>	stimulus to stimuli, radius to radii
<i>um to a</i>	memorandum to memoranda, datum to data
<i>is to es</i>	oasis to oases, thesis to theses
<i>on to a</i>	phenomenon to phenomena, criterion to critiria

Source: Gucker (1966: 45)

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There is also variation in possessives. In most cases the -'s morpheme is used to form possessive of nouns that do not end in *s* whether singular or plural (e.g. the woman's hat, the women's hats, the child's nose, the children's noses). Add only -' to form possessive of nouns ending in *s* (e.g. the Scotts' garden, the girls' dormitory).

The set of inflections for verbs include third-person singular, present participle, past tense, and past participle. Regular inflectional morphemes of verbs are as follows:

-s (third person singular)	Yet that is what it looks like.
-ing (present participle)	As a journalist, he was looking to find the truth, not just to have headlines.
-ed (past tense)	France's Carole Montillet-Carles won both downhills last year but looked average in training.
-ed (past participle)	It has not been looked at because it doesn't suit the coalition.

Source: O'Dwyer (2000: 54-55)

There are irregular inflectional suffixes which show the differences in the past tense and past participle forms. Where -ed is added to regular verbs in order to form past tense and past participle inflection, variations occur in irregular ones. Examples of irregular verbs in past tense and past participle are shown in Table 2.5.

Table 2.5 Examples of Irregular Verbs in Past Tense and Past Participle

	Base	Past tense	Past participle
a.	begin	began	begun
	drink	drank	drunk
	ring	rang	rung
	sink	sang	sung

Table 2.5 (continued)

	Base	Past tense	Past participle
b.	arise	arose	arisen
	eat	ate	eaten
	fall	fell	fallen
	grow	grew	grown
	throw	threw	thrown

Source: O'Dwyer (2000: 56)

In the first group, there is a consistent change with *-a-* in the past tense and *-u-* in the past participle. In the second group, there are various changes in the vowels of the past tense and the addition of *-n* or *-en* to the base of past participle.

Adjectives and adverbs are inflected for comparison. Monosyllabic and disyllabic adjectives generally take *-er* for comparative inflection (e.g. shorter, lower, happier, narrower) and *-est* for superlative inflection (e.g. shortest, lowest, happiest, narrowest). Some words characterized as adjectives have irregular forms as shown in Table 2.6.

Table 2.6 Irregular Forms of Inflected Adjectives

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
good	better	best
far	farther, further	farther, furthest
little	less	least
much	more	most

Source: O'Dwyer (2000: 70)

2.4 Related Studies

There are several researchers studying vocabulary learning. Swisher (1988) conducted research entitled "Systematic Vocabulary Instruction through Morphological Analysis with Post Secondary Students." The research instrument was a vocabulary lesson focusing on Latin roots.

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From results of this research, students' morphological awareness improved their vocabulary knowledge and facilitated successful learning of new words.

Focusing on students who have already finished high school, Erdem (2003) conducted a study on expanding vocabulary through word attack strategy. In order to see the effectiveness of the strategy used for expanding vocabulary, the data were collected from forty non-native speakers of English who attended the university preparation class. The participants were divided into two groups: the experimental group and the control group. Twenty-five students in the experimental group received twelve-week vocabulary instruction while fifteen students in the control group did not. According to the result of the study, word attack strategy was an effective vocabulary learning strategy. The experimental group had an advantage over the control group in determining the meanings of unknown words through the knowledge of English affixes and roots. Erdem's results supported Swisher's (1988) findings that improving students' morphological knowledge facilitated the learning of new words.

In Thai situation, several efforts have been made in the area of vocabulary learning strategies for Matayomsuksa students. Viriyasombat (1996) studied strategies for guessing meanings of English vocabulary that were used by 400 Matayomsuksa six students in Bangkok. He found that the strategy that was used most often was guessing meanings from word roots.

Singhaphan (1997) conducted an experiment to test if affixes can help Matayomsuksa 6 students guess the meanings of new words. The result showed that after being taught about affixes, the students were able to find out the meanings of unknown words since they knew the specific property of each affixes. Moreover, the students' attitude toward studying English was changed positively.

Apart from using regular classroom instruction, Thaiwattana (1997) designed an electronic lesson to teach Matayomsuksa five students in Sriboonyanon School, Nonthaburi Province how to find the meaning of unknown words by analyzing word elements. Thirty students were given a pre-test, an instruction and a post test. The result came out that the students' vocabulary knowledge was improved after the instruction.

Referring to Erdem (2003), Saijan (2004) conducted a similar study on the use of word attack strategies. However, Saijan aimed to use word attack strategies to help students doing matching modified cloze tasks while Erdem's students do multiple-choice tests. The sample in Saijan's study consisted of 30 Matayomsuksa six students from Ming Muang Khon Kaen School, Khon Kaen Province. The duration of the study was 8 weeks. The research instruments were

matching modified cloze tasks, the self monitoring report, and the questionnaire. The results showed that there was a difference in the percentage of the means of the tasks before and after the introduction of word attack strategies. The students found the use of word strategies useful in doing matching modified cloze tasks and they intended to use word attack strategies in other tasks or tests. Besides, the students' opinions towards the strategies were positive.

According to the previous studies mentioned above, it can be concluded that the knowledge of word elements, as a foundation of word attack strategy, are useful for learners when they encounter with difficult or unfamiliar words.



CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter describes the research methodology used in this study. Firstly, type of research is identified. Secondly, the detail of the data collection is provided. Lastly, the data analysis is included.

3.1 Type of Research

This study is descriptive research conducted by classifying the reading passages and the cloze passages of the English language tests in the Thai University Entrance Examination and analyzing content words found in the passages into prefixes, suffixes and roots. The results were presented in the forms of descriptive statistic (frequency and percentage).

3.2 Data Collection

The reading passages and the cloze passages of 11 English language tests collected from the NIETS website were selected for the data analysis. The tests were taken in March 2000, October 2000, March 2001, October 2001, March 2002, October 2002, March 2003, October 2003, March 2004, October 2004, and March 2005. All the reading passages and the cloze passages were classified into six text types: descriptive, expository, narrative, persuasive, poetic, and technical writing. Miller's (2007) classification was selected as a guideline in this study. Compared to other classifications mentioned in Chapter 2, Miller's (2007) is the latest one which shows more categories of work with the commonly shared attributes. All reading and cloze passages in this study could be classified by using Miller's (2007) classification.

After the classification of texts, the vocabulary in each text type was grouped into two categories: content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs) and function words (determiners, auxiliaries, modals, prepositions, question words, and connectives). Only content words were analyzed by classifying them into their component morphemes: prefixes, suffixes and roots.

3.3 Data Analysis

The content words in each text type were analyzed by classifying them into prefixes, suffixes and roots. Webster's New World Dictionary (1988) was used as the guidelines for the data analysis. The morphological analysis was considered as follows:

1. Prefixes were grouped according to their semantics: negative, reversative, pejorative, attitude, size and degree, space and time, number, and grammatical conversion (Hatch & Brown, 1995).

Table 3.1 Examples of Prefixes Found in Expository Writing in the English Language Tests

Prefixes	Meanings	Vocabulary Found in the Test
Negative prefixes		
in-	not	inconclusive
un-	not	unimportant
Attitude prefix		
com- (con-)	with, together, jointly	inconclusive
Space and time prefixes		
in- (im-)	into	unimportant
re-	back, repeatedly	reaction

Some words consist of more than one prefix; for example, the word "unimportant" has two prefixes: *un-* and *in-* (*im-*). The occurrence of the prefix *un-* meaning 'not' was counted in the category of negative prefixes, as well as the prefix *in-* (*im-*) meaning 'into' in the category of space and time prefixes.

2. Suffixes were grouped into two main categories: derivational suffixes and inflectional suffixes. The four subcategories of derivational suffixes are noun-forming suffixes, verb-forming suffixes, adjective-forming suffixes, and adverb-forming suffixes (Hatch & Brown, 1995). The eight subcategories of inflectional suffixes are possessive inflection, plural inflection, present tense inflection, past tense inflection, present participle inflection, past participle inflection, comparative degree, and superlative degree.

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Table 3.2 Examples of Derivational Suffixes Found in Expository Writing in the English Language Tests

Suffixes	Meanings	Vocabulary Found in the Test
Noun-forming Suffix		
-ing	the act of	painting
-ion	the act of	reaction
-ment	state or action	government
Adjective-forming Suffix		
-ant	doing or showing	unimportant
-ed	which has been or was	grown
-ing	which is	falling
-ive	relating to, tending to	inconclusive
Adverb-forming Suffix		
-ly	in a specific manner	widely

Table 3.3 Examples of Inflectional Suffixes Found in Expository Writing in the English Language Tests

Type of suffixes	Vocabulary Found in the Test
Past tense inflection	lived, went
Past participle inflection	treated, taken
Present participle inflection	living, growing

Similar to prefixes, words can be formed by more than one suffix. For example, the words "activities" consists of 3 suffixes: *-ive*, *-ity*, and *-s*. The derivational suffix *-ive* was marked in the adjective-forming category, the derivational suffix *-ity* was in the noun-forming category, and the inflectional suffix *-s* was the plural inflection category.

3. Roots or bases were listed according to their origins indicated in Webster's New World Dictionary (1988). The examples of roots found in this study are shown in Table 3.4.

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Table 3.4 Examples of Roots Found in Expository Writing in the English Language Tests

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Test
Latin			
agere	to do	act	reaction
claudere	to shut	clus	inconclusive
pingere	to paint, embroider	paint	painting
portare	to carry	port	unimportant
tractare	to draw	treat	treated
Greek			
kybernan	to steer, govern	govern	government
Old English			
feallan	to fall	fall	falling
gan	to leave behind, go away	go	went
growan	to grow, turn green	grow	grown, growing
libban	to live	live	lived, living
wid	lit., gone apart	wide	widely
Old Norse			
taka	to lay hold of	take	taken

After the morphological analysis, the frequencies and percentages of the occurrences of prefixes, suffixes and roots were calculated.

$$P = \frac{f \times 100}{n}$$

P = percentage

f = frequency of the occurrence

n = the total number of prefixes/ suffixes/ roots



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CHAPTER 4

RESULTS

Chapter four presents the results from the data analysis according to the purpose of the study: to morphologically analyze vocabulary in the reading section and the cloze passages of the English language tests in the Thai University Entrance Examination. In this study, six text types included expository (40.79%), technical (27.63%), narrative (11.84%), persuasive (10.53%), poetic (5.26%), and descriptive writing (3.95%). Moreover, in the following sections, the frequencies and percentages of the occurrences of prefixes, suffixes, and roots are presented.

4.1 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Prefixes

Prefixes found in the six text types were grouped as negative, reversative, pejorative, attitude, size and degree, space and time, number, and grammatical conversion (Hatch & Brown, 1995). The frequencies and percentages of the occurrences of each type of prefixes are shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Each Type of Prefixes

Text Types Prefixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
Space and time	32 (59.26%)	619 (64.48%)	95 (70.9%)	183 (79.57%)	15 (53.57%)	452 (71.75%)	1,396 (68.57%)
Attitude	10 (18.52%)	186 (19.38%)	15 (11.19%)	30 (13.04%)	9 (32.14%)	106 (16.83%)	356 (17.49%)
Negative	2 (3.7%)	56 (5.83%)	6 (4.48%)	2 (0.87%)	-	24 (3.81%)	90 (4.42%)
Grammatical conversion	-	34 (3.54%)	9 (6.72%)	4 (1.74%)	2 (7.14%)	24 (3.81%)	73 (3.59%)
Number	2 (3.7%)	29 (3.02%)	6 (4.48%)	8 (3.48%)	-	15 (2.38%)	60 (2.95%)

Table 4.1 (continued)

Text Types Prefixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
Reversative	8 (14.81%)	33 (3.44%)	2 (1.49%)	2 (0.87%)	2 (7.14%)	7 (1.11%)	54 (2.65%)
Pejorative	-	2 (0.21%)	1 (0.75%)	-	-	2 (0.32%)	5 (0.25%)
Size and degree	-	1 (0.1%)	-	1 (0.43%)	-	-	2 (0.1%)
Total	54 (100%)	960 (100%)	134 (100%)	230 (100%)	28 (100%)	630 (100%)	2,036 (100%)

In this study, prefixes occurred 2,036 times (100%). Space and time prefixes occurred most frequently at 68.57%, followed by attitude prefixes (17.49%) and negative prefixes (4.42%). The pejorative prefixes and size and degree prefixes rarely occurred at 0.25% and 0.1%, respectively. Obviously, space and time prefixes occurred most frequently in every text type, followed by attitude prefixes. In this study, all prefixes with their frequencies and percentages of the occurrences are shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Each Prefix

Types Prefixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
1. Space and time prefixes							
re-	4 (12.5%)	126 (20.36%)	24 (25.26%)	29 (15.85%)	4 (26.67%)	87 (19.25%)	274 (19.63%)
in- (im-, ir-)	7 (21.88%)	100 (16.16%)	13 (13.68%)	31 (16.94%)	2 (13.33%)	61 (13.5%)	214 (15.33%)
ad- (a-, ac-, al-, ap-, as-, at-)	3 (9.38%)	81 (13.09%)	15 (15.79%)	25 (13.66%)	3 (20%)	66 (14.6%)	193 (13.83%)
ex- (e-, ef-)	10 (31.25%)	95 (15.35%)	11 (11.58%)	19 (10.38%)	1 (6.67%)	46 (10.18%)	182 (13.04%)
pro-	2 (6.25%)	48 (7.75%)	5 (5.26%)	12 (6.56%)	2 (13.33%)	39 (8.63%)	108 (7.74%)
de-	-	49 (7.92%)	9 (9.47%)	9 (4.92%)	-	27 (5.97%)	94 (6.73%)
pre-	3 (9.38%)	23 (3.72%)	4 (4.21%)	2 (1.09%)	1 (6.67%)	29 (6.42%)	62 (4.44%)
sub- (suc-, sud-, suf-, sug-, sup-, sur-, sus-)	1 (3.13%)	19 (3.07%)	6 (6.32%)	18 (9.84%)	-	16 (3.54%)	60 (4.3%)

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Table 4.2 (continued)

Types Prefixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
1. Space and time prefixes (continued)							
ob- (ob-, oc-, of-, op-)	-	14 (2.26%)	1 (1.05%)	7 (3.83%)	-	11 (2.43%)	33 (2.36%)
inter-	-	13 (2.10%)	-	4 (2.19%)	-	15 (3.32%)	32 (2.29%)
ab-, a-, abs-	-	12 (1.94%)	-	12 (6.56%)	-	2 (0.44%)	26 (1.86%)
per-	1 (3.13%)	5 (0.81%)	-	1 (1.09%)	1 (6.67%)	12 (2.65%)	21 (1.5%)
trans-	-	6 (0.97%)	-	1 (0.55%)	-	13 (2.88%)	20 (1.43%)
en- (em-)	-	6 (0.97%)	-	2 (1.09%)	1 (6.67%)	7 (1.55%)	16 (1.15%)
para-	1 (3.13%)	9 (1.45%)	1 (1.05%)	-	-	5 (1.11%)	16 (1.15%)
super-, sur-	-	4 (0.65%)	3 (3.16%)	2 (1.09%)	-	2 (0.44%)	11 (0.79%)
under-	-	6 (0.97%)	-	2 (1.09%)	-	3 (0.66%)	11 (0.79%)
tele-	-	-	1 (1.05%)	-	-	6 (1.33%)	7 (0.5%)
cata-	-	-	-	2 (1.09%)	-	2 (0.44%)	4 (0.29%)
intro-	-	1 (0.16%)	2 (2.11%)	1 (0.55%)	-	-	4 (0.29%)

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Table 4.2 (continued)

Types Prefixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
1. Space and time prefixes (continued)							
ana-	-	-	-	2 (1.09%)	-	1 (0.22%)	3 (0.21%)
circum-	-	-	-	1 (0.55%)	-	-	1 (0.07%)
cross-	-	1 (0.16%)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.07%)
epi-	-	1 (0.16%)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.07%)
hyper-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.22%)	1 (0.07%)
peri-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.22%)	1 (0.07%)
Total	32 (100%)	619 (100%)	95 (100%)	183 (100%)	15 (100%)	452 (100%)	1,396 (100%)
2. Attitude prefixes							
com- (co-, col-, con-, cor-)	9 (90%)	106 (56.99%)	11 (73.33%)	23 (76.67%)	5 (55.56%)	61 (55.57%)	215 (60.39%)
dis- (di-, dif-)	1 (10%)	41 (22.04%)	2 (13.33%)	4 (13.33%)	2 (22.22%)	18 (16.98%)	68 (19.1%)
syn- (sym-, sys-)	-	18 (9.68%)	1 (6.67%)	-	-	7 (6.6%)	26 (7.3%)
contra-	-	6 (3.23%)	-	2 (6.67%)	2 (22.22%)	6 (5.66%)	16 (4.49%)

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Table 4.2 (continued)

Types Prefixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
2. Attitude prefixes (continued)							
se-	-	6 (3.23%)	-	-	-	4 (3.77%)	10 (1.69%)
dia-	-	3 (1.61%)	1 (6.67%)	1 (3.33%)	-	3 (2.83%)	8 (2.25%)
in- (im-)	-	3 (1.61%)	-	-	-	3 (2.83%)	6 (1.69%)
anti-	-	1 (0.54%)	-	-	-	3 (2.83%)	4 (1.12%)
endo-	-	1 (0.54%)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.28%)
for-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.94%)	1 (0.28%)
meta-	-	1 (0.54%)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.28%)
Total	10 (100%)	186 (100%)	15 (100%)	30 (100%)	9 (100%)	106 (100%)	356 (100%)
3. Negative prefixes							
un-	2 (100%)	21 (37.5%)	2 (33.33%)	-	-	8 (33.33%)	33 (36.67%)
in- (il-, im-, ir-), ig-	-	22 (39.29%)	4 (66.67%)	-	-	6 (25%)	32 (35.56%)
ne-	-	5 (8.93%)	-	2 (100%)	-	5 (20.83%)	12 (13.33%)
dis-	-	6 (10.17%)	-	-	-	2 (8.33%)	8 (8.89%)

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Table 4.2 (continued)

Types Prefixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
3. Negative prefixes (continued)							
non-	-	2 (3.57%)	-	-	-	3 (12.5%)	5 (5.56%)
Total	2 (100%)	56 (100%)	6 (100%)	2 (100%)	-	24 (100%)	90 (100%)
4. Grammatical conversion prefixes							
be-	-	17 (50%)	7 (77.78%)	2 (50%)	-	6 (25%)	32 (43.84%)
en-	-	11 (32.35%)	2 (22.22%)	-	1 (50%)	8 (33.33%)	22 (30.14%)
a-	-	6 (17.65%)	-	2 (50%)	1 (50%)	10 (41.67%)	19 (26.03%)
Total	-	34 (100%)	9 (100%)	4 (100%)	2 (100%)	24 (100%)	73 (100%)
5. Number prefixes							
uni-	-	22 (75.86%)	2 (33.33%)	6 (75%)	-	9 (60%)	39 (65%)
milli-	-	1 (3.45%)	1 (16.67%)	-	-	4 (26.67%)	6 (10%)
tri-	-	1 (3.45%)	2 (33.33%)	2 (25%)	-	1 (6.67%)	6 (10%)
kilo-	2 (100%)	3 (10.34%)	-	-	-	-	5 (8.33%)
bi-	-	2 (6.9%)	-	-	-	-	2 (3.33%)
di-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (6.67%)	1 (1.67%)

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Table 4.2 (continued)

Types Prefixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
5. Number prefixes (continued)							
multi-	-	-	1 (16.67%)	-	-	-	1 (1.67%)
Total	2 (100%)	29 (100%)	6 (100%)	8 (100%)	-	15 (100%)	60 (100%)
6. Reversative prefixes							
dis- (di-, dif-)	5 (62.5%)	23 (69.70%)	-	1 (50%)	2 (100%)	7 (100%)	38 (70.37%)
de-	-	8 (24.24%)	-	1 (50%)	-	-	9 (16.67%)
un-	3 (37.5%)	2 (6.06%)	2 (100%)	-	-	-	7 (12.96%)
Total	8 (100%)	33 (100%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	2 (100%)	7 (100%)	54 (100%)
7. Pejorative prefixes							
mis-	-	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	-	-	1 (50%)	4 (80%)
mal-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (50%)	1 (20%)
Total	-	2 (100%)	1 (100%)	-	-	2 (100%)	5 (100%)
8. Size and degree prefixes							
micro-	-	1 (100%)	-	-	-	-	1 (50%)
semi-	-	-	-	1 (100%)	-	-	1 (50%)
Total	-	1 (100%)	-	1 (100%)	-	-	2 (100%)

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The results in Table 4.2 show that overall in the category of space and time, the prefix *re-* (19.63%) occurred most frequently, followed by the prefixes *in-* (15.33%) and *ad-* (13.83%). The prefixes *circum-* (0.07%), *cross-* (0.07%), *epi-* (0.07%), *hyper-* (0.07%), and *peri-* (0.07%) occurred least frequently in such category.

In the category of space and time, the prefix *re-* occurred most frequently in expository (20.36%), narrative (25.26%), poetic (26.67%) and technical writing (19.25%). The prefix *ex-* occurred most frequently in descriptive writing (31.25%) and the prefix *in-* occurred most frequently in persuasive writing (16.94%). In the category of attitude, the prefix *com-* occurred most frequently in every text type. In the category of negative, the prefix *un-* occurred most frequently in descriptive (100%) and technical writing (33.33%). The prefix *in-* occurred most frequently in expository (39.29%) and narrative writing (66.67%). The prefix *ne-* occurred most frequently in persuasive writing (100%). There was no negative prefix in poetic writing.

4.2 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Suffixes

Suffixes were categorized into two main groups: derivational and inflectional suffixes. The frequencies and percentages of the occurrences of suffixes are shown in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Suffixes

Suffixes	Frequencies of the Occurrence	Percentages of the Occurrence
Derivational	3,231	50.62
Inflection	3,152	49.38
Total	6,383	100

From the results in Table 4.3, derivational suffixes (50.62%) occurred more frequently than did inflectional suffixes (49.38%).

4.2.1 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Derivational Suffixes

Derivational suffixes were classified into four main categories: noun-forming, verb-forming, adjective-forming, and adverb-forming suffixes. The frequencies and percentages of the occurrences of each type of derivational suffixes are shown in Tables 4.4.

Table 4.4 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Each Type of Derivational Suffixes

Types Suffixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
Noun-forming	67 (52.34%)	825 (53.33%)	122 (51.05%)	208 (58.59%)	41 (64.06%)	447 (49.78%)	1,710 (52.92%)
Adjective-forming	42 (32.81%)	491 (31.74%)	85 (35.56%)	104 (29.3%)	16 (25%)	303 (33.74%)	1,041 (32.22%)
Verb-forming	9 (7.03%)	115 (7.43%)	9 (3.77%)	30 (8.45%)	3 (4.69%)	81 (9.02%)	247 (7.64%)
Adverb-forming	10 (7.81%)	116 (7.5%)	23 (9.62%)	13 (3.66%)	4 (6.25%)	67 (7.46%)	233 (7.21%)
Total	128 (100%)	1547 (100%)	239 (100%)	355 (100%)	64 (100%)	898 (100%)	3,231 (100%)

The results in Table 4.4 show that derivational suffixes were found 3,231 times (100%) in this study. Noun-forming suffixes occurred at the highest percentage (52.92%) while adverb-forming suffixes occurred at the lowest percentage (7.21%). In every text type, noun-forming suffixes occurred most often, followed by adjective-forming suffixes. Verb-forming suffixes occurred least frequently in every text type except in persuasive and technical writing. In these two text types, adverb-forming suffixes occurred least often. The frequencies and percentages of the occurrences of each derivational suffix are shown in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Each Derivational Suffix

Types Suffixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
1. Noun-forming suffixes							
-ion, -tion, -sion, -ation, -ition	11 (16.42%)	140 (16.97%)	17 (13.93%)	52 (25%)	8 (19.51%)	85 (19.01%)	313 (18.3%)
-ing	3 (4.48%)	148 (17.94%)	9 (7.38%)	33 (15.86%)	10 (24.39%)	72 (16.11%)	275 (16.08%)
-er, -or	20 (29.85%)	118 (14.3%)	24 (19.67%)	20 (9.61%)	5 (12.19%)	-	187 (10.93%)
-age	4 (6%)	46 (5.57%)	5 (4.1%)	5 (2.4%)	5 (12.19%)	36 (8.05%)	101 (5.91%)
-ty, -ity	-	51 (6.18%)	1 (0.82%)	11 (5.29%)	3 (7.32%)	23 (5.14%)	89 (5.2%)
-ant, -ent	4 (6%)	43 (5.21%)	11 (9.02%)	4 (1.92%)	-	23 (5.14%)	85 (4.97%)
-ance, -ence, -ancy, -ency	1 (1.5%)	33 (4%)	14 (11.47%)	7 (3.36%)	2 (4.88%)	28 (6.26%)	85 (4.97%)
-ment	3 (4.48%)	30 (3.64%)	3 (2.46%)	7 (3.36%)	3 (7.32%)	30 (6.71%)	76 (4.44%)
-ure	3 (4.48%)	28 (3.39%)	2 (1.64%)	14 (6.73%)	2 (4.88%)	21 (4.7%)	70 (4.09%)
-an, -ian, -n	4 (6%)	33 (4%)	8 (6.56%)	8 (3.85%)	-	8 (1.79%)	61 (3.57%)

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Table 4.5 (continued)

Types Suffixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
1. Noun-forming suffixes (continued)							
-ness	-	5 (0.61%)	4 (3.28%)	3 (1.44%)	-	30 (6.71%)	42 (2.46%)
-ist	1 (1.5%)	30 (3.64%)	-	2 (0.96%)	1 (2.44%)	4 (0.89%)	38 (2.22%)
-y	3 (4.48%)	20 (2.42%)	3 (2.46%)	5 (2.4%)	-	5 (1.12%)	36 (2.1%)
-logy	5 (7.46%)	12 (1.45%)	2 (1.64%)	6 (2.88%)	-	6 (1.34%)	31 (1.81%)
-th	2 (2.98%)	19 (2.3%)	6 (4.92%)	1 (0.48%)	-	3 (0.67%)	31 (1.81%)
-ery, -ry	-	3 (0.36%)	-	7 (3.36%)	-	16 (3.58%)	26 (1.52%)
-ile	-	-	-	-	-	26 (5.82%)	26 (1.52%)
-ive	-	13 (1.57%)	1 (0.82%)	3 (1.44%)	-	4 (0.89%)	21 (1.22%)
-al	-	8 (0.97%)	1 (0.82%)	8 (3.85%)	-	3 (0.67%)	20 (1.17%)
-ese	3 (4.48%)	-	9 (7.38%)	-	-	6 (1.34%)	18 (1.05%)
-ary, -ar	-	7 (0.85%)	-	4 (1.92%)	1 (2.44%)	3 (0.67%)	15 (0.88%)
-ate	-	13 (1.57%)	-	1 (0.48%)	-	-	14 (0.82%)
-ee	-	11 (1.33%)	-	-	-	-	11 (0.64%)

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Table 4.5 (continued)

Types Suffixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
1. Noun-forming suffixes (continued)							
-ice	-	2 (0.24%)	-	1 (0.48%)	-	8 (1.79%)	11 (0.64%)
-ism	-	2 (0.24%)	-	2 (0.96%)	-	1 (0.22%)	5 (0.29%)
-ship	-	1 (0.12%)	-	2 (0.96%)	-	2 (0.45%)	5 (0.29%)
-cy	-	3 (0.36%)	1 (0.82%)	-	-	-	4 (0.23%)
-eer	-	2 (0.24%)	-	1 (0.48%)	-	-	3 (0.17%)
-ory	-	1 (0.12%)	-	1 (0.48%)	-	1 (0.22%)	3 (0.17%)
-ic	-	-	-	-	-	2 (0.45%)	2 (0.12%)
-tude	-	2 (0.24%)	-	-	-	-	2 (0.12%)
-ette	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.22%)	1 (0.06%)
-ish	-	-	-	-	1 (2.44%)	-	1 (0.06%)
-nomy	-	1 (0.12%)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.06%)
-osis	-	-	1 (0.82%)	-	-	-	1 (0.06%)
Total	67 (100%)	825 (100%)	122 (100%)	208 (100%)	41 (100%)	447 (100%)	1,710 (100%)

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Table 4.5 (continued)

Types Suffixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
2. Adjective-forming suffixes							
-al,	17	138	20	36	5	68	284
-ial	(40.48%)	(28.11%)	(23.53%)	(34.62%)	(31.25%)	(22.44%)	(27.28%)
-ed	5	51	12	6	-	42	116
	(11.9%)	(10.39%)	(14.12%)	(5.77%)		(13.86%)	(11.14%)
-ing	1	44	10	16	2	36	109
	(2.38%)	(8.96%)	(11.76%)	(15.38%)	(12.5%)	(11.88%)	(10.47%)
-ant,	4	52	2	9	-	33	100
-ent	(9.52%)	(10.59%)	(2.35%)	(8.65%)		(10.89%)	(9.61%)
-ic,	9	46	6	5	2	26	94
-ical	(21.43%)	(9.37%)	(7.06%)	(4.81%)	(12.5%)	(8.58%)	(9.03%)
-able,	2	29	7	8	-	27	73
-ible	(4.76%)	(5.91%)	(8.24%)	(7.69%)		(8.91%)	(7.01%)
-ive	-	29	3	6	2	10	50
		(5.91%)	(3.53%)	(5.77%)	(12.5%)	(3.3%)	(4.8%)
-ous,	2	25	5	-	-	13	45
-eous,	(4.76%)	(5.09%)	(5.88%)			(4.29%)	(4.32%)
-ious							
-y	-	15	6	3	1	9	34
		(3.05%)	(7.06%)	(2.88%)	(6.25%)	(2.97%)	(3.27%)
-ful	-	14	6	2	2	2	26
		(2.85%)	(7.06%)	(1.92%)	(12.5%)	(0.66%)	(2.5%)
-ar	2	5	3	6	-	9	25
	(4.76%)	(1.02%)	(3.53%)	(5.77%)		(2.97%)	(2.4%)
-il, -ile	-	18	-	2	-	-	20
		(3.67%)		(1.92%)			(1.92%)
-ish	-	9	-	2	-	6	17
		(1.83%)		(1.92%)		(1.98%)	(1.63%)

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Table 4.5 (continued)

Types Suffixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
2. Adjective-forming suffixes (continued)							
-ly	-	2 (0.41%)	1 (1.18%)	3 (2.88%)	-	10 (3.3%)	16 (1.54%)
-less	-	8 (1.63%)	2 (2.35%)	-	2 (12.5%)	2 (0.66%)	14 (1.34%)
-ary	-	5 (1.02%)	-	-	-	4 (1.32%)	9 (0.86%)
-ate	-	-	-	-	-	6 (1.98%)	6 (0.58%)
-some	-	1 (0.2%)	2 (2.35%)	-	-	-	3 (0.29%)
Total	42 (100%)	491 (100%)	85 (100%)	104 (100%)	16 (100%)	303 (100%)	1,041 (100%)
3. Verb-forming suffixes							
-ate, -iate	7 (77.78%)	105 (91.3)	5 (55.56%)	21 (70%)	2 (66.67%)	57 (70.37%)	197 (79.76%)
-ish	1 (11.11%)	3 (2.61%)	2 (22.22%)	2 (6.67%)	-	10 (12.35%)	18 (7.29%)
-en	1 (11.11%)	5 (4.35%)	1 (11.11%)	1 (3.33%)	-	7 (8.64%)	15 (6.07%)
-ize (-ise)	-	-	1 (11.11%)	4 (13.33%)	1 (33.33%)	4 (4.94%)	10 (4.05%)
-fy, -ify	-	2 (1.74%)	-	2 (6.67%)	-	3 (3.7%)	7 (2.83%)
Total	9 (100%)	115 (100%)	9 (100%)	30 (100%)	3 (100%)	81 (100%)	247 (100%)

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Table 4.5 (continued)

Types Suffixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
4. Adverb-forming suffixes							
-ly	10 (100%)	116 (100%)	23 (100%)	13 (100%)	4 (100%)	65 (97.01%)	231 (99.14%)
-ward	-	-	-	-	-	2 (2.99%)	2 (0.86%)
Total	10 (100%)	116 (100%)	23 (100%)	13 (100%)	4 (100%)	67 (100%)	233 (100%)

In the category of noun-forming suffixes, the results in Table 4.5 show that the suffix *-ion* occurred most frequently at 18.3%, followed by the suffixes *-ing* (16.08%) and *-er* (10.93%). The suffixes *-ette* (0.06%), *-ish* (0.06%), *-nomy* (0.06%), and *-osis* (0.06%) occurred least frequently. In descriptive writing, the suffix *-er* occurred most often at 29.85%, followed by the suffix *-ion* at 16.42%. In expository writing, the suffix *-ing* occurred most often at 17.94%, followed by the suffix *-ion* at 16.97%. In narrative writing, the suffix *-er* occurred most often at 19.67%, followed by the suffix *-ion* at 13.93%. In persuasive writing, the suffix *-ion* occurred most often at 25%, followed by the suffix *-ing* at 15.86%. In poetic writing, the suffix *-ing* occurred most often at 24.39%, followed by the suffix *-ion* at 19.51%. In technical writing, the suffix *-ion* occurred most often at 19.01%, followed by the suffix *-ing* at 16.11%.

In the category of adjective-forming suffixes, the suffix *-al* occurred most frequently at 27.28%, followed by the suffixes *-ed* (11.14%) and *-ing* (10.47%). The suffix *-some* occurred least frequently at 0.29%. In every text type, the suffix *-al* occurred most often. In descriptive writing, the suffix *-ic* occurred second most frequently at 21.43% while in expository writing, the suffix *-ant* occurred second most frequently at 10.59%. In narrative and technical writing, the suffix *-ed* occurred second most frequently at 14.12% and 13.86%, respectively. In poetic writing, the suffixes *-ing*, *-ic*, *-ive*, and *-ful* occurred second most frequently at 12.5%.

4.2.2 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Inflectional

Suffixes

There are eight types of English inflectional suffixes. The frequencies and percentages of the occurrences of each inflectional suffix are shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Each Inflectional Suffix

Types Suffixes	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
Plural inflection	41 (34.17%)	688 (46.96%)	91 (26.15%)	114 (38%)	20 (34.48%)	426 (49.48%)	1,380 (43.78%)
Past participle inflection	23 (19.17%)	231 (15.77%)	50 (14.37%)	43 (14.33%)	8 (13.79%)	122 (14.17%)	477 (15.13%)
Past tense inflection	29 (24.17%)	120 (8.19%)	112 (32.18%)	15 (5%)	6 (10.34%)	39 (4.53%)	321 (10.18%)
Present tense inflection	4 (3.33%)	113 (7.71%)	15 (4.31%)	31 (10.33%)	7 (12.07%)	107 (12.43%)	277 (8.79%)
Present participle inflection	6 (5%)	83 (5.66%)	35 (10.06%)	29 (9.67%)	8 (13.79%)	52 (6.04%)	213 (6.76%)
Superlative degree	8 (6.67%)	83 (5.66%)	24 (6.9%)	25 (8.33%)	6 (10.34%)	36 (4.18%)	182 (5.77%)
Comparative degree	3 (2.5%)	84 (5.73%)	5 (1.44%)	30 (10%)	2 (3.45%)	47 (5.49%)	171 (5.42%)
Possessive inflection	6 (5%)	63 (4.3%)	16 (4.6%)	13 (4.33%)	1 (1.72%)	32 (3.72%)	131 (4.16%)
Total	120 (100%)	1,465 (100%)	348 (100%)	300 (100%)	58 (100%)	861 (100%)	3,152 (100%)

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From the results in Table 4.6, inflectional suffixes were found 3,152 times (100%). The plural inflection occurred at the highest percentages (43.78%), followed by past participle inflection (15.13%) and past tense inflection (10.18%). The possessive inflection occurred at the lowest percentage (4.16%).

In descriptive writing, plural inflection occurred most frequently at 34.17%, followed by past tense inflection at 24.17% and past participle tense inflection at 19.17%. In expository writing, plural inflection occurred most frequently at 46.96%, followed by past participle tense inflection at 15.77% and past tense inflection at 8.19%. In narrative writing, past tense inflection occurred most frequently at 32.18%, followed by plural inflection at 26.15% and past participle tense inflection at 14.37%. In persuasive writing, plural inflection occurred most frequently at 38%, followed by past participle tense inflection at 14.33% and present tense inflection at 10.33%. In poetic writing, plural inflection occurred most frequently at 34.48%, followed by past participle tense inflection at 13.79%, present participle tense inflection at 13.79% and present tense inflection at 12.07%. In technical writing, plural inflection occurred most frequently at 49.48%, followed by past participle tense inflection at 14.17% and present tense inflection at 12.43%.

4.3 The Frequencies and Percentages of the Occurrences of Roots

In this study, roots were classified according to their origins indicated in Webster's New World Dictionary (1988). The numbers and percentages of the occurrences of each origin of roots in each origin are shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 The Numbers and Percentages of the Occurrences of Each Origin of Roots

Types Origins	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
Latin	97 (41.63%)	388 (43.45%)	167 (35.38%)	204 (49.39%)	65 (34.21%)	384 (44.29%)	1,305 (42.54%)
Old English	94 (40.34%)	278 (31.13%)	203 (43.01%)	118 (28.57%)	84 (44.21%)	272 (31.37%)	1,049 (34.19%)
Greek	15 (6.44%)	88 (9.85%)	39 (8.26%)	26 (6.3%)	13 (6.84%)	75 (8.65%)	256 (8.34%)
Old French	10 (4.29%)	32 (3.58%)	11 (2.33%)	13 (3.15%)	6 (3.16%)	25 (2.88%)	97 (3.16%)
Old Norse	6 (2.58%)	26 (2.91%)	15 (3.18%)	10 (2.42%)	10 (5.26%)	22 (2.54%)	89 (2.9%)
Middle English	3 (1.29%)	19 (2.13%)	12 (2.54%)	6 (1.45%)	2 (1.05%)	20 (2.31%)	62 (2.02%)
Germanic	-	9 (1.01%)	1 (0.21%)	7 (1.69%)	-	12 (1.38%)	29 (0.95%)
Frankish	1 (0.43%)	4 (0.45%)	4 (0.85%)	-	2 (1.05%)	6 (0.69%)	17 (0.55%)
Arabic	-	3 (0.34%)	3 (0.64%)	1 (0.24%)	-	6 (0.69%)	13 (0.42%)
Celtic	1 (0.43%)	4 (0.45%)	2 (0.42%)	2 (0.48%)	1 (0.53%)	3 (0.35%)	13 (0.42%)
French	-	2 (0.22%)	3 (0.64%)	3 (0.73%)	-	3 (0.35%)	11 (0.36%)
Proto-Germanic	-	2 (0.22%)	2 (0.42%)	2 (0.48%)	1 (0.53%)	3 (0.35%)	10 (0.33%)
Unknown	-	2 (0.22%)	2 (0.42%)	2 (0.48%)	-	3 (0.35%)	9 (0.29%)
Middle Dutch	-	2 (0.22%)	-	-	2 (1.05%)	4 (0.46%)	8 (0.26%)

Table 4.7 (continued)

Types Origins	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
Spanish	-	3 (0.34%)	-	2 (0.48%)	1 (0.53%)	2 (0.23%)	8 (0.26%)
Old High German	-	1 (0.11%)	2 (0.42%)	1 (0.24%)	1 (0.53%)	2 (0.23%)	7 (0.23%)
Scandi- navian	-	2 (0.22%)	1 (0.21%)	2 (0.48%)	-	2 (0.23%)	7 (0.23%)
West Germanic	-	2 (0.22%)	1 (0.21%)	1 (0.24%)	-	3 (0.35%)	7 (0.23%)
Low German	-	3 (0.34%)	1 (0.21%)	1 (0.24%)	-	1 (0.12%)	6 (0.2%)
West Saxon	1 (0.43%)	1 (0.11%)	1 (0.21%)	1 (0.24%)	1 (0.53%)	1 (0.12%)	6 (0.2%)
Italian	-	1 (0.11%)	2 (0.42%)	1 (0.24%)	-	1 (0.12%)	5 (0.16%)
Dutch	1 (0.43%)	2 (0.22%)	-	-	-	1 (0.12%)	4 (0.13%)
Gothic	-	3 (0.34%)	-	1 (0.24%)	-	-	4 (0.13%)
Iberian	1 (0.43%)	1 (0.11%)	-	1 (0.24%)	-	1 (0.12%)	4 (0.13%)
Old Persian	-	-	-	2 (0.48%)	-	2 (0.23%)	4 (0.13%)
Chinese	-	-	-	1 (0.24%)	-	2 (0.23%)	3 (0.1%)
Middle Low German	-	1 (0.11%)	-	-	1 (0.53%)	1 (0.12%)	3 (0.1%)

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Table 4.7 (continued)

Types	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
Origins							
Norwegian	-	1 (0.11%)	-	1 (0.24%)	-	1 (0.12%)	3 (0.1%)
Scottish	-	-	-	2 (0.48%)	-	1 (0.12%)	3 (0.1%)
Anglo-Norman	1 (0.43%)	1 (0.11%)	-	-	-	-	2 (0.07%)
Malay	1 (0.43%)	1 (0.11%)	-	-	-	-	2 (0.07%)
Middle Flemish	-	1 (0.11%)	-	-	-	1 (0.12%)	2 (0.07%)
Middle French	-	-	-	-	-	2 (0.23%)	2 (0.07%)
Old Saxon	1 (0.43%)	1 (0.11%)	-	-	-	-	2 (0.07%)
Sanskrit	-	1 (0.11%)	-	-	-	1 (0.12%)	2 (0.07%)
Sino-Japanese	-	-	-	-	-	2 (0.23%)	2 (0.07%)
Tamil	-	2 (0.22%)	-	-	-	-	2 (0.07%)
Talmudic Hebrew	-	1 (0.11%)	-	1 (0.24%)	-	-	2 (0.07%)
Breton	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.12%)	1 (0.03%)
Cantonese	-	1 (0.11%)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.03%)
Etruscan	-	1 (0.11%)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.03%)

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Table 4.7 (continued)

Types	Descriptive	Expository	Narrative	Persuasive	Poetic	Technical	Total
Origins							
Flemish	-	1 (0.11%)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.03%)
Iranian	-	-	-	1 (0.24%)	-	-	1 (0.03%)
Lango- bardic	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.12%)	1 (0.03%)
Old Church Slavonic	-	1 (0.11%)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.03%)
Persian	-	1 (0.11%)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.03%)
Total	233 (100%)	893 (100%)	472 (100%)	413 (100%)	190 (100%)	867 (100%)	3,068 (100%)

From Table 4.7, roots occurred 3,068 times (100%) in 45 word origins. Overall, the Latin origin was found most frequently (42.54%), followed by the Old English origin (34.19%) and the Greek origin (8.34%). The Breton, Cantonese, Etruscan, Flemish, Iranian, Langobardic, Old Church Slavonic, and Persian origins were rarely found at 0.03% each.

In descriptive, expository, persuasive and technical, the Latin origin was found most frequently at 41.63%, 43.45%, 49.39% and 44.29%, respectively. The Old English origin was found second most frequently at 40.34%, 31.13%, 28.57% and 31.37%, respectively. The Greek origin was found third most frequently at 6.44%, 9.85%, 6.3% and 8.65%, respectively. However, in narrative writing, the Old English origin was found most often at 43.01%, followed by the Latin origin at 35.38% and the Greek origin at 8.26%. In poetic writing, the Old English origin was found most often at 44.21%, followed by the Latin origin at 34.21% and the Greek origin at 6.84%.

CHAPTER 5

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION, AND SUGGESTIONS

The final chapter includes three parts: discussion of the results, conclusion, and suggestions for further study.

5.1 Discussion

Fifty-four reading passages and 22 cloze passages were classified into six text types: expository (40.79%), technical (27.63%), narrative (11.84%), persuasive (10.53%), poetic (5.26%) and descriptive writing (3.95%). In this study, expository writing was found mostly in the forms of newspaper articles, magazine articles, reports, and research papers while technical writing was found in the forms of manuals, business letters and instructions. As descriptive passages occurred least frequently, it may be possible that descriptive writing is usually included in other text types as claimed by Miller (2007).

The results of the morphological analyses lead to three main points of discussion as follows:

5.1.1 Prefixes

Power & White (1989, as cited in Nation, 2001) suggest that if students learn four prefixes *un-*, *re-*, *in-*, and *dis-*, they will have important clues to the meaning of about two-thirds of all English words that have prefixes. In this study, the results from Tables 4.1 and 4.2 show that space and time prefixes occurred most frequently at 68.57%, followed by attitude prefixes (17.49%) and negative prefixes (4.42%). The results support Power & White's suggestion since the prefix *un-* occurred most frequently in the category of negative prefixes. The prefix *re-* and *in-* were in the second rank in the category of space and time prefixes. The prefix *dis-* also came in second in the category of attitude prefixes.

Any prefix with more than one meaning should also be taken into account. In this study, prefixes were classified based on their meanings. For example, the prefix *dis-* can be negative prefix (meaning 'not' as in the word 'disease'), reversative prefix (meaning 'a reversal of an action' as in the word 'disagree') and attitude prefix (meaning 'apart' as in the word 'discuss'). The prefix *in-* can be negative prefix (meaning 'not' as in the word 'inactive') and space and time

prefix (meaning 'into' as in the word 'infer'). The prefix *un-* can be negative prefix (meaning 'not' as in the word 'unsure') and reversative prefix (meaning 'a reversal of an action' as in the word 'unearth').

5.1.2 Suffixes

From Table 4.3, the percentage of the occurrence of derivational suffixes (50.62%) was higher than that of inflectional suffixes (49.38%). It may be possible that in the English language, there are only eight inflectional suffixes as shown in Table 4.6. While half of them (past participle inflection, past tense inflection, present tense inflection and present participle inflection) are attached to verbs, the others are attached to nouns (plural and possessive) and adjectives (comparative and superlative degree). Conversely, derivational suffixes can be attached to nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs since derivational morphology is used to create new lexical items. For example, the noun-forming suffix *-er*, meaning 'a person that', is attached to the verb '*hunt*' to form the new word '*hunter*' which means 'a person that hunts'. The adjective-forming suffix *-al*, meaning 'of or like', is added to the noun '*coast*' to form the word '*coastal*' which means 'of a coast'. However, in terms of productivity (Katamba, 1993; Strazny, 2005), while inflectional processes tend to apply automatically in a regular manner, derivational rules tend to be sporadic. For example, in tense marking in verbs, every verb in English can take the inflectional category of third-person singular present tense *{-s}* like '*wants*'. By contrast, while the derivational nominal forming suffix *{-ant}* is attached to the verb '*apply*' (*applicant*) but not the verb '*donate*' (**donant*)

In addition, inflectional suffixes attached to verbs can signal tense (Strazny, 2005). The results in Table 4.6 show that the occurrence of past tense inflection was in the highest rank in narrative writing (32.18%) because verbs with past tense inflection express actions or states in the past. Such inflected verb form is shown in the following example.

- (1) At about eight o'clock on Monday morning, September 25, 1994, a ragged, aimless old man of eighty-two *collapsed* on the sidewalk on Dey Street, near the Hudson Terminal.

Past participle inflection was in the second rank in technical writing because in such text type, the passive voice was used frequently. In technical writing, the subject of the sentence is

seen as passively undergoing the action of the verb. The importance of the performer of the action is not emphasized (O'Dwyer, 2000) as shown in (2).

- (2) Vitamin C can be *used* to bolster immunity.

Moreover, the percentage of the occurrence of present tense inflection (12.43%) was higher than that of past tense inflection (4.53%) in technical writing because present tense is used to give information or show how to perform the process. The example of present tense inflection used in technical writing is shown in (3).

- (3) Before you make a call, *keep* its purpose clear. If you need to cover more than one subject, *jot* them down, and then *stay* on track. *Keep* a record of when people you call regularly are least busy and *call* them at those times.

Some suffixes are overworked and potentially ambiguous (Strazny, 2005). The suffix *-ed* can be derivational suffix (adjective-forming suffix) and inflectional suffix (past tense inflection and past participle inflection). From Table 4.5, the suffix *-ed* (11.14%) occurred second most frequently in the category of adjective-forming suffix. From Table 4.6, the suffix *-ed* was in the second rank in past participle inflection (15.13%) and in the third rank in past tense inflection (10.18%). The examples are shown in (4) and (5).

- (4) Federal approval does not require that industry adopt the process, and few food processors presently offer *irradiated* products.
- (5) "Treated foods" are foods that have been *irradiated*.

The word 'irradiated' in (4) is formed by the adjective-forming suffix *-ed*. In (5), such word is formed by past participle morpheme *-ed*. Besides the suffix *-ed*, the suffix *-ing* can also cause confusion. The suffix *-ing* can be noun-forming suffix, adjective-forming suffix and present participle inflection. From Table 4.5, the suffix *-ing* came in second (16.08%) in the category of noun-forming suffixes and the same suffix as in the third rank in the category of adjective-forming suffixes. The examples are shown in (6) and (7).

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- (6) If there were another paragraph after this one, it would most likely discuss punishment for illegal *parking*.
- (7) Yet there are never enough *parking* spaces available.

In (6), the word 'parking' is a noun which is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the root 'park' while in (7), the word 'parking' is an adjective.

5.1.3 Roots

In this study, numerous roots were found; nevertheless, the vast majority was found only once or twice. The results cannot reveal the most or least frequent roots. Smith (1979) states that more than 50 percent of all words in the English language are Latin derivatives, and Greek has less influence on English language than has Latin. The findings of this study support Smith's (1979) statement. From Table 4.7, the Latin origin was found most frequently at 42.54%, followed by the Old English origin (34.19%) and the Greek origin (8.34%). Since 450 BC, names of everyday objects, ecclesiastical terms accompanying Christianization and literary words have been borrowed from Latin in order to increase English word stock (Denning, Kessler & Leben, 2007). Greek words entered English indirectly through Latin; therefore, the number of Greek derivatives was less than that of Latin.

Bromberg & Gale (1979) state that English vocabulary is a mixture of native words and words borrowed from about 50 other languages. The Old English origin and other 44 word origins found in this study are shown in Table 4.7. The results are consistent with Bromberg & Gale's (1979) statement. English has been so ready to take words from foreign sources that the greater part of the modern English vocabulary has either been borrowed or formed from borrowed elements (Denning, Kessler & Leben, 2007).

There are two problems concerning with words derived from the Latin roots. The first problem is that words derived from one Latin root may spell differently in different environments. For example, the Latin root '*facere*' - meaning 'to do or to make' - has different spelling in these English words *effect*, *efficiently*, *manufacture*, *benefit*, *sacrifice*, and *feature*. The second problem is about words that have the same English spelling but derived from different Latin roots. For example, the English word '*serve*' derived from the Latin root '*servus*' which means servant or slave, while the word '*observe*' came from the prefix *ob-* and the Latin root '*servare*' which

means to keep or to hold. If the prefix *ob-* is taken away, the remaining root 'serve' will spell the same as the English word 'serve'.

The results of this study can be used as an aid to expand vocabulary knowledge for high school students as follows:

1. Students should be encouraged to learn prefixes in order to improve their vocabulary knowledge because prefixes usually have clear lexical meanings which provide the important clues to the word meanings. In this study, prefixes were grouped based on their meanings; therefore, students can focus on the first three-ranked prefixes in each group. For example, in the category of negative prefixes, the prefix *un-* meaning 'not' occurred most frequently. The prefix *un-* was found in the following words.

<i>unhappy</i> (means <i>not</i> happy)	<i>unknown</i> (means <i>not</i> known)
<i>unimportant</i> (means <i>not</i> important)	<i>unsure</i> (means <i>not</i> sure)
<i>uninvited</i> (means <i>not</i> invited)	<i>unusual</i> (means <i>not</i> usual)

In the category of space and time prefixes, the prefix *re-* meaning 'back or again' were in the second rank. The prefix *re-* was found in the following words.

<i>report</i> (means to carry <i>back</i>)	<i>respond</i> (means to pledge <i>again</i>)
<i>remove</i> (means to move <i>back</i>)	<i>reuse</i> (means to use <i>again</i>)
<i>return</i> (means to turn <i>back</i>)	<i>review</i> (means to see <i>again</i>)

Baumann & Kameenui (2004) also agree that of the three sorts of word parts that might be taught – prefixes, suffixes and roots – prefixes are particularly worth teaching. Apart from the clear lexical meanings, prefixes tend to be consistently spelled and they occur at the beginning of words. Thus, prefixes are relatively easy for students to identify.

2. The knowledge of derivational suffixes can help students identify part of speech of words. In this study, noun-forming suffixes were found most often and adjective-forming suffixes came in second. Consequently, students should pay attention to derivational suffixes attached to nouns and adjectives. For example, by knowing that the suffix *-ion* is a noun-forming suffix, students will be able to identify that the words *collection*, *depression*, *objection*, *reaction*, and *suggestion* are nouns. Conversely, students will be able to create new nouns by adding the noun-

forming suffix *-ion* to the word *collect*, *depress*, *object*, *react*, and *suggest*. Saijan's (2004) study supports the idea that the knowledge of suffixes is useful for students to identify part of speech of a word. The students found that the knowledge of suffixes helped them the most when they did the cloze tests.

The knowledge of inflectional suffixes can signal tense. In this study, four inflectional suffixes (past participle inflection, past tense inflection, present tense inflection and present participle inflection) were attached to verbs. Present tense inflection and past tense inflection signal present simple tense and past simple tense, respectively. Present participle inflection shows progressive tense while past participle inflection shows perfect tense. If students create the correct verb forms, they will be able to create the grammatically correct sentences. Strazny (2005) supports that the knowledge of inflectional suffixes is not as helpful in deriving word meanings as that of derivational suffixes but inflectional suffixes can signal tense.

As mentioned in Section 5.1.2, the suffix *-ed* can be an adjective-forming suffix, past tense inflection and past participle inflection, or the suffix *-ing* can be a noun-forming suffix, an adjective-forming suffix or present participle inflection. Since the percentages of the occurrences of the suffixes *-ed* and *-ing* were high, teachers should emphasize on their different functions.

3. From the morphological analysis of the roots in this study, if students know the meanings of the elements, they will be able to make a reasonable guess about the meanings of the words. The more the students learn word elements, the better their vocabulary knowledge will be. Some vocabulary learning approaches of word elements are presented by Denning, Kessler & Leben (2007). They suggest memorizing word elements and glosses by covering one side of the list of elements and glosses, going from top to bottom and then from bottom to top, and trying to recall the elements and glosses. Other approaches to the task of self-drilling for memorization include repeating word elements and glosses to oneself, or finding a rhyme or mental picture that helps to associate elements with their glosses. For example, *aster* is the name of the flower which looks like a *star*. The elements, glosses and vocabulary found in this study can be learned by following Denning, Kessler & Leben's (2007) techniques. The example of list of elements, glosses and vocabulary in this study is provided below.

Element	Gloss	Vocabulary Found in This Study
aster/ astro	star	astronomers, astronomy, astronauts
chron	time	chronological, synchronized
demo	people	democracy, democratic
histor	knowing	historians, historical, prehistoric
philos	loving	philosophy, philosopher
phon	sound	telephone, phone
psycho	soul, spirit	psychology, psychologist

5.2 Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to morphologically analyze vocabulary in the reading passages and the cloze passages of 11 English language tests in the Thai University Entrance Examination. Fifty-four reading passages and 22 cloze passages were collected from the NIETS website. The passages were classified into six text types: descriptive, expository, narrative, persuasive, poetic, and technical according Miller's (2007). Only content words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) were classified into their component morphemes: prefixes, suffixes, and roots. Prefixes were grouped into eight types according to their semantics: negative, reversative, pejorative, attitude, size and degree, space and time, number, and grammatical conversion. Suffixes were classified into two main categories: derivational and inflectional suffixes. Derivational suffixes are noun-forming, verb-forming, adjective-forming, and adverb-forming suffixes. Inflectional suffixes are possessive inflection, plural inflection, present tense inflection, past tense inflection, present participle inflection, past participle inflection, comparative degree, and superlative degree. Roots were grouped according to their origins indicated in Webster's New World Dictionary (1988).

From the data analysis, the expository writing occurred most frequently (40.79%), followed by technical (27.63%), narrative (11.84%), persuasive (10.53%), and poetic writing (5.26%). Descriptive writing occurred least frequently (3.95%). Prefixes occurred 2,036 times (100%). The space and time prefixes occurred most frequently at 68.57%, followed by attitude prefixes which occurred at 17.49%, and negative prefixes at 4.42%. Size and degree prefixes occurred least frequently at 0.1%.

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Derivational suffixes occurred at 50.62% while inflectional suffixes occurred at 49.38%. For derivational suffixes, noun-forming suffixes occurred at 52.92%, followed by adjective-forming suffixes (32.22%). Verb-forming and adverb-forming suffixes occurred at 7.64% and 7.21%, respectively. For inflectional suffixes, the plural inflection (43.78%) occurred most frequently, followed by past participle (15.13%), and past tense inflection (10.18%).

In this study, 3,068 roots (100%) were found in 45 word origins. The Latin origin occurred most often at 42.54%, followed by the Old English origin (34.19%) and the Greek origin (8.34%). The percentages of the occurrences of other 40 word origins were less than 1%.

5.3 Suggestions

Some suggestions have been provided from the results of this study. There are three main points as follows:

1. The classification of texts should be performed on the level of discourse structure which has been referred to as the schematic structure or the generic structure. The different criteria may produce interesting findings.
2. During the time this study was being conducted, the English language test from the Ordinary National Educational Test (O-NET) had not been officially published; therefore, the English language tests from the Thai University Entrance Examination were selected for the data analysis. Vocabulary from any test which is used to select students to study in a university should be morphologically analyzed in order to compare the results with vocabulary from the Thai University Entrance Examination.
3. Experimental research should be conducted by using the lists of prefixes, suffixes and roots in this study as a vocabulary-building lesson. Students' pre-test and post-test scores should be compared.

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Latin				
agere	to do	act	exact	1
ante	before	anci	ancient	3
arcus	arch	arch	arched	1
arere	vacant, place, courtyard, prop. (in sense "arid, bare place"	area	area	1
arificium	made by human work or art, not by nature	artificial	artificial	1
ars	to join, fir together	art	art	1
battualia	exercises of gladiators and soldiers in fighting and fencing	battle	battlefield	1
cadere	to fall	cid	accident	2
campus	a field	camp	campsite	1
celebrare	to frequent, go in great numbers, honor	celebr	celebrate	1
caput	head	capital	capital	1
catter	cat	cater	caterpillar	3
causa	a cause, reason, judicial process, lawsuit	cause	caused	1
cavare	to make hollow	cave	excavated, excavation	2
cedere	to go	cess	process	1
centralis	in, at, or near the center	central	central	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
centrum	center, orig., that point of the compass around which the other describes the circle	center	center	1
centum	hundred	century	century	1
circare	to go round, explore	search	searching	1
civis	townsman	city	city	4
clamare	to cry out	claim	claim	1
colos	a covering	color, colour	color, colour	2
communicare	to share	commune	commune	1
continere	to join, make continuous	continue	continue, continues	2
contrata	region lying opposite	country	countries	1
coquere	to cook	cotta	terracotta	7
cor	mind, heart	cord	record	2
creare	to create	create	creature	2
facies	the face, appearance	face	face	1
fama	fame, reputation	fame	famous	2
ferre	to carry	fer	refers, inferred	2
figere	to shape, form	fig	figures	1
finis	an end, limit	fin	finished	1
firmus	fixed payment, farm	farm	farm, farmers	6
forma	a shape, figure, image	form	forming	1
frons	forehead, front	front	front	4
fundare	to begin to build or organize	found	founded	1
honor	official dignity, repute, esteem	honor	honor	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
justus	lawful, rightful, proper	just	just	3
largus	generous, big, great	large	larger	1
lex	law	loy	loyally	1
legere	to gather	collect	collection	1
linea	linen thread	line	line	3
locus	a place	loc	location, located, local	3
magnificus	to increase in significance	magnific	magnificent	1
memoria	remembering, mindful	memory	memory	1
memorialis	memory	memorial	memorial	1
monere	to remind, warn	monu	monument	1
movere	to push away	move	move, moved	2
natus	born, produced	nat	national	4
operire	to hide	ver	discovered, uncovered, discovery	6
ordo	straight row, regular series	order	orders	1
oriri	to rise	origin	original	1
pacare	to pacify	pay	pay	1
palatium	one of the Seven Hills of Rome, where Augustus lived	palace	palace	1
paria	equal	pair	pair, pairs	2
parare	to set in order	per	emperor	6
pars	part, piece	part	part	1
passus	a step	pass	passage	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
pilus	hair	pillar	caterpillar	3
plere	to fill	plete	completed	1
populus	people	popul, people	population, people	2
portare	to carry	port	report, supported	2
praesentare	to place before, to make present	present	represent	1
probare	to prove	prob	probably	2
promptus	brought forth, at hand, ready, quick	prompt	prompted	2
pungere	to prick	point	pointed	1
praesidere	to preside	presid	president	2
riparius	a natural stream of water larger than a creek and emptying into an ocean, lake, or another river	river	river	1
ruina	to fall, collapse	ruin	ruins	1
separ	separate	sever	several	2
servare	to keep, guard, observe	serve	preserved	1
servire	to serve	serve	served	1
similis	nearly but not exactly the same or alike	similar	similar	1
sinere	to put down, permit, allow	site	site, campsite	7
sistere	to cause to stand, set, place	ist	existed	2
solidus	a person serving in an army	soldier	soldiers	2
specere	to look at	spect	respect	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
spectaculum	something to look at esp. some strange or remarkable sight	spectacle	spectacular	2
statua	to set, place	statue	statues	1
status	state, position, standing	state	state, stated	2
stilus	sort, kind, type	style	hairstyle	1
tegere	to cover	tect	protect	1
tendere	to stretch	tend	extended	1
tenere	to hold	tain	contain	1
terra	(the) earth	terra	terracotta	7
trahere	to draw, pull	tract	attraction	1
tritare	to cull out, grind	try	tried	1
tunica	a loose, gownlike garment worn by men and women in ancient Greece and Rome	tunic	tunic	1
uncia	twelfth part, inch	inch	inches	1
unificare	to combine into one	unify	unified, unification	2
uti	to use	use	unusual, usually	2
vallus	a stake, palisade	wall	walls	1
venire	to come	vent	event, eventually	3
visitare	to go to see	visit	visit, visitor	2
volvere	to roll	volve	involved	1
volvita	an arch, vault	vault	vault	5

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Greek				
arche	the beginning	archaeo	archaeological, archaeologists	5
basis	lowest part or bottom, foundation	base	based	1
deka	ten	decade	decades	1
graphein	to write	graph	paragraph	1
histor	knowing, learned	history, story	historical, story	4
kainos	new	cent	recently	2
kosmo	world, universe, order	cosmo	cosmopolitan	1
kybernan	to steer, govern	govern	government	2
metron	measure	meter	kilometers	2
pyxos	a container, box	box	box	1
platys	board	place	place	1
polis	citizen	polite	cosmopolitan	1
thyrso	a stem, wand	torso	torso	1
tornos	lathe, carpenter's compasses	turn	turned	2
tymbos	tomb, funeral mound	tomb	tomb	3
Middle English				
affraied	feeling fear, frightened	afraid	afraid	1
fonne	a fool, foolish	fun	fun	1
spot	any small area or space	spot	spot	1
Old English				
after	behind in place, time	after	afternoon	1
an	one	on	only	1
baddel	hermaphrodite	bad	bad	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
bodig	trunk, chest, orig. sense "cask"	body	body, bodies	5
breca	breach	break	broken	1
bringan	to bring, lead	bring	brought	1
byldan	to build	build	built	3
byrgan	tomb	burial	burial	1
cnawan	to know, apprehend	know	known	1
crafan	to demand as right	crave	craved	1
cuman	to go, come	come	become, became	2
dag	the period of light between sunrise and sunset	day	day	1
deop	deep, hollow	deep	deep	1
dol	stupid	dull	dull	1
don	to put, place, set	do	did, doing	2
drigian	to dry	drought	drought	1
dryge	fast, firm, solid	dry	dry	1
ende	opposite, lying ahead	end	end	2
eorthe	earth, field	earth	unearthed, unearthing	2
feld	flat and broad	field	battlefield	1
feolaga	partner	fellow	fellow	1
findan	to walk, happen upon, find	find	find, found	4
flor	plain, flat, broad	floor	floor	1
fore	foremost, before	fore	first	3
fort	foot	foot	foothold, feet	4
fryhto	fear	fright	frightened	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
full	to fill	full	full	1
gan	to leave behind, go away	go	go, going	2
gatu	a gate	gate	gates	1
gear	year, summer	year	years	2
geard	enclosure, garden	yard	yards	1
gras	grow	grass	grass	3
god	to unite, be associated, suitable	good	best	1
great	of much more than ordinary size, extent, volume	great	greatest	2
ground	bottom, ground	ground	underground, ground	2
habban	to grasp	have	have	2
haldan	to drive, incite to action	hold	foothold	1
har	hair	hair	hairstyle	1
heafod	a cap, crest	head	head, heads	3
heah	of more than normal height	high	highly	1
heard	hard	hard	hard	1
helpan	to help	help	helped	1
hol	hollow	hole	hole	1
hundred	a counting of 100	hundred	hundred	2
igland	island land	island	island	1
ladan	to travel, go	lead	leader	1
lat	slow, sluggish, tardy	late	late	1
lif	life	life	life	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
locian	to spy after, look for	look	looked	5
long	measuring much from end to end	long	long, longer, length	3
losian	to lose, be lost	lose	lose	1
lytel	small	little	little, least	2
macian	to knead, press, stretch	make	made	2
manan	to mean, tell, complain	mean	means, meaning	3
mann	human being, person	man	man, men	2
mearc	boundary, hence sign	mark	marked	1
mycel	large in size or quality	much	most	1
nama	fame, reputation, character	name	name	2
neahgebur	one living or located near another	neighbor	neighboring	1
nona	ninth (hour)	noon	noon, afternoon	2
onbutan	on, by	about	about	5
open	to make or cause to be open	open	opened	1
other	the other of two	other	other	1
pullian	to pluck, snatch with the fingers	pull	pull	1
racan	to stretch out	reach	reached	1
reran	to put upright, elevate	rear	rear	1
rest	peace, ease, and refreshment as produced by sleep	rest	rest	1
rum	to open, room	room	room	1
sceafan	to scrape, shave	shave	shaved	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
sceap	form, created thing	shape	shape, shaped	3
scearu	to share	share	share	1
scort	to cut	short	shortage	1
sendan	to cause to go	send	send	1
seon	to observe, show, see	see	saw	1
sittan	to sit	sit	sit, sitting	2
smal	small, narrow	small	smaller	1
sona	at once	soon	soon	1
stemn	tree trunk	stem	stem	2
streccan	to be stiff, rigid	stretch	stretch	1
styrtan	to overthrow	start	start	1
tal	swift, prompt	tall	tall	1
tellan	to reckon, calculate	tell	tell	1
thing	subject of discussion, matter, thing	thing	thing	1
tima	to part, divide up	time	time	2
twigge	small branch of a tree or shrub	twig	twig	1
wacce	to look or observe, esp. attentively	watch	watch, watched	2
wandrian	to wend	wander	wander	1
water	to wet	water	water, waterways	2
weg	to go, carry, ride	way	waterways, way	3
wel	according to desire	well	well	1
wela	wealth, well-being	weal	wealth	1
wella	to boil up	well	well	3
word	to speak, say	word	word, words	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
writan	to scratch, engrave, write	write	written	1
Old French				
armer	a large, organized body of soldier for waging war	army	army	3
entrer	the act or point of entering	entr	entrance	1
estoner	to stun	stun	stunned	2
garder	to protect	guard	guard	1
porposer	to intend, resolve, plan	purpose	purpose	1
poter	to be able	power	power	1
realiser	to be fully aware of	realize	realize	1
regarde	compensation, profit	reward	reward	1
sis	extent, magnitude, amount	size	size	1
tourner	to turn	tour	tourist	1
West Saxon				
eald	to grow	old	old	1
Anglo-Norman				
loup	a leap	loop	loop, looper	4
Iberian				
parra	trellis, grape vine	park	park	1
Celtic				
pett	part, piece	piece	piece, pieces	2
Frankish				
werra	confusion, strife	war	war, warrior, warriors	8

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Old Norse				
deyja	to pass away, become senseless	die	died	1
geta	to get, beget	get	got	1
happ	convenient, suitable	hap	perhaps, happened	2
hitta	to hit upon, meet with	hit	hit	1
samr	one, together, with	same	same	2
taka	to lay hold of	take	take, mistake	2
Dutch				
dijk	dike	dig	dig, digging	7
Old Saxon				
trada	a trace, trail	trade	trade	2
Malay				
melaya	Malay	Malay	Malays	1

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Appendix II

Roots Found in Expository Writing

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Latin				
acer	sharp, acute, ardent, eager	eager	eager	1
acus	needle	acu	acuity	2
adultus	grown up; mature in age, size, strength, etc.	adult	adult, adults	3
aestimare	to form an opinion or judgment about	estim, aim	estimates, aim, aims	3
aetas	age, eternity	age	aged	1
aevum	age	iev	medieval	2
agere	to do	act, amine	act, activity, activities, activates, react, reacted, interacts, inactive, interaction, actually, reaction, reactions, reacting, actions, exactly, examine	29
agr	a field	agri	agriculture, agricultural	4
alere	to nourish	ali	aliments	1
ambire	to go around (to solicit votes)	ambi	ambition	1
angere	to choke, give pain	anxie	anxiety	2
anima (animus)	breath, air, life principle, soul	animal	animal, animals	14

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
annus	year	annu	annual, annually	6
ante	before	anci, an	advance, advantage, advantages, disadvantages, ancient, ancestor, ancestors	15
aptare	to fit	apt, att	adapted, attitude	2
arcere	to enclose	ercise	exercise, exercised	23
arere	vacant, place, courtyard, prop. (in sense "arid, bare place")	area	area, areas	6
arguere	to make clear, prove	argue	argue	3
ars	to join, fit together	art	art, artist	8
articulus	a joint	article	article, articles	13
audire	to hear	audi	audiences	1
augere	to increase	auth	author	1
battuere	to beat	batter	battery	1
bellus	pretty, lovely	beauty	beauty, beautiful	4
bene	well	bene	benefit, benefits, beneficial	8
bestia	orig., any animal as distinguished from a human being	beast	beast	2
bodina	boundary, boundary marker	bound	boundaries	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
bos	ox	beef	beef	2
brevis	short	brief	briefly	1
buttis	a cask	bottle	bottles	3
cadere	to fall	cid, chance	decide, accidents, coincidence, chance, chances	5
calere	to call	cil	councilor	1
calor	heat	calorie	calories	1
campus	a field	camp	camp	1
cancer	a crab; later, malignant tumor; by dissimilation	cancer	cancer	5
candere	to shine	candid	candidate	1
capere	to take, seize	ceive, cept, cup, capt catch, chase	receiver, deception, accept, accepted, acceptable, occupational, capture, catch, caught, catching, chase	18
caput	head	cipit	precipitation	2
carraria (via)	carriage (road)	career	career	1
carricare	to load a wagon, cart	charge	charged	2
carrus	wagon, car	car, carry	car, cars, carry, carried	9
casa	hut, shed; orig., of plaited material	casino	casino	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
catena	twist, twine	chain	chain	1
cattus	any of a family of carnivores, including lion, tiger, cougar, leopard, and lynx	cat	cat	1
causa	a cause, reason, judicial process, lawsuit	cause	excuses, cause, causes, caused	16
cedere	to go, give way	cess, ceed, cest	process, processes, processors, processing, success, exceed, necessary, necessarily, ancestor, ancestors	15
centralis	in, at, or near the center	central	central	2
centrum	center, orig., that point of the compass around which the other describes the circle	centr, center	concentrate, center, centers	6
centuria	group of one hundred	century	century, centuries	3
cernere	to sift, hence perceive comprehend	cern	concern	1
certus	determined, fixed	certain	certain, certainly	3
ciere	to call, summon	cite	excited, exciting	3
circa	about	circa	circadian	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
circare	to go round, explore	search	research, researcher, researchers	26
civis	townsman	city	city	4
clamare	to cry out	claim	claim, claims, claimed	5
clarus	orig., clear-sounding, hence clear, bright	clear	clearing, clearly	5
classis	class or division of the Roman people	class	classic	2
claudere	to shut	clus, clud, close	conclusion, conclude, concluded, include, including, inconclusive, close, closest	15
clinare	to bend	cline	decline, declined	2
cocina	cuisine	kitchen	kitchen	1
cohors	enclosed place	court	court	1
colere	to cultivate	cult, colon	agriculture, agricultural, colonization, colonists	6
collum	the neck	coll	collar	2
communicare	to share	commune	communities	2
communis	shared by all or many	common	common	2
compania	group sharing bread	company	company, companies	10

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
continere	to join, make continuous	continue	continually, continue, continues, continued	4
contrata	region lying opposite	country	country, countries	15
copula	a band, link	couple	couple	3
coquere	to cook	cook	cooking	1
cor	mind, heart	cord, cor, core	record, accordingly, courage, encourage, encouraged, encouraging, discourage, cores	12
cornu	horn	corn	unicorn, unicorns	13
costa	a rib, side	coast	coastal	1
creare	to create	create	creature, creatures, create, created, creating	6
crescere	to grow	crease	increase, increases, increasingly, decrease, decreased, decreasing	9
cura	care	cure	secure, security, insecurity	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
currere	to run	cur, curr	occur, occurs, occurred, current, currently	7
curriculum	a running course, race, career	curriculum	curriculum	2
curvus	curve, bent	curve, curb	curved, curb	2
damnum	loss, injury	dam	damage	4
dare	to give	add	add, added	2
data	things known or assumed; facts or figures to be processed	datum	data	1
debere	to owe	due, du	due, dutifully	2
densus	compact	dense	density	1
dubius	to waver in opinion	doubt	doubts, doubtful	2
dicare	to point out, declare	dic	indicates, indicated	4
dicere	to speak	dic, dit	predicted, prediction, conditions	3
diem	day	dian	circadian	2
dirigere	to direct	dress	address	1
diurnalis	book containing forms of worship for the day hours	journal	journals	1
divortere	to turn different ways	divorce	divorce	2
docere	to teach	doct	doctor, doctors	4

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
ducere	to lead	duct, duce	productive, education, introduction, products, produce, producers, produced, reduce, reduced, conducted	19
elementum	first principle, element	element	elements	1
emere	to buy	ample	example	1
esse	to be	est, sent	interested, present, presently	4
experiri	to try	experi, expert	experience, experiences, experts	5
extraneus	extraneous	strange	strange, stranger, strangers	5
extremus	last, outermost	extreme	extreme, extremely	2

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
facere	to do, make	fect, fic, fact, fit	effect, effects, perfect, inefficient, effective, effectively, efficiently, affects, affected, manufacture, manufactured, manufacturing, benefit, benefits, beneficial, official, officials, officially	40
fama	fame, reputation	fame	famous, famed	3
familia	household establishment	family	family, families	6
fateri	to avow	fess	professionals	1
favor	favor	favor, favorite	favor, favorite	3
facilis	easy	ficult	difficult, difficulty, difficulties	5

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
ferre	to carry	fer, late	prefer, preferring, refers, referred, infer, offer, offering, indifferent, different, difference, sufferer, suffering, related	32
ferus	wild, savage	fierce	fierce	1
fidere	to trust	fide, feder	confidence, federal, federation	5
figere	to shape, form	fig, fic	figure, traffic	2
finis	an end, limit	fin	finally	1
firmus	to make firm, to farm, lease	firm, farm	firm, confirm, farms, farming, farmers	9
flectere	to bend, curve	flex	flexible, flexibility	4
fluere	to flow	flu	influence, influences	3
foras	out-of-doors	foreign	foreign, foreigners	3
(silva) forestis	(wood) unenclosed	forest	forest, deforested	4
forma	a shape, figure, image	form	form, forms, inform, information, informal	8

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
fortis	strong	fort, force	uncomfortably, enforced, forced	4
fossus	to dig up	fossil	fossil, fossils	4
fovere	to warm	fever	fever	2
fragrare	to emit a (sweet) smell	fragr	fragrant	5
frequens	to stuff	frequent	frequently	1
frons	forehead, front	front	front	2
fructus	enjoyment, means of enjoyment, fruit, produce, profit	fruit	fruit, fruits	18
frugi	fit for food, hence proper, worthy, frugal	frug	frugally	2
fundere	to pour	fuse	confuse, confusing	2
fungi	to perform	func	functions	1
futurus	about to be	future	future	5
galeria	a place or establishment for exhibiting or dealing in artworks	gallery	gallery	5
gaudia	joy	joy	enjoy, enjoyed, enjoying	3
gentalis	of the same gens	gentle	gentle	1
genus	kind, class	gener	general, generally	2
genuinus	inborn, native, hence authentic	genuine	genuine	2
gerere	to carry	gest	suggest, suggests, suggestion	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
globus	a ball	globe	global	7
gnarus	knowing	nore	ignored	1
gradi	to go	grad	ingredients	1
gradus	a step, degree, rank	gradu	gradually	1
gratus	pleasing	gree	agree, disagree, disagreeing	5
habere	to have, hold	habit	habits, inhabitant, inhabitants	4
habilis	easily handled, apt	able	able, unable, ability, inability	9
haurire	to draw, drain	haust	exhausted, exhaustive	2
hospitale	a house, inn	hospital	hospital	3
humanus	a man	human	human	1
imago	a likeness, image	imagine	imagine	1
inodio habere (or esse)	to have (or be) in hate	annoy	annoy, annoyed	2
intra	within, inside	enter	entrance	1
ire	to go or come	it	initial, initially, suddenly	4
irritare	to excite, stimulate, irritate	irrit	irritable	1
isolare	to isolate	isol	isolated	1
ita	so, thus; also used before each article in a series being enumerated	item	items	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
jacere	to throw	ject	objections, subjects	4
Januarius (mensis)	(the month) of Janus, to whom it was sacred	January	January	8
jus	right, justice	jure	injured	1
justus	lawful, rightful, proper	just	justice, just, adjust	4
juvare	to help	aid	aid	2
labi	to fall	lapse	collapsed	1
lanx	adish, scale	lance	imbalance	2
largus	generous, big, great	large	large, largely, larger, largest	7
laudare	to praise	low	allow, allowed, allowing	8
laxus	loose	lease, lax	release, relax	2
lex	law	leg, loy	legal, illegal, illegally, loyalty	8
legare	to appoint as deputy	league	colleagues	1
legere	to gather	lig, lect	intelligent, intellectual, collect, collected, collector, collection	11
levare	to raise	lieve	relieve	1
libella	level, balance, weight	level	level, levels	6
liberare	to liberate	liver	deliver	1
licere	to be permitted	lic, leis	licenses, leisure	2
ligare	to bind together	ly, lig	rely, religious	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
linea	linen thread	line	guidelines, line, lines, snowline	49
littera	letter of the alphabet, a letter, epistle	letter, literat	letter, literature	3
locus	a place	loc	relocation, relocated, located, local, locating	5
luere	to let go, set free	solve	solves	1
luxare	extravagance, luxury, excess	luxur	luxuriously	1
magnus	great, big	magni	magnitude	1
major	great	major	major, majority	5
mandare	to entrust	mand	demand	1
manere	to stay	main, man	remain, permanent	2
manus	a hand	manu, mani, mana, main	manuscript, manuscripts, manufacture, manufactured, manufacturing, manipulators, managers, maintained	10
marinus	of the sea or ocean	marine	marine	2
maritus	a husband, married	marry	married	2
materia	matter, material, stuff	mater, matter	material, materials, materialistic, matters	8

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
medicari	to heal	medic	medical, medication	2
medius	middle	medium, med	medium, media, medieval	5
memorare	to bring to remembrance	member	remember	3
mens	mind	ment	mental	2
mensurare	to measure	measure	measures, measured, measurable	2
mentio	to refer to or speak about briefly or incidentally	mention	mentioned	6
merx	wares, merchandise	merc, market	commercial, commercially, market, markets, marketing, supermarkets	13
migrare	to move from one place to another, change	migr	immigrants	1
mille	thousand	mill, mile	million, millions, mile, miles	18
minuta	sixtieth part of any certain units	minute	minute, minutes	5
miscere	to mix	mix	mix, mixed, mixing	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
modus	measure, manner, mode	model, mode	models, mode	2
mons	mount	mountain	mountain, mountains	7
movere	to move	mote, mot, mob, mo, move	promote, promoted, motor, motion, mobile, moments, motivate, motivating, motivates, motivation, motivational, unmotivated, remove, removing, movements	40
ministrare	to serve	ministr	administration	2
mittere	to send	mess, mit	message, admit	3
moneta	a mint	money	money	3
munia	duties, functions	mune	immune	3
musculus	a muscle	muscle	muscles	3
negare	to deny	neg	negative	2
nativus	natural	naive	naive	2
natus	born, produced	nat	nature, native, natural, nation, nations, national, international	21

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
nervus	sinew, nerve, string	nerve	nervous, nervousness	2
nocere	to do wrong to	noc	innocent	1
numerus	a number, quantity	number	number, numbers	4
nuntiare	to report	nounce	announced	1
nutrire	to nourish	nutri	nutritional	1
opus	a work	of	official, officials, officially	6
optare	to choose	dopt	adopt, adopting	2
optimus	best	optim	optimal	3
opus	work	oper	operated, cooperatives	3
oriri	to rise	origin	origin, original	2
operire	to hide	ver	covers, covered, discover, discovered, discovering, discovery, recovery	15
ordo	straight row, regular series	order	order	1
pacare	to pacify	pay	pay, pays	3
pallidus	pale	pale	pale	2
palus	a stake	vel	travelers	1
pandere	to spread, extend	pens, pand	expensive, expand	4
panis	bread	pan	companionship	1
par	an equal	peer	peer	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
parare	to set in order, get ready, make equal	pare, par	preparation, comparison, separate, separated, compare, compared, comparable	10
parere	to beget, come forth, be visible	par, pear	parents, appearance, appear, apparent	13
passus	a step	pass	passage	20
particula	of a part	particular	particular, particularly	3
pater	father	patron	patrons	2
patere	to be open	pat	patent, patenting	2
pati	to endure	pati	patient, patients	10
pauper	poor	poor	poor, poorly	4
pausare	to place, put	pose	proposals, supposed, posed	3
pax	freedom from war or a stopping of war	peace	peace, peaceful	2
pendere	to weigh	spend	spend, spending	5
penetrare	to pierce into, penetrate	penetr	penetrate	1
persona	lit., actor's face mask, hence a character, person	person	person	6
pessimus	worst	pessim	pessimism	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
petere	desire, to rush at	petite, pete	appetite, compete, competition, competitors	8
picus	a peaked summit	peak	peak	2
pilare	to make bald	peel	peelings	1
pingere	to paint, embroider	paint, pict	painting, pictures	13
placere	to please	please	please, pleasure	2
planta	sole of the foot	plant	plant, plants, planting	14
planus	level	plan, plain	plan, plans, planning, explain, explained	9
plaudere	to applaud	plode	explode	1
plectere	to weave	plex	complex	3
plere	to fill: from use of bundles of hay as standards of the maniples	pul, ply	manipulators, supplying	2
plicare	to fold	ply, pli, ploy	implies, implication, complicated, employed, employee, employees	18
plorare	to cry out, wail	plore	explorer, exploration	4
poena	penalty, punishment	pain	pain, painful	6
polire	to polish	polite	polite	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
ponere	to place	posit, post	position, compost	3
populus	people	popul, people	people, population, populous	50
porcus	a pig	pork	pork	1
portare	to carry	port	report, reported, opportunities, important, importance, transportation, unimportant, imported, importing, export, exports	23
posse	to be able	poss, pow	impossible, possible, power, powerful	13
potio	a substance causing illness or death when eaten, drunk, or absorbed	poison	poisonous	1
potis	able	pot	potentially	1
praesentare	to place before, to make present	present	represent	2

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
premere	to press	press, print	pressure, depressing, depression, depressed anti-depressant, express, suppress, footprint, footprints	28
pretium	price	price	price, prices	2
privus	separate, peculiar	priv	private, privacy	5
probare	to prove	prove, prob	prove, proved, approved, approval, improve, proof, improvising, probably	13
proprius	one's own	proper	proper, property	3
publicus	the people	public	public, publish, published, publicized	16
pungere	to prick	point	point	2
punire	to punish	pun	punishment	1
pupa	girl, doll	puppet	puppet, puppets, puppeteers	7
putare	to reckon, orig., to prune	put	computer	1
purus	pure	pure	pure	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
quaerere	to ask, seek	quire, quest	require, requires, required, requirement, requirements, requested, acquired, question, questions	11
quaterere	to shake, beat	cuss	discuss, discussed	3
quotus	of what number	quote	quoted	2
radius	ray	radi	irradiating, irradiated, irradiation	13
rarus	loose, thin, scarce	rare	rare	1
rata	the amount, degree	rate	rate	1
ratio	a reckoning, reason	reason	reason, reasons	3
recens	emerge freshly, new	recent	recent, recently	3
regere	to lead straight, rule	rect, reg, rule, regul	direct, directly, director, region, regions, regional, rules, regular, regularly, regulates, regulations	28
res	thing	real	real, reality	5
residens	a person who lives in a place, as distinguished from a visitor or transient	resident	residents	5

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
restare	to stop	rest	arrest, arrested	5
rigare	to water, moisten	rig	irrigate, irrigated, irrigation	5
ripa	shore	rive	arrive, arrived	3
riparius	a natural stream of water larger than a creek and emptying into an ocean, lake, or another river	river	river	1
risicare	to risk	risk	risk	2
rivus	brook	riv	rival	1
rotulus	to run, roll	roll, troll, rot	roll, control, controls, controlled, controller	7
salire	to jump	sult	result, results, insulting	10
salvus	whole, well-preserved	safe	safe, safety	8
satio	season for sowing	season	season, seasons	2
scandere	to climb, mount	scend, scan	transcendental, transcendentalist, transcendentalists, scanner, scanning	7
scire	to know	sci	conscious, scientific, scientists	5

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
scribere	to write	scribe, script	describe, describes, described, manuscript, manuscripts, prescribe	10
secare	to cut	sect	insects, sections	3
secundus	1/60 of a minute of time	second	second, seconds	2
securus	secure, safe	sure	sure, ensure, unsure, assured	4
sedere	to sit	sess	session	2
semen	a seed	semin	seminars	2
sentire	to feel, perceive	sent, sens	sentence, sensors	5
separ	separate	sever	several	3
sequi	to follow	sequ, suit	consequently, suitable	3
serere	to join or weave together	series, sert	series, desert, exert	8
serius	grave, orig., weighty, heavy,	seri	serious	4
serum	whey	sero	serotonin	2
servare	to keep or hold	serve	preserve	1
servus	servant, slave	serv, serve	services, served	3
severus	harsh, strict, or highly critical, as in treatment	severe	severe	2
sidus	a star	sider	considerate, considered	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
signare	to mark	sign	designed, sign, signs, signal, significantly	7
similis	nearly but not exactly the same or alike	similar	similar	1
simplus	not luxurious or elegant; plain	simple	simple, simply, simplistic	11
sinere	to put down, permit, allow	site, sit	site, sites, situation	5
sistere	to cause to stand, set, place	ist, sist	existed, resist	2
socius	companion	soci	sociable	1
sonus	sound, noise	sound	sound	1
sors	lot, chance, fate	sort	sort	1
spatium	to expand, flourish, succeed	space	space, spaces	5
specere	to see	spect, spec	aspects, inspection, respect, unsuspecting,	4
species	a seeing, appearance, shape, kind, or quality/ wares, assorted goods, esp. spices and drugs	species, spice, spec	species, spices, especially	10
spectare	to look	pect	expect, expected	5
sperare	to hope	sper	desperate	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
spirare	to breath	spir	respiratory, inspire, inspiring, inspired	4
spolium	to plunder	spoil	spoiled	1
spondere	to pledge	spond, spons	responds, responsible	3
stabilire	to make stable; make firm; settle	stable	establish, established	2
stare	to stand	st, stay	cost, costs, stay, staying	4
statuere	to cause to stand, set up, place	stitute	institute	4
status	state, position, standing	state, stage	state, stated, states, stage	10
strata (via)	paved (road)	street	streets	1
strictus	strict	stress	stress, stressful	4
stringere	to draw tight	string, strict, strain	stringent, strict, stricter, restricted, strain, strains	14
struere	to pile up, arrange, build	story, struct, stru	destroyed, destructive, nonstructural, destruction, instruments, industry, industries, industrialized	20

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
studere	to busy oneself about, apply oneself to, study	study	study, studies, studied, studying, students	20
suadere	to urge	suade	persuading	1
sumere	to take	sume, sump	consumers, consumption, assume, assumed	6
summa	to summarize or review briefly; sum up	sum	summary	1
taliare	to cut, split, orig., to prune	tailor	tailored	2
tangere	to touch	tact, tamin	contact, contacts, contaminants	4
tardare	to make slow	tard	retards, retardancy	2
tarmes	wood-boring worm	termite	termite, termites	10
taxare	to touch, taste	taste	taste, tastes, tasters'	3
tegere	to cover	tect	protect, protected, protects, protecting, protection	5
tempus	time, period, orig., a span	tempor, temper	temporary, temperature, temperatures	7

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
tendere	to stretch	tens, tent, tend	intensity, attention, tending, extent, attentive, tend, content, pretended, tension, intensify	13
tenere	to hold	tain	contain, contains, containing, container, obtain, obtained, entertainment, maintained	12
terminare	to set bounds	termine	determines	1
terminus	a limit, boundary, end	term	term	1
testa	piece of burned clay, shell	test	test, tests, testing, contest, contests	20
textus	fabric, text, structure	text	text	7
tirer	to draw	tire	retire	1
titulus	label, title, sign	title	title	7
toccare	light blow	touch	touch, touches, touched	3
totus	all, whole	total	total	2
tractare	to draw	treat	treat, treated, treatment	10
tradere	to deliver	trad	traditional, traditionally	2
trahere	to draw, pull	tract	attracted, attraction	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
tremere	to tremble	tremor	tremor	1
tribuere	to allot	tribute	distribution, distributors, tributaries	3
tricae	vexations, tricks	trick	trickery	1
tritare	to cull out, grind	try	try, tried, trying	7
tueri	to watch, protect	tuit	tuition	2
turbare	to disorder	turb	disturbing	1
turbidus	turbid	trouble	trouble, troublesome	5
urgere	to press hard, urge	urg	urgent	1
uti	to use	use	use, used, usually, user, users, using, useless, unusual, unusually	29
uter	either	utr	neutral	1
vacare	to be empty	vac	vacation	1
varius	various	vary	vary, various	2
varietas	the state or quality of being various or varied	variety	variety, varieties	11
vastare	to make empty, to lay waste, devastate	vast, waste	devastating, waste	5
vegetabilia	growing things, vegetables	vegetable	vegetables	2
vehiculum	carriage	vehicle	vehicle, vehicles	3
velum	the veil	veal	revealed, revealing	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
venire	to come	vent	prevent, eventually, invented, unconventional, convention, conventional, event, events, conveniently	19
vertere	to turn	vers, vert	conversation, advertise, advertising, university, pre-university	14
vestire	to clothe	vest	invested	1
vestigare	to track	vestig	investigator	1
victima	victim, beast for sacrifice	victim	victims	2
videre	to see	vic, vise, vid, view	advice, advised, evidence, reviewed	6
villa	country house, farm	vill	village	1
vincere	to conquer	vince	convince, convinces	3
violare	to violate	viol	violent, violence	5
vitare	to go directly toward	vite	uninvited	1
vivere	to live	viv	survival	2
volvere	to roll	volve	involved	3
vox	a voice	voice	voice	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
vuidier	to void	void	avoid	2
vulnerare	to wound	vulner	vulnerable	2
Greek				
aisa	fate	diet	diet	2
akademeia	figure in ancient Greek legend	academe	academic	2
allos	other	all	allergic	1
asparagos	to spring up, sprout	asparagus	asparagus	9
asthma	a panting, asthma	asthma	asthma	1
astron	star	astro, aster	astrology, disasters	2
athlon	a prize	athlete	athletic	1
autos	self	autis	autistic	3
bakterion	a staff	bacterium	bacteria	3
ballein	to throw, drive	blem, bol	problem, problems, metabolism	12
basis	a base, pedestal	bas, base	basic, based	4
bios	life	bio	biochemical, biologists	2
bombos	deep and hollow sound: orig., echoic	bomb	bombing, bombed	2
charax	pointed stake	character	character	3
chronos	time	chrono, chron	chronological, synchronized	2
deka	ten	decade	decade	1
deinos	terrible	dino	dinosaur, dinosaurs	15

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
doma	housetop, house, temple	dome	domesticating	1
dran	to do, act	drama	drama, dramatic	2
eisodos	an entrance	sode	episode	1
elaion	(olive) oil	oil	oil	2
elektron	shining, the sun	electric	electric, electrical	5
epos	word, speech, song, epic	epic	epic	1
ergon	work	ergy, organ	energy, allergic, organic, organizations	6
gignoskein	to know	gnos	diagnostic	1
gnomon	carpenter's square, lit., one that knows	norm	normal, normally, enormous	6
graphein	to write	gram, graph	program, programs, paragraph, photograph, photographs, milligrams, kilogram, kilograms	20
harmos	a fitting	harmony	harmony	3
histania	to set	tem	system, systems, microsystems, ecosystem	12

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
histor	knowing, learned	history, story	historians, historical, prehistoric, story, stories	7
hora	hour, time, period, season	hour	hour, hours	7
horme	impluse	hormone	hormones	3
hypnos	sleep	hypno	hypnotist, hypnotists	4
idea	form or appearance of a thing as opposed to its reality	idea	idea, ideas	4
klinein	to slop	clim	climate	7
klinike	practice at the sickbed	clinic	clinic	1
konos	a wedge, peak, cone	cone	cone	1
korallion	small stone	coral	coral	1
kritikos	a critic, orig., critical, able to discern	critic	critical, criticize	2
krinein	to separate	crine	endocrine	1
kybernan	to steer, govern	govern	government	5
kybos	a cube, die, vertebre	cube	cubic	1
kyklos	a circle, cycle	cycle	recycling, recycled	3
kyriake (oikia)	Lord's (house)	church	church	1
massein	to knead	mass	massive	2
mechane	mechine	mechan	mechanical	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
mechos	a contrivance	machine	machine, machines	3
methodos	a going after, pursuit, system	method	method	5
metron	measure	meter	kilometers, meter	2
mousa	a Muse, music	music	music	21
mouseion	a place for the Muses or for study	museum	museum	2
myein	to initiate into the mysteries, orig., to close	myst	mysterious	1
neuron	of a nerve, nerves, or the nervous system	neuro	neuro	1
oasis	fertile spot	oasis	oasis	6
oikos	house	eco	ecological, economically, ecosystem	3
onta	beings	onto	paleontologist, paleontologists, paleontology	7
oryza	rice	rice	rice	9
palaios	ancient	pale	paleontologist, paleontologists, paleontology	7
papyros	papyrus	paper	newspaper	1
peiran	to attempt, attack	pir	pirates	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
phainomenon	to appear	phenomenon	phenomenon, phenomena, phenomenal	4
pharmakon	a poison, medicine	pharma	pharmaceutical	1
philos	loving	philo	philosophical	1
phone	a sound	phone	phone, phones	15
phos	a light	photo	photograph, photograph	4
phrazein	to speak	phrase	phrase	8
phyein	to produce, become	physic	physical	2
piptein	to fall	ptom	symptom, symptoms	5
planan	to lead astray, wander	planet	planets	1
platys	board	place	place, replaced, placing	22
polis	city	polit, police, poli	politician, police, policy	6
prassein	to do	practice	practice, practices, practically	3
presbyteros	elder	priest	priest	3
psyche	soul, spirit, breath	psycho	psychology	1
rhythmos	measure, measured motion	rhythm	rhythm, rhythms	4
sauros	lizard	saur	dinosaur, dinosaurs	15

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
schole	leisure, that in which leisure is employed, discussion, philosophy, school	school	school, schools, schooling, schoolers	31
skene	covered place, tent, stage	scene	scenes	2
sophos	wise	soph	philosophical	1
stoma	mouth	stomach	stomach	1
styppe	tow	stop	stop, stopped	3
technikos	the method of procedure (with reference to practical or formal details)	technique	technique	2
therapeuein	to nurse, cure	therap	therapy, therapist, therapists	11
theatron	to see, view	theatre	theatre	1
tonos	a stretching, tone	tonic	serotonin	2
topos	place	topic	topic	1
tornos	lathe, carpenter's compasses	turn	turn, turned, return	6
tropikos	belonging to a turn (of the sun at the solstice)	tropic	tropical	11
Middle English				
affraied	feeling fear; frightened	afraid	afraid	2
babi	a very young child, infant	baby	baby	2
bummem	to hum	boom	boom	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
flashen	to splash, sprinkle	flash	flash	2
garbage	Entrails of fowls	garbage	garbage	2
kide	a child or young person	kid	kids	2
lac	lack	lack	lack, lacks	7
newes	novelties	news	news, newspaper	4
partener	a person who takes part in some activity in common with another or others; associate	partner	partner	1
patte	to pat a surface	pat	patted	1
pelten	to beat or strike heavily or steadily, as hard rain	pelt	pelted	1
pety	small	pet	pet, pets	4
schiveren	to break into many fragment or splinters; shatter	shiver	shiver	2
sporte	sport	sport	sports	1
spot	any small area or space	spot	spot, spots	3
stertlen	to rush, stumble along	startle	startled	2
strogelen	to make great efforts or attempts; strive	struggle	struggle	1
tollen	to pull	toll	toll	1
wawe	a wave	wave	wave, waves	4

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Old English				
afen	evening	even	evening	4
agen	to possess	own	owned, owner	5
aldra	an older person	elder	elderly	2
Angel	district in Holstein, lit. hook	Engl	English	3
appel	fruit, apple (also, eyeball, anything round)	apple	apple, apples	5
ar	before	ear	early, earlier	8
ascian	to wish, desire	ask	ask, asked	3
baddel	hermaphrodite	bad	bad, badly	4
baec	at the rear or back; behind	back	back	3
ban	a command	ban	banned	2
ban	bone, esp. of a limb	bone	bones	4
bar	to rub off	bare	barely	2
beald	bold, brave	bold	boldly	1
beallu	to swell	ball	softballs	2
beatan	to beat, strike	beat	beating	2
bed	a thing for sleeping or resting on	bed	bed	1
beginnan	to start doing, acting, going, etc.; get under way	begin	begin, began, begun, beginning	8
beor	beverage	beer	beer	7
berie	a berry, grape	berry	berries	1
bisig	occupied, diligent	busy	busy	1

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
bodig	trunk, chest, orig. sense "cask"	body	body	16
brad	of large extent from side to side, wide	board	board, boards	7
bragen	skull, brain	brain	brain, brains	12
brecan	breach	break	breakfast, breaking	2
bridd	bird, orig., young bird	bird	bird, birds	3
bringan	to bring, lead	bring	brought	2
brod	fetus, hatching	breed	crossbreed	1
bycgan	to get by paying or agreeing to pay money or some equivalent	buy	buy, bought, buying	3
byldan	to build	build	built, building, buildings	3
cald	cold	cold	cold	5
capan	to behold, watch out for, lay hold of	keep	keep, kept	5
caru	sorrow	care	careless, careful	2
ceallian	to scream, shriek	call	call, called	6
cild	a swelling up	child	child, children	29
cnawan	to know, apprehend	know	know, knew, known, knows, knowing, unknown, knowledge	24

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
croppa	a cluster, flower, crop of bird, hence kidney, pebble	crop	crop, crops	3
cu	cow, ox	cow	cows	1
cuman	to go, come	come	comes, came, become, became	9
cwacian	a shaking or tremor	quake	quake, earthquake, earthquakes	11
cyllan	to kill	kill	kill, kills, killed	5
dag	the period of light between sunrise and sunset	day	day, days, daily	10
dalan	to divide, share	deal	deal	2
deop	deep, hollow	deep	deep, deeper, deepest, depths	6
docga	a domesticated canine, raised in many breeds which are commonly kept as house pets	dog	dog, dogs	6
don	to put, place, set	do	do, did, doing	10
drifan	to push	drive	driving, driven, driveways, drivers	4
drincan	to take (liquid) into the mouth and swallow it	drink	drink, drinking	2
dropa	to fall; come down	drop	drop	1
dryge	fast, firm, solid	dry	dry	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
duru	pair of doors	door	door	1
eage	to see	eye	eyes	3
eare	the part of the body specialized for the perception of sound; organ of hearing	ear	ears	2
earn	an upper limb of the human body	arm	arm, arms	4
ende	opposite, lying ahead	end	end, endless, weekend	5
eorthe	earth, field	earth	earthquake, earthquakes, unearthed	10
etan	to put (food) in the mouth, chew if necessary, and swallow	eat	eat, eating, eaten	7
far	sudden attack	fear	fear, fears, fearful, fearless	6
fast	firm, stable	fast	fast, faster, fastest	6
fastan	lit., old fast	fast	breakfast	1
feallan	to fall	fall	falls, falling, rainfall	6
feawe	small, little	few	few, fewer	7
felan	to stroke	feel	feel, feels, feeling, feelings	11
fens	orig., a protection; defense	fence	fences, fencing	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
feohtan	to pluck hair or wool	fight	fight, fighting	3
fersc	not salt: said of water	fresh	freshwater	1
filmen	membrane, foreskin	film	film, films	3
findan	to walk, happen upon, find	find	find, finds, found, finding	15
fisc	fish	fish	fish	1
fleon	to run away or escape from danger, pursuit, unpleasantness, etc.	flee	flee	1
flod	an overflowing of water on an area normally dry; inundation; deluge	flood	floods, flooded, flooding	10
fneosan	to exhale breath from the nose and mouth in a sudden	sneeze	sneeze	1
foda	to feed, eat	food	food, foods	22
folgian	to come or go after	follow	follow, following	8
fore	foremost, before	fore	first	17
forthian	to further	afford	afford	1
fot	foot	foot	feet, footprint, footprints	9
freo	not in bondage, noble, glad, illustrious	free	free	1
freond	friend, lover	friend	friends	3
full	to fill	full	full, fully	4
fyr	to start burning; flame	fire	fire, fires, firing	5
fryhto	fear	fright	frightened	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
gaderian	to unite, join	gather	gathering	1
gan	to leave behind, go away	go	go, goes, went, going, moviegoers	11
gast	soul, spirit, demon	ghost	ghost	1
gear	year, summer	year	year, years	29
gecynde	gentle, friendly, sympathetic	kind	kind	1
gelic	similar, equal, lit. of the same form or shape	like	like	4
geliefan	to like, desire	lieve	believe, believed, belief, unbelievable	8
genoh	enough	enough	enough	4
geong	young	young	young, youth	6
giefan	to grasp, take	give	gives, gave, given, giving	5
god	to unite, be associated, suitable	good	good, better, best	35
granian	to weep	groan	groan	2
grasian	to feed on (growing grass, herbage, etc.)	graze	graze	1
great	of much more than ordinary size, extent, volume	great	great	2
growan	to grow, turn green	grow	grow, growing, grown, growth	10
gylt	a sin, offense	guilt	guilt	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
gyrele	small	girl	girl, girls	3
habban	to grasp	have	have, has, had, having, behave, behavior	27
hal	sound, healthy	heal	health, healing	9
haldan	to drive, incite to action	hold	held, household, shareholders, held	6
ham	to lie, homestead	home	home	20
hand	to seize (hence, basic sense "grasper")	hand, handle	hand, handle	3
harfest	to cut	harvest	harvested	1
hat	fever	hot	hot	11
hatu	heat	heat	heat	3
heafod	a cap, crest	head	head, heading	4
heah	of more than normal height	high	high, higher, highest	10
heard	hard	hard	hard	5
hearm	pain, torment	harm	harmful	1
hebban	to seize, grasp	heave	heavy, heavily	2
helpan	to help	help	help, helps, helping	7
heorte	heart	heart	heart, hearted	2
hieg	to cut	hay	hay	1
hieran	to notice, observe	hear	hearing	2
hleapan	to pass over by a jump	leap	leaping	1
hlot	a hook, forked branch	lot	lots	1
hlysnan	to listen	listen	listen	1
hnecca	to bend, squeezer	neck	neck, necks	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
hnutu	lump, nut	nut	nuts	1
hopian	to expect, look for	hope	hope, hopeful, hopeless	4
hunrig	feeling, having, or showing hunger	hungry	hungry	3
hunting	to seize	hunt	hunted, hunters, hunting	9
hus	to cover, conceal	house	house, household, housed	6
hydan	to hide	hide	hide	1
hyr	wages	hire	hiring	3
igland	lit., island land	island	island	3
is	icy, snow flurry	ice	ice	10
lacan	to play, give, move about	ledge	knowledge	2
ladan	to travel, go	lead	lead, leads, led, leading	5
lamb	a young sheep	lamb	lamb	1
las	to diminish, meager	less	less, least	8
lat	slow, sluggish, tardy	late	late, latest	5
lappa	fold or hanging part of a garment, skin	lap	lap	1
lecgan	lit., to make lie	lay	laying	1
leoht	to shine, bright	light	light	1
libban	to live	live	alive, live, lives, lived, living	15
licgan	to lie	lie	lie	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
lif	life	life	life, lifespan, lifeless	20
locian	to spy after, look for	look	look, looking	4
long	measuring much from end to end	long	long, longer, length	5
losian	to lose, be lost	lose	lose, loses, loss	5
lufu	to be fond of, desire	love	loves, lovers	2
lytel	small	little	little	2
macca	one suited to another, mate	match	match	2
macian	to knead, press, stretch	make	make, makes, made	21
magden	maid, virgin	maiden	maiden	4
magen	strong, powerful	main	main, mainly	5
manan	to mean, tell, complain	mean	mean, means, meaning	23
mann	human being, person	man	man, men, woman, women	13
meltan	to grind	melt	melt, melted, melting	4
metan	to come upon or encounter	meet	meet, met	4
milde	to crush, rub fine, tender	mild	mild	1
missan	to change, exchange	miss	miss, dismissed	2
mod	mind, soul, courage	mood	moods	1
monath	month, moon	month	month, months	4
morgen	morning	morn	morning	10

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
mycel	large in size or quality	much	much, more, most	85
mynd	memory	mind	mind, minding	13
near	nearer	near	nearly	1
neid	to collapse with weariness	need	need, needs, needed	4
nett	to twist together	net	network	1
niht	night	night	night	1
niwe	new	new	new	18
oft	many times, repeatedly	often	often	7
onbutan	on, by	about	about	6
open	to make or cause to be open	open	open	1
other	the other of two	other	other, others	17
plegan	to play, be active	play	playing	3
potian	to push	put	put, putting	3
pyle	cushion	pillow	pillow	1
racan	to stretch out	reach	reach, reaches	2
radan	to interpret, counsel	read	read	1
raw	to tear, split	row	rows	1
read	red	red	red	4
regn	moist, wet	rain	rain, rains, rainfall	10
rinnan	to flow, run	run	ran, running	2
risan	to set in motion, raise	rise	rise, rose, rising, sunrise	7
roccian	to pull, push	rock	rock, rocked	2
sad	to cast, let fall	seed	seeds	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
sad	sated, full, hence having feeling assoc. with satiety	sad	sad, sadness	4
sang	a piece of music sung or composed for singing	song	song	2
sceadu	darkness, shadow	shade	shady	1
scearp	to cut	sharp	sharply	1
scearu	to share	share	share, shareholders	4
sceat	piece of cloth, lappet, region	sheet	sheet, sheets	3
sceawian	to look at	show	show, showed, shown	11
sceoppa	booth, stall	shop	shoppers	1
sciold	shield	shel	shelter	2
score	to jut out	shore	shore, ashore	3
scort	short piece of clothing, to give less than what is needed, wanted or usual	short	shorter, shortage	3
scur	shower, squall	shower	shower	1
se	the continuous body of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface	sea	sea, seawater	13
sealt	salt	salt	salt, salty	5

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
secgan	to note, see, show, say	say	say, says, said, naysayers	21
sefte	gentle, quiet	soft	softballs	2
self	orig., separate, apart	self	self, selfishly	3
sellan	to give, offer	sell	sell, sold, sellers, selling	10
selt	a seat	settle	settlers	4
sendan	to cause to go	send	sends, sending, sent	3
seon	to observe, show, see	see	see, seen	5
settan	to cause to sit	set	set, setting, sunset	6
side	ample, broad	side	side, aside, sidewalks	6
siht	to see	sight	insight	2
sincan	to fall, sink	sink	sinking	1
singan	to chant, sing	sing	sing, singing	3
sittan	to sit	sit	sit, sitting	2
skinn	to flay, peel	skin	skin, skins	2
slap	to sleep	sleep	sleep, sleeping	8
slaw	dull	slow	slow	1
smal	small, narrow	small	small	2
smeortan	to rub away, fret	smart	smart	1
snaw	to snow	snow	snow, snows, snowline	8
spac	to speak	speech	speech	1
spad	wealth, power, success	speed	speed, speeding	5
specan	to strew, sprinkle	speak	speak, spoken, speaking	8

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
sponn	to pull, drew	span	lifespan	1
springan	to move quickly	spring	spring	1
springe	a flow of water from the ground	spring	spring	1
staf	a group of people assisting a chief, manager, president, or other leader	staff	staff	1
stalan	to rob	steal	stealing, stolen	6
standan	to stand, be placed	stand, stant	stand, standing, misunderstood, constant, understand, standards, standardized	12
steap	high, lofty	steep	steep	1
stede	a place, town	stead	steadily	1
stician	to stick, stab, prick	stick	stuck, sticking	2
strang	strong, severe	strong	strong, stronger, strength	5
strewaw	to strew	straw	straw	2
strican	to go, proceed, advance	strike	struck	3
storm	to whirl, move or turn quickly	storm	storms	2
styrtn	to overthrow	start	start, starting	3
sumor	summertime	summer	summer	10
sunne	sunrise or sunset	sun	sunset, sunrise	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
swapan	to clean or clear (a surface, room, etc.) as by brushing with a broom	sweep	swept	1
swat	the clear, alkaline, salty liquid given forth in drops through the pores of the skin	sweat	sweaty	1
swimman	to move vigorously	swim	swimmers	1
synne	guilty	sin	sin	2
tacan	to show, demonstrate	teach	teach, teacher, teachers, taught, teaching	9
talian	to reckon	talk	talk, talking, talkative	5
tellan	to reckon, calculate	tell	tell, tells, told, telling	7
theof	to cower, lurk	thief	thieves	1
thing	subject of discussion, matter, thing	thing	thing, things	4
thrawan	to throw, twist	throw	throwing	1
threatnian	to make threats	threat	threaten	1
tid	time	tide	tide	1
tima	to part, divide up	time	time, times	19
trappe	to step	trap	trap	1
treow	faith	true	true, truth	8
treow	tree	tree	tree	4
truma	an array, troop	ter	shelter	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
tun	enclosed space, group of houses, village, town	town	town, towns	2
ule	owl	owl	owl	2
wacce	to look or observe, esp. attentively	watch	watching	1
wacian	to be awake	wake	wake, awakening	5
wandrian	to wend, wind	wander	wander, wandering	2
wascan	to clean anything in, or by means of, water	wash	wash	2
water	to wet	water	water, seawater, freshwater	6
wearm	hot	warm	warm, warming, warmer	11
wearnian	to heed	warn	warn	1
wealcan	to roll, journey	walk	walking, sidewalks	2
wed	to pledge	wed	wedding	2
weg	to go, carry, ride	way	way, ways, driveways	14
wegan	to carry	weight	weight, weighted	2
wel	according to desire	well	well	6
weorc	to do, act	work	work, network, workers	15
werian	to clothe	wear	wears	1
werold	world, humanity, long time	world	world, worldwide, worldly	14

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
wicu	period of change	week	week, weeks, weekend	6
wid	lit., gone apart	wide	wide, widely, worldwide	7
wif	woman	wife, wo	wife, wives, woman, women	12
win	wine	wine	wine, wines, wineries	6
winnan	to fight, endure, struggle	win	won	1
winter	to make wet	winter	winter, winters	5
word	to speak, say	word	word	27
writan	to scratch, engrave, write	write	write, writes, wrote, written, writing, writings, writer, writers	16
wudu	tree, forest	wood	woods	2
wundor	the feeling of surprise, admiration, and awe aroused by something strange, unexpected, incredible, etc.	wonder	wonderful	1
wyrgan	to strangle, injure	worry	worry, worries, worried	4
wyscan	to strive for desire	wish	wish, wishes	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
French				
choquer	the impact of persons, forces, etc. in combat or collision	shock	shock	1
etiquette	lit. ticket	etiquette	etiquette	2
Old French				
ahuge	very large, gigantic, immense	huge	huge	2
aise	ease	ease, eas	disease, diseases, ease, eases, easy, easier, easily	16
avoir	to have	havior	behavior	1
chief	head	chieve	achieve, achieved	2
complaindre	the act of complaining; utter of pain	plaint	complaint	2
costume	to accustom	custom	customs	1
creme	any various foods or confections made of cream or having a creamy consistency	cream	cream	4
danger	absolute power of an overlord	danger	danger, dangerous, dangerously	7
danser	to tremble, move back and forth	dance	dance	1
deviser	division, will	device	device	1
drecier	to set up, arrange	dress	dressed, dressing	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
engigneur	to plan, construct, or manage as an engineer	engin	engineered	1
estor	a place where supplies are kept; storehouse	store	store	1
estrif	the act of striving or vying with another	strife	strife	1
fornir	to accomplish	form	performance, performances	4
issir	to go out	issue	issue	3
patrun	patron, hence something to be imitated, pattern	pattern	patterns	1
porposer	to intend, resolve, plan	purpose	purpose, purposes	8
portraire	orig., a drawn, painted, or carved picture of something	portrait	portrait	2
prendre	to take	pris	surprising	1
propius	come nearer	proach	approach, approached	3
poursuite	the act of pursuing	pursuit	pursuit	2
ranger	to arrange in a circle, row	range	arranging, range	3
realiser	to be fully aware of	realize	realize, realized	3
regarde	compensation, profit	reward	rewards	1
restaurer	a place where meal can be bought and eaten	restaurant	restaurants	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
size	extent, magnitude, amount	size	size	4
sortir	to go out	sort	resorts	2
trahiner	to instruct so as to make proficient or qualified	train	train, trained	2
veoir	to see	vey	survey, surveys	2
viron	a circuit	viron	environment, environmental	5
voloper	to wrap	develop	develop, developing, developed, development	13
Gothic				
kausjan	to taste, test	choice	choice, choices	2
stakka	stake	attack	attack, attacks	3
witan	to observe	guide	guidelines	1
Proto-Germanic				
bokiz	beech, beechwood tablets carved with runes	book	books	1
thankjan	to think	think	think, thinks, thought	12
Germanic				
baitian	to put food, etc. on (a hook or trap) to lure animals or fish	bait	bait	1
brinnan	to boil forth, well up	burn	burn	5

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
bugja	swollen up, thick	big	big, bigger, biggest	11
garer	to protect, preserve	garage	garages	1
kruppa	round, mass	group	group, groups	3
mad	food, meat	meat	meats	1
pochen	to defy, orig., to push	poke	poker	4
ort	a place, orig., a point	ard	standards, standardized	3
wardon	to wait	gard	regardless	1
Middle Low German				
slippen	to glide, slip	slip	slipping	1
Low German				
drogge (fat)	dry (cask)	drug	drug, drugs	6
grapsen	to snatch	grasp	grasp	1
smuggeln	to creep	smuggle	smuggling, smuggled	2
West Germanic				
kiukina	cock	chicken	chicken	1
liznon	to teach	learn	learn, learned	3
Anglo-Norman				
lagu	something laid down or settled	law	law	1
Etruscan				
satelles	an attendant, guard	satellite	satellites	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Frankish				
gardo	a piece of ground usually close to a house, for growing vegetables, fruits, flowers, or trees, etc.	garden	garden	1
lobba	a rag, shred	label	label, labelled, labelling	3
waidanjan	to work, earn	gain	gained, gaining	3
werra	confusion, strife	war	wars	2
Scandinavian				
bullra	to roar	boulder	boulders	1
sten	stone	boulder	boulders	1
Celtic				
benn	orig., cart with woven wicker body	bin	bins	1
camb	to bend, crook	change	change, changed	9
cloc	bell	clock	clock	2
pett	part, piece	piece	piece	1
Middle Flemish				
pac	to make up packs	pack	packed, packaging, packaged	4
Flemish				
robbe	young of the cony	rabbit	rabbit	2
Old Norse				
angr	distress	angr	angry	3
bulki	a heap, ship's cargo	bulk	bulk	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
deyja	to pass away, become senseless	die	died, death, deaths	4
drukna	drown	drown	drowned, drowsiness	2
geta	to get, beget	get	get, gets, getting	21
happ	convenient, suitable	hap	happy, happiness, unhappy, happenings, happens, happened	8
heill	whole, sound	hail	hail	2
hitta	to hit upon, meet with	hit	hit	1
illr	evil, in many senses	ill	illness	1
lagr	of little height or elevation; not high	low	low, lower, lowest	7
lopt	air	lift	lift	1
nei	not ever	nay	naysayers	2
oddi	point of land, triangle, hence (from the third angle) odd number	odd	odds	1
reef	lit., rib	reef	reefs	1
reisa	to rise	raise	raise, raising	3
sala	the act of selling; exchange of property of any kind	sale	sales	4
samr	one, together, with	same	same	6
sema	to confirm to	seem	seems	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
skal	bowl, weighing balance	scale	scale	1
skil	distinction	skill	skill, skills	2
skip	ship	equip	equipment	2
skith	snow shoe, stick of wood	ski	ski, skiing, skiers	5
sky	a cloud	sky	sky	1
taka	to lay hold of	take	take, took, taken, takes, taking	15
traust	trust, lit., firmness	trust	trusting	1
vanta	to be lacking, want	want	want, wants	7
Arabic				
awar	damaged goods	aver	average	3
chemic	of alchemy, alchemic	chemic	chemical, biochemical	3
mausim	a time, a season	monsoon	monsoon, monsoons	4
Persian				
yasamin	any of various tropical and subtropical plants of the olive family, with fragrant flowers of yellow, red, or white, used in perfume	jasmine	jasmine	5
Middle Dutch				
grabben	to seize	grab	grab	1
takel	pulley, rope, equipment in general	tackle	tackle	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Dutch				
trekken	to draw	trigger	triggered	2
trom	drum	drum	drums	2
Italian				
all'arme	to arms	alarm	alarm	2
Old High German				
roccho	distaff: from the resemblance in shape	rocket	rocketed	2
Old Church Slavonic				
robu	servant	robot	robot, robotic	5
Spanish				
banana	the sweet, curved, yellowish fruit	banana	banana	1
mangle	any various coastal or aquatic tropical trees or shrubs esp. of the mangrove family	mangrove	mangrove, mangroves	4
patata	sweet potato	potato	potato	1
Norwegian				
masast	to fall asleep	maze	amazing	1
West Saxon				
eald	to grow	old	old	4
Old Saxon				
trada	a trace, trail	trade	trade, trading	3
Iberian				
parra	trellis, grape vine	park	park, parked, parking	19

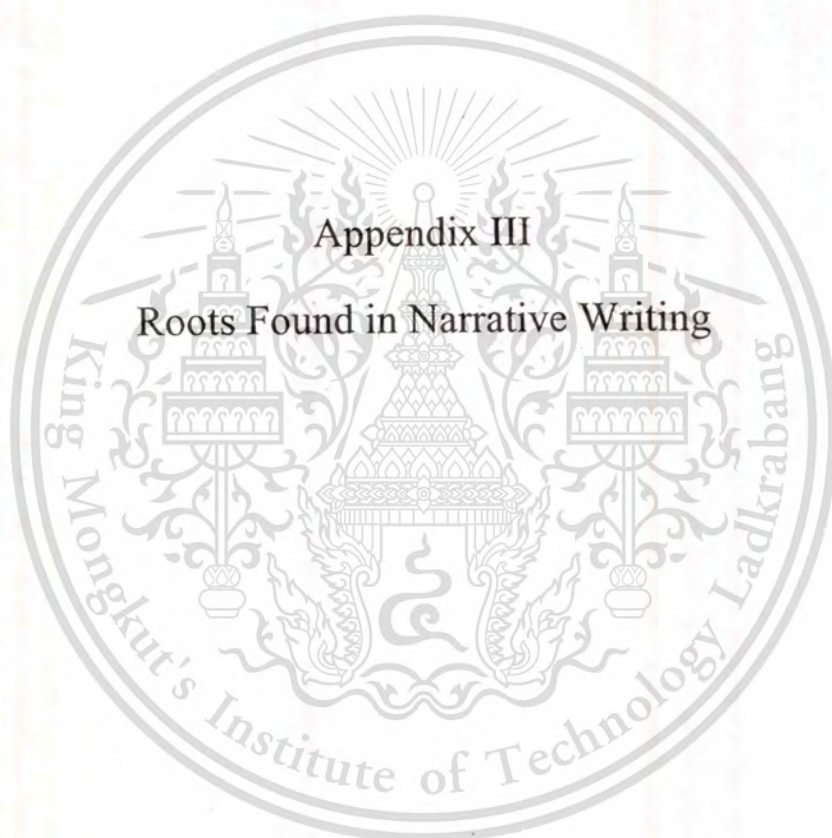
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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Tamil				
man	mango tree	man	mangoes	1
kay	fruit	go	mangoes	1
Talmudic Hebrew				
mappa	a fluttering banner	map	map, maps	5
Sanskrit				
lunt	to rob	loot	looting	3
Malay				
duri	thorn, prickle	durian	durians	1
Cantonese				
long-yan	dragon's eye: in allusion to the white pulp of the fresh fruit surrounding a single seed	longan	longans	1
Unknown				
jam	to become blocked	jam	jams	1
shark	shark	shark	shark, sharks	5

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Appendix III
Roots Found in Narrative Writing

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Latin				
abdomen	the part of the body cavity from the thorax and the pelvis girdle, containing the digestive organs, etc.	abdomen	abdominal	1
agere	to do	act	act, acting, action, actor, examining, actually	11
aestimare	to form an opinion or judgment about	aim	aimless	1
ambulare	to walk	ambul	ambulance	2
amicus	friend	emy	enemies	4
angere	to choke, give pain	anxie	anxious	1
anima	breath, air, life principle, soul	animal	animal, animals	3
annus	year	annu, ennium	annual, millenniums	2
ante	before	an	ancestors	1
arguere	to make clear, prove	argue	arguing, argument	3
armare	to arm	arm	army	1
ars	to join, fit together	art	arts	3
battualia	exercises of gladiators and soldiers in fighting and fencing	battle	battle, battles	2
bellus	pretty, lovely	beauty	beautiful	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
brabarus	brave, bold, orig., wild, savage	brave	bravely	1
brachium	an arm	brace	embrace	2
branca	a claw, paw	branch	branch	1
brevis	short	brief	briefly	1
cadere	to fall	cide, chance	decided, chance	2
calumnia	accusation, claim, dispute	challenge	challenged	1
campus	a field	camp	camped	1
capere	to take, seize	cept, ce, cept	acceptance, prince, concept	5
capitulum	head, capital	chapter	chapter	1
carraria (via)	carriage (road)	career	career	1
carrus	wagon, car	car, carry	car, carried	6
causa	a cause, reason, judicial process, lawsuit	cause, cus	cause, accusers, accusation, accused, accusers	6
cedere	to go, give way	cess, cest	success, ancestors	3
centuria	group of one hundred	century	century	1
civis	townsman	city	city	1
clarus	orig., clear-sounding, hence clear, bright	clear	declared, clearly	2
classis	class or division of the Roman people	class	classical	1
claudere	to shut	clus, clud, close	included, conclusion, close, closed	4
coda	tail	queue	queue	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
colere	to till	cult	culture	1
colos	a covering	color, colour	color, colorful, multi-colored	5
communis	shared by all or many	common	common	1
cor	mind, heart	cord	records, recorded	3
cupa	tup	cup	cup	1
cursus	to call evil or injury down on; damn	curse	cursed	1
dicare	to point out, declare	dic	indicates	1
dicere	to speak, say, point out	dit, judge	condition, judges	4
docere	to teach	doct	doctor	1
dominus	a master	domin	dominating	1
ducere	to lead	duct, duce	introduce, introduced, product, products	6
duplus	lit., twofold	double	doubled	1
facere	to do, make	fice, feat, office	insufficient, defeat, office, officially	4
facies	the face, appearance	face	face	1
factum	that which is done, deed, fact	fact	fact	2
familia	household establishment	family	family	9
fateri	to avow	fess	professional, professor	4

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
fendere	to strike	fence, fend	defence, defend, defending	3
ferre	to carry	fer, lat	refers, indifferent, inferred, preferred, relatives	8
fidere	to trust	fai	faithful	1
figere	to shape, form	fig	figure	1
finis	an end, limit	fin	finally, finished	2
firmus	to make firm, to farm, lease	firm, farm	firmly, farm	2
forma	a shape, figure, image	form	formed, uniform, information	4
fortiare	force	force	efforts	1
frons	forehead, front	front	front	1
fundere	to pour	fuse	refused, refusing	2
gignere	to beget	gen	oxygen	2
gnarus	knowing	nore	ignorance	1
gnoscere	to know	note	noted, notice	2
graduare	to graduate	gradu	graduated	1
gradus	a step, degree, rank	gress	aggressive	1
grandis	full-grown	grand	grandmother	1
hospitale	a house, inn	hospital	hospital	3
humor	moisture, fluid	humor	humorous	1
inter	between	inter	interior	2
intra	within, inside	enter	entrance	1
jus	juice, broth	juice	juice	1
jus	law	judge	judges	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
labi	to fall	lapse	collapsed	2
lacere	to entice, lit., to ensnare	lic	delicious	1
largus	generous, big, great	large	large	1
laxus	loose	lease	release	1
legere	to read	lect	lectured	1
linea	linen thread	line	line, lines	12
maritus	a husband, married	marry	married	1
Mars	the god of war, identified with the Greek Ares	mar	martial	2
memoria	remembering, mindful	memory	memory	1
mentio	to refer to or speak about briefly or incidentally	mention	mentioned	1
mergere	to dip, immerse	merge	emergency	2
merx	wares, merchandise	market	marketplace	1
minuta	sixtieth part of any certain units	minute	minutes	1
morbus	disease	morbid	morbid	1
nausea	loud or confused shouting	noise	noise	2
nectere	to fasten	nect	connection	1
nocere	to annoy	nuis	nuisance	1
optare	to select, desire	opin	opinion	3
opus	a work	office	office, officially	2
memorare	to bring to remembrance	member	remembered	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
numerare	to count	numer	innumerable	1
orto	garden	or	orchard	1
pacare	to pacify	pay	paid	2
palus	a stake	vel	traveled, traveling	2
pandere	to spread, extend	pens	expensive	1
parere	to beget, come forth, be visible	pear, par	appeared, parents	2
pars	equal	part	part	3
partire	to divide	part	department	1
passus	a step	pass	passage, past	7
pausare	to place, put	pose	supposed	1
pendere	to cause to hang, to weigh	pend, spend	suspended, dependable, spent	4
per centum	per hundred; in, to, or for every hundred	percent	percent	1
persona	lit., actor's face mask, hence a character, person	person	person, personality	3
plere	to fill: from use of bundles of hay as standards of the maniples	ply	supply, implies, implied	3
plicare	to fold	ply, ploy	replies, employed	2
populus	people	popul, people	popular, people	14
posse	to be able	poss	possible	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
potio	a substance causing illness or death when eaten, drunk, or absorbed	poison	poison	1
praesentare	to place before, to make present	present	represent	2
premere	to press	press, print	expressive	1
pretium	price	prize	prize	1
primus	prime	prince	prince	3
probare	to prove	prob, prove	probably, approve	4
pulsus	to beat	push	push, pushed	2
punire	to punish	pun	punishment	1
quaerere	to ask, seek	quire	required	1
ratio	a reckoning, reason	reason	reason	2
regere	to lead straight, rule	regul, rail	regularly, railroad	2
res	thing	real	really	1
restare	to stop	rest	arrested	1
Romanicus	Roman	romance	romantic	1
rudis	to tear apart	rude	rude	1
rumpere	to break	rupt	corrupting	2
salire	to jump	sult	results	1
scire	to know	sci	unconscious, science	2
scribere	to write	scribe	described	2
secundus	1/60 of a minute of time	second	second	3
securus	secure, safe	sure	sure	1
sedere	to sit	sess	obsessed	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
sentire	to feel, perceive	sent	sentence, sentenced	3
separ	separate	sever	several	1
servus	servant, slave	serv, serve	served, servant, servants	3
severus	harsh, strict, or highly critical, as in treatment	severe	severe	1
sidus	a star	sider	considered	1
silere	to be silent, still	sil	silence	1
similis	nearly but not exactly the same or alike	similar	similar	1
sinere	place, position	situ	situation	1
solidus	a person serving in an army	soldier	soldier	1
species	a seeing, appearance, shape, kind, or quality/ wares, assorted goods, esp. spices and drugs	spec	special	1
spectare	to look	pect	expecting, expected, unexpected, spectators	4
stare	to stand	stay	stay	1
status	state, position, standing	state, status, stage	state, status, stage	3
stilus	sort, kind, type	style	style	1
strata (via)	paved (road)	street	street	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
studere	to busy oneself about, apply oneself to, study	study, stud	studying, student, students	8
sumere	to take	sume	assume	1
talio	punishment in kind	tali	retaliate	1
temptare	to try	tempt	attempt	2
tendere	to stretch	tent, tend	pretending, attention	2
terminalis	either end of a transportation line, as for an airline, bus, or railroad	terminal	terminal	1
testari	to affirm	test	protests	1
textus	fabric, text, structure	text	text	2
trahere	to draw	trail	trailed	1
tribuere	to allot	tribute	attributed	1
tritare	to cull out, grind	try, tri	tried, trial	4
uti	to use	use	used, useless, usual, usually	9
vadere	to come, go	vade	invaded, invading, invaders	3
venire	to come	vent	event	1
vertere	to turn	vere	reverses	1
videre	to see	vis, vid	evidence, television	2
vinum	wine	vine	vine	1
virtus	worth, manliness	virtue	virtue	1
visitare	to go to see	visit	visited	1
vitare	to go directly toward	vite	invited	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
vivere	to live	viv	survives	2
Greek				
aeidein	to sing	edy	comedies	1
aer	air, mist	air	air	1
ageirein	to assemble	agora	agora	1
agon	assembly, contest	agon	agony	1
apo	from	apo	apology	2
Athens	the Greek capital	Athens	Athens, Athenian	3
byrsa	a small bag or pouch for carrying money	purse	purse	2
deka	ten	decade	decades	1
demos	people	demo	democracy	1
dran	to do	drama	drama	1
ge	earth	geo	geometry	1
gnomon	carpenter's square, lit., one that knows	norm	normal	1
graphein	to write	graph	paragraph	1
heros	to watch over, protect	hero	hero, superhero	2
histor	knowing, learned	story	story	4
idea	form or appearance of a thing as opposed to its reality	idea	ideas	1
komos	revel, carousal	com	comedies	1
kratein	to rule	cra	democracy	1
kyanos	the color blue	cyan	cyanosis	1
manthanein	to learn	mathemat	mathematics	1
metrein	to measure	metr	geometry	1
oxys	sharp, acid	oxy	oxygen	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
pathos	feeling	path	sympathetic	1
phone	a sound	phone	telephone, phone	2
philos	loving	philo	philosophy, philosopher, philosophers	5
phrazein	to speak	phrase	phrase	4
phyein	to produce, become	physic	physician	1
platys	board	place	marketplace, replaced	4
polis	city	polit, police	politician, political, police, policeman	7
prassein	to do	practice	practicing, practiced	5
pyxos	boxwood	box	box	1
rhein	to flow	rrhe	diarrheic	1
sophos	wise	soph	philosophy, philosopher, philosophers	5
stereos	hard, firm, solid	stereo	stereotyped	1
stoma	mouth	stomach	stomach, stomachache	2
theatron	to see, view	theatre	theater	1
tornos	lathe, carpenter's compasses	turn	turn, turned, return, returned	5
tyrannos	a cruel, oppressive ruler; despot	tyrant	tyrants	5

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
typos	a figure, archetype, model, orig., a blow, mark made by a blow	type	stereotyped, types	2
Middle English				
babi	a very young child, infant	baby	baby	2
flashen	to splash, sprinkle	flash	flashlight	2
hulen	to utter with a howl or howls	howl	howled, howling	2
kide	a child or young person	kid	kid	1
lac	lack	lack	lack	1
middan	middle	mid	amid	1
on	at	a	amid	1
picken	to pierce	pick	picked	1
punchen	to strike with the fist	punch	punched	2
rippen	to tear	rip	sunripened	1
spot	any small area or space	spot	spot	1
stoburn	refusing yield, obey, or comply	stubborn	stubborn	1
Old English				
acan	sorrow, shame	ache	stomachache	1
ametta	leisure	empty	empty	3
and	against	an	answer	1
ar	before	ear	early	1
arn	house	arn	barn	1
ascian	to wish, desire	ask	asked	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
baddel	hermaphrodite	bad	bad, worst	3
baec	at the rear or back; behind	back	back	3
ban	bone, esp. of a limb	bone	bone	1
bed	a thing for sleeping or resting on	bed	bedroom	1
beran	to carry, bring	bear	born	1
berstan	to burst, break, crack	burst	bursting	1
bendan	to confine with a string	bend	bent	1
bere	barley	b	barn	9
bisig	occupied, diligent	busi	business	1
blind	without the power of sight, unable to see	blind	blindness	1
blod	lifeblood	blood	blood	2
bodig	trunk, chest, orig. sense "cask"	body	body	2
botm	ground, soil	bottom	bottom	1
breca	breach	break	broken	1
bringan	to bring, lead	bring	bring	1
brothor	a man or boy as he is related to the other children of his parents	brother	brother	1
bryht	to gleam, white	bright	bright	1
bycgan	to get by paying or agreeing to pay money or some equivalent	buy	buy	1
byldan	to build	build	building	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
cald	cold	cold	cold	1
capan	to behold, watch out for, lay hold of	keep	kept	4
caru	sorrow	care	caring	1
ceallian	to scream, shriek	call	call, called	2
ceosan	to taste, relish	choose	chose	1
ceowan	to bite, chew	chew	chewing	1
cild	a swelling up	child	child, children	7
clath	cloth, hence garment	clothes	clothes, clothing	3
cnawan	to know, apprehend	know	know, knowledge	3
cnocian	to press	knock	knocked	1
cuman	to go, come	come	come, came, become, became	6
cu	cow, ox	cow	cows	1
cwencan	to extinguish	quench	quench	1
cwicu	living	quick	quickly	1
cyllan	to kill	kill	kill, killed	2
cyssan	to give a kiss to (a person or thing)	kiss	kiss, kissed	4
dag	the period of light between sunrise and sunset	day	day, daytime, daily, Monday	6
dalan	to divide, share	deal	dealers	1
docga	a domesticated canine, raised in many breeds which are commonly kept as house pets	dog	dog	4

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
dohtor	a girl or woman as she is related to either or both parents	daughter	daughter	1
don	to put, place, set	do	done	1
drifan	to push	drive	driving	1
drincan	to take (liquid) into the mouth and swallow it	drink	drink, drunk, drinking	4
dropa	to fall; come down	drop	dropped	1
duru	pair of doors	door	door, doors	4
eare	the part of the body specialized for the perception of sound; organ of hearing	ear	ears	1
ende	opposite, lying ahead	end	weekends	1
etan	to put (food) in the mouth, chew if necessary, and swallow	eat	eating	1
fader	a man who has begotten a child	father	father, fathers	4
fast	firm, stable	fast	fast	1
felan	to stroke	feel	feel	1
feohtan	to pluck hair or wool	fight	fight, fighting, fought	5
filmen	membrane, foreskin	film	film, films	7
finger	five	finger	fingers	1
flor	plain, flat, broad	floor	floor	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
folgian	to come or go after	follow	followed, following	2
fore	foremost, before	fore	first	7
forma	foremost	form	former	1
fot	foot	foot	foot	1
fox	thick-haired, bushy	fox	fox	3
freond	friend, lover	friend	friend	10
frogga	to jump	frog	frog	3
full	to fill	full	full	2
gan	to leave behind, go away	go	go, going, went	6
gear	year, summer	year	year, years	6
geard	enclosure, garden	chard	orchard	1
gelic	similar, equal, lit. of the same form or shape	like	like, liked	3
geliefan	to like, desire	lieve	believe	2
genoh	enough	enough	enough	2
geong	young	young	young, youngest, youth	6
giefan	to grasp, take	give	gave, given	3
god	to unite, be associated, suitable	good	good, best	8
grad	eagerly	greed	greedy	1
great	of much more than ordinary size, extent, volume	great	great	1
ground	bottom, ground	ground	ground	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
habban	to grasp	have	had, have	9
haldan	to drive, incite to action	hold	held, shareholders	4
ham	to lie, homestead	home	home	1
hand	to seize (hence, basic sense "grasper")	hand, handle	hands, handsome	3
hangian	to sway, hang	hang	hanging	1
hat	fever	hot	hot	1
hatian	bad temper	hate	hated	1
heafod	a cap, crest	head	head	1
healf	part, half	half	half	1
heard	hard	hard	hardly	1
heah	of more than normal height	high	high	1
helpan	to help	help	help	1
hemlic	hop	hemlock	hemlock	2
heord	a row, group	herd	herd	1
hieq	to cut	hay	hay	2
hieran	to notice, observe	hear	hear	1
hlud	to hear, listen	loud	loud	1
hraca	clearing of the throat, spittle	retch	retching	1
hrof	roof, shed	roof	roof	1
hungrig	feeling, having, or showing hunger	hungry	hungry	2
hus	to cover, conceal	house	house	3
lacan	to play, give, move about	ledge	knowledge	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
land	unoccupied land, heath, steppe	land	landed, mainland	2
langian	to reach, extend	long	longed	1
lat	slow, sluggish, tardy	late	last	1
lecgan	lit., to make lie	lay	lay	1
leoht	to shine, bright	light	light, flashlight	5
libban	to live	live	lived, living	2
licgan	to lie	lie	lying	1
lif	life	life	life	1
lippa	lip	lip	lips	1
loc	a bolt, bar, enclosure, prison	lock	lock, unlocked	2
locian	to spy after, look for	look	looked	1
long	measuring much from end to end	long	long	3
losian	to lose, be lost	lose	lost, loss	2
lytel	small	little	little	2
macian	to knead, press, stretch	make	make, made	5
magen	strong, powerful	main	mainland	1
mal	a measure, fixed time, meal	meal	meal	1
manan	to mean, tell, complain	mean	meant, meaning, means	3
mann	human being, person	man	man, policeman, salesmen, woman, women	27
metan	to come upon or encounter	meet	meet, met	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
missan	to change, exchange	miss	missed	2
modor	mother	mother	mother, grandmother	7
mona	moon	Mon	Monday	1
monath	month, moon	month	month, months	4
moteren	to speak in low, indistinct tones without much movement of the lips	mutter	muttering	1
muth	to chew	mouth	mouth	1
mycel	large in size or quality	much	much, more, most	5
mynd	memory	mind	mind	2
niht	night	night	night	2
niwe	new	new	new	1
nosu	the nose	nose	nose	2
open	to make or cause to be open	open	open, opening	7
plegan	to play, be active	play	play, played, playing	4
potian	to push	put	put	3
pullian	to pluck, snatch with the fingers	pull	pulled	1
rad	a ride, traveling on horseback, way	road	railroad	1
rede	ready, prepared	ready	ready, readied, readiness	3
rinnan	to flow, run	run	run, running, ran	3
rum	to open, room	room	room	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
sang	a piece of music sung or composed for singing	song	song	1
scearu	to share	share	shareholders	1
sceawian	to look at	show	show	4
sceoppa	booth, stall	shop	shoppers	1
scield	shield	shelt	shelter, sheltered	3
scinan	to glimmer	shine	shone	2
scort	short piece of clothing, to give less than what is needed, wanted or usual	short	short	1
scyttan	to cast	shut	shut	1
secgan	to note, see, show, say	say	says, said	2
sellan	to give, offer	sell	sell	1
seoc	to be troubled or grieved	sick	sick	2
seon	to observe, show, see	see	see, saw, seen	6
September	the ninth month of the year, having 30 days	September	September	1
settan	to cause to sit	set	set	2
side	ample, broad	side	sidewalk, side	3
singan	to chant, sing	sing	sing	1
sittan	to sit	sit	sat	1
skinn	to flay, peel	skin	skinny	1
slap	to sleep	sleep	sleepy, sleeping	3
smal	small, narrow	small	small	3
spac	to speak	speech	speech	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
specan	to strew, sprinkle	speak	speak	1
spradan	to sprinkle, strew	spread	spread	1
stager	to climb	stair	stairs	2
standan	to stand, be placed	stand	stood	1
stealc	high, steep	stalked	stalked	1
strang	strong, severe	strong	strength	2
styrtan	to overthrow	start	start	2
sumor	summertime	summer	summer	1
sunne	sunrise or sunset	sun	sunripened	1
sur	sour, salty	sour	sour	1
swerian	to swear	swer	answer	1
tacan	to show, demonstrate	teach	teaching, teachings, taught	4
tal	swift, prompt	tall	tall	1
talian	to reckon	talk	talking	2
talun	speech, number	tale	tale	1
tellan	to reckon, calculate	tell	told, telling	2
thing	subject of discussion, matter, thing	thing	thing	1
thrawan	to throw, twist	throw	thrown	1
thurst	to dry	thirst	thirst, thirsty	2
tima	to part, divide up	time	time, daytime	11
treow	tree	tree	tree	1
truma	an array, troop	ter	shelter, sheltered	3
tun	enclosed space, group of houses, village, town	town	town	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
wacce	to look or observe, esp. attentively	watch	watching	1
wandrian	to wend, wind	wander	wanderers	1
water	to wet	water	watered	1
wealcan	to roll, journey	walk	sidewalk	1
weder	to blow	weather	weather	1
weg	to go, carry, ride	way	way	4
wel	according to desire	well	well	4
weorc	to do, act	work	workers	1
weorth	to honor	worth	worth	1
werian	to clothe	wear	wore, wearing	4
werold	world, humanity, long time	world	world	2
west	down, way from	west	west	1
westerne	in, of, to, toward, or facing the west	western	western	2
wicu	period of change	week	week, weeks, weekends	3
wif	woman	wo	woman, women	7
winter	to make wet	winter	winter	2
word	to speak, say	word	word, words	4
writan	to scratch, engrave, write	write	wrote, written, writer	6
West Saxon				
eald	to grow	old	old, older, oldest	14

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Proto-Germanic				
bokiz	beech, beechwood tablets carved with runes	book	book, books	4
thankjan	to think	think	think, thought	3
Old High German				
balle	a large bundle, esp. a standardized quantity of goods, as ginned cotton, hay, straw, etc., compressed, bound and sometimes wrapped	bale	bales	2
spehon	to search out, examine	spy	spied	1
Germanic				
bugja	swollen up, thick	big	big	2
Low German				
drogge (fat)	dry (cask)	drug	drug	1
West Germanic				
liznon	to teach	learn	learn	2
French				
boudje	bundle	bunch	bunch	1
choquer	the impact of persons, forces, etc. in combat or collision	shock	shock	1
role	lit., a roll: from roll containing actor's part	role	role	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Old French				
ahuge	very large, gigantic, immense	huge	huge	1
bloc	a thick plank, beam	block	blocks	1
chief	head	chieve	achieved	1
costume	to accustom	custom, costume	customer, customers, costumes	3
escharnir	to scorn	scorn	scornfully	1
estor	a place where supplies are kept; storehouse	store	store	2
joue	cheek	jaw	jaw	1
realiser	to be fully aware of	realize	realized	4
sis	extent, magnitude, amount	size	size	1
trahiner	to instruct so as to make proficient or qualified	train	train, training	4
vengier	to take vengeance	venge	revenge	1
Frankish				
blao	light-colored, blue, blond, yellow	blue	blue, blueness	3
kramp	bent, twisted	cramp	cramps	1
krappo	a hook	grape	grape	3
wahten	to guard	wait	waiting	1
Celtic				
camb	to bend, crook	change	change, changing	3
pett	part, piece	piece	piece	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Old Norse				
dasi	lazy, tired	daze	dazed	1
deyja	to pass away, become senseless	die	died, dead, death	7
drita	excrement	dirt	dirty	1
geta	to get, beget	get	get, got	13
hitta	to hit upon, meet with	hit	hit	1
lagr	of little height or elevation; not high	low	low	1
leggr	a leg, limb	leg	legs	1
rangr	wrong, twisted	wrong	wrong	3
sala	the act of selling; exchange of property of any kind	sale	sale, salesmen	4
samr	one, together, with	same	same	2
sema	to confirm to	seem	seems	1
sky	a cloud	sky	sky	1
taka	to lay hold of	take	take, took, taken	3
uggr	fear	ug	ugly	1
vanta	to be lacking, want	want	want, wanted	4
Italian				
astrologo	astrologer	stroll	stroll	1
violino	viola	violin	violin	2
Scandinavian				
krase	to crackle	craz	crazy	1
Arabic				
al	the	al	alcohol	1
kuhl	kohl	cohol	alcohol	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
shakk	a short coat, usually with sleeves	jacket	jacket	1
Unknown				
jump	to jump	jump	jumped	2
rag	to tease, scold	rag	ragged	2



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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Latin				
aestimare	to value, appraise, estimate	esteem	esteem	2
aetas	age, eternity	age	age	1
agere	to do	act	act, activity, activities	3
amator	lover	amateur	amateur, amateurs	4
arcere	to enclose	ercise	exercise	1
Augustus	the eighth month of the year, having 31 days	August	August	1
battuere	to beat	batter	batteries	3
bellus	pretty, lovely	beauty	beautiful	1
bene	well	bene	benefits	2
cadere	to fall	cid, case	decide, deciding, case	5
campus	a field	camp	camp, camping	2
capere	to take	cip, cept	participation, except	2
capitulum	head, capital	chapter	chapter	1
caput	head	capital	capital	1
carrus	wagon, car	car	car	1
causa	a cause, reason, judicial process, lawsuit	cause	cause	2
cedere	to go, give way	cess	success, necessity	10

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
centralis	in, at, or near the center	central	central	2
centrum	center, orig., that point of the compass around which the other describes the circle	center	centers	2
ciere	to call, summon	cit	exciting	1
cippus	post, stake	chip	chip	1
circare	to go round, explore	search	research	3
civis	townsman	city	city	1
clarus	orig., clear-sounding, hence clear, bright	clear	clearer, clearly	2
classis	class or division of the Roman people	class	class, classes, classified	7
claudere	to shut	clud, close	include, including, concludes, closer, closely	7
cocina	cuisine	kitchen	kitchen	1
colere	to till	cult	culture	1
columnen	column, pillar	column	column	4
communis	shared by all or many	common	commonly	1
compania	group sharing bread	company	companies	1
consilium	to give advice to, advise	counsel	counseling, counselor, counselor's	10
continere	to join, make continuous	continue	continue	1
contrata	region lying opposite	country	countryside	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
creare	to create	create	create	2
crispus	curly, waving	crisp	crispness	1
crudus	bleeding, raw, rough	cruel	cruel	2
currere	to run	course	course	1
damnum	loss, injury	dam	damage	2
data	to give (the first word in Roman letters, giving the place and time of writing)	date	date	1
data	things known or assumed; facts or figures to be processed	datum	data	2
dicare	to point out, declare	dic	indicates	2
dingua	language, tongue	language	language	1
diurnalis	book containing forms of worship for the day hours	journal	journal	1
divortere	to turn different ways	divorce	divorce	2
docere	to teach	doct	doctor	1
ducere	to lead	duce, duct	reduce, introductory	3
esse	to be	est	interested	7
experiri	to try	experi	experience	1
facere	to do, make	fy, fect, fact, fit, feat	satisfied, perfect, manufacturers, benefits, feature	7
fateri	to avow	fess	professional, professionals	4

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
femina	a woman	female	female	2
ferre	to carry	fer, late	videoconference, prefers, refers, offer, offers, offered, related, relationships, translations	15
fesiaae	festivals	fair	fair	3
festus	festal, joyful, orig., of days for religious observance	feast	feast	1
finis	an end, limit	fin	final, semi-finals, definitions	4
firmus	to make firm, to farm, lease	firm	confirmation	1
forma	a shape, figure, image	form	information	6
fundere	to pour	fuse	refusal	4
futurus	about to be	future	future	1
galeria	a place or establishment for exhibiting or dealing in artworks	gallery	galleries	1
gaudia	joy	joy	enjoy	2
genus	kind, class	gener	general, degeneration	3
gerere	to carry	gest	suggest	1
globus	a ball	globe	globalization	1

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
graduare	to graduate	gradu	undergraduates, gradually	3
habere	to hold	hibit	exhibit	1
hospes	host, guest	host	host	1
hostis	enemy	host	hostility	2
imago	a likeness, image	imagine	imagine, imagined	2
ire	to go	it	circuitry	1
ita	so, thus; also used before each article in a series being enumerated	item	item	1
jacere	to throw	ject	subject, projects	2
Januarius (mensis)	(the month) of Janus, to whom it was sacred	January	January	1
jejunare	to fast	dine	dinning	2
Julius	the month of (Gaius) Julius Caesar	July	July	1
juvare	to help	aid	aid, aids	5
kalendae	account book	calendar	calendar	1
laudare	to praise	low	allowed	1
lectio	a reading, hence text, lesson	lesson	lessons	1
legere	to read	lect	lecture, lecturer	2
liber	a book, orig. inner bark or rind of a tree (which was written on)	libra	library	2
ligare	to bind together	ly	reliable	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
linea	linen thread	line	line	4
littera	letter of the alphabet, a letter, epistle	letter	letter	4
locus	a place	loc	located	1
ludere	to play	lus	illusion	2
lustrare	to illuminate	lustr	illustrated	2
manere	to stay	main	remain	1
manus	a hand	manu	manufacturers	1
maritus	a husband, married	marry	marriage	2
materia	matter, material, stuff	matter, mater	matter, materialism	3
medicari	to heal	medic	medical	1
meminisse	to remember	ment	commentary	2
mensurare	to measure	measure	measured	2
mille	thousand	mile	miles	1
minuta	sixtieth part of any certain units	minute	minutes	1
mittere	to send	mis, mit	admission, submit	4
modo	just now	modern	modern	1
modus	measure, manner, mode	model, mode	modest	3
mons	mount	mountain	mountain	1
natus	born, produced	nat	natural, national, international, native	6
nomen	name	noun	pronoun	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
November	the ninth month of the ancient Roman year, which began with March	November	November	1
numerus	a symbol or word, or a group of either of these, showing how many or which one in a series	number	number	1
operire	to hide	ver	discover	1
optare	to select, desire	opin	opinion	2
pacare	to pacify	pay	paid, paying	2
palma	so named because its leaf somewhat resembles the palm of the hand	palm	palm	4
palus	a stake	vel	travel	2
pandere	to spread, extend	pans, pens	expansion, expensive	3
pangere	to strike	pact	impact	1
parare	to set in order, get ready, make equal	pare	compare	1
pars	equal	part	part, participation	3
passus	a step	pass	past, passage	2
pauper	poor	poor	poor	1
pausare	to place, put	pose	expose, exposed	4
pendere	to weigh	spend	spend	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
persona	lit., actor's face mask, hence a character, person	person	personal	8
petere	desire, to rush at	pet	competition	1
picus	a peaked summit	peak	peaks	1
pingere	to paint, embroider	paint, pict	paintings, pictures	6
placere	to please	please	please, pleasure	4
planta	sole of the foot	plant	plants	1
planus	level	plan	planning	2
plere	to fill	plete, pl	complete, accomplished	5
plicare	to fold	ply	appliances, applications	3
plorare	to cry out, wail	plore	exploring	2
plus	more	plus	plus	1
portare	to carry	port	important, report, reported	6
potis	able	pot, pos	potential, possess	3
praesentare	to place before, to make present	present	representatives	3
prehendere	to catch hold, seize	prehend	comprehensive	2
pretium	price	price	price	2
probare	to prove	prob, prove	probably, improving	4
proprius	one's own	proper	proper	1
publicus	the people	public	public	2
quaerere	to ask, seek	quire, quest	requires, request, questions	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
qualis	of what kind	quality	quality	6
quaterere	to shake, beat	cuss	discussion	1
quiritare	to wail, shriek	cry	cry	2
rarus	loose, thin, scarce	rare	rare	1
regere	to lead straight, rule	regul	regular, regularly, regulating	5
regimen	rule, government	regimen	regimen	1
ripa	shore	rive	arrive	1
risicare	to risk	risk	risk	3
rivus	brook	riv	rivals	1
rodere	to gnaw	rode	erode	4
rotulus	to run, roll	rol	control, controls	2
rotundus	wheel	round	round	2
rumpere	to break	route	routine	1
salvus	safe	save	savings	1
satis	enough	satis	satisfied	1
schola	school	schol	scholarship	1
scire	to know	sci	science, scientists, scientific	4
secare	to cut	sect	section	4
securus	secure, safe	sure	assured	1
sedere	to sit	sess	possess	1
sentire	to feel, perceive	sense	sense	1
separ	separate	sever	several	1
serere	to join or weave together	series	series	1
servare	to keep, hold	serve	observer, observers	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
servus	servant, slave	serv, serve	service, served	2
signare	to mark	sign	significant	1
simplus	not luxurious or elegant; plain	simple	simple	1
socius	companion	soc, soci	social, association	7
sol	the sun	sol	solar	2
sonus	sound, noise	sound	sound	3
spatium	to expand, flourish, succeed	space	spacecraft	2
specere	to see	spect	aspects	1
species	a seeing, appearance, shape, kind, or quality/ wares, assorted goods, esp. spices and drugs	spec	special, specializes	3
spirare	to blow, breath	spirit	spirit	1
splendere	to shine	splendid	splendid	1
spondere	to pledge	sponse	response	2
statuere	to cause to stand, set up, place	stitute	institute, institutes	3
status	state, position, standing	state	state, states	3
stinguere	to prick	stinguish	distinguished	1
studere	to busy oneself about, apply oneself to, study	study, stud	study, studying, students	5
super	that is above	super	superior	1
tangere	to touch	tact	contact	1
tegere	to cover	tect	protect	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
tendere	to stretch	tent, tend	attention, intended, intention, attend	7
tenere	to hold	tain	contains, entertainment	2
terminus	a limit, boundary, end	term	terms	1
terrere	to frighten	ter	deter	4
testa	piece of burned clay, shell	test	test, contest	4
titulus	label, title, sign	title	subtitle	1
tolerare	to bear, sustain	toler	tolerate	2
torquere	to twist	tort	distortion	1
tradere	to deliver	trad	traditions	1
trahere	to draw, pull	tract	attraction, distraction	2
tritare	to cull out, grind	try	try	2
unus	one	un	union	2
uti	to use	use	useful, using, used, abuse, abuses, abused, users	16
vacare	to be empty	vac	vacation	3
valere	to be strong	vail, value	available, value	3
vallis	vale	valley	valley	1
vegetabilia	growing things, vegetables	vegetable	vegetables	1
venire	to come	vent	events, invention	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
vertere	to turn	vert, vers	advertisement, university	7
videre	to see	vid, vic, view	videoconference, advice, review, views	9
visitare	to go to see	visit	visit	13
vita	life	vita	vitamins	1
volvere	to roll	volve	involve, revolutionary	2
Greek				
aisa	fate	et	diet	1
astron	star	astron	astronomers, astronauts	3
atmos	vapor	atmos	atmosphere	2
biblion	book	biblio	bibliography	1
elektron	shining, the sun	electric	electrical	1
elaion	(olive) oil	oil	oiled	2
ge	earth	geo	geography	1
glossa	orig., tongue, language	gloss	glossary	1
gnomon	carpenter's square, lit., one that knows	norm	normal	1
graphein	to write	graph	bibliography, geography	2
kyklos	a circle, cycle	cycle	cycling	1
lyein	to loose	lysis	analysis	2
mouseion	a place for the Muses or for study	museum	museums	1
nautes	sailor	astronaut	astronauts	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
nemein	to distribute, govern	nom	astronomers, economical	3
oikos	house	eco	economical	1
okeanos	the outer sea, orig., thought of as a great river flowing around the earth	ocean	ocean	2
ops	eye	opt	opticians	1
phainein	to show	phas	emphasizes, emphasis	2
phainomenon	to appear	phenomenon	phenomena	1
platys	board	place, plaza	place, replaces, plaza	5
poietes	one who makes, poet	poet	poetry	4
psyche	soul, spirit, breath	psycho	psychology	2
rhassein	to strike	ract	cataracts	2
sphaira	any of the atmospheric layers surrounding a planet or star, sphere	sphere	atmosphere	2
techne	art, artifice	techno, techn	technology, technical	5
Middle English				
lac	lack	lack	lacking	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
newes	novelties	news	news	2
partener	a person who takes part in some activity in common with another or others; associate	partner	partners	2
poselen	to bewilder, confuse	puzzle	puzzles, puzzling	2
sporte	sport	sport	sports	1
squeken	to gurgle	squeak	squeaking	2
Old English				
and	against	an	answer	2
Angel	district in Holstein, lit. hook	Engl	English	2
ascian	to wish, desire	ask	ask	1
baddel	hermaphrodite	bad	bad	2
bed	a thing for sleeping or resting on	bed	bed	2
beginnan	to start doing, acting, going, etc.; get under way	begin	beginner	2
blind	without the power of sight, unable to see	blind	blindness	1
capan	to behold, watch out for, lay hold of	keep	keep	1
ceallian	to scream, shriek	call	call, calling	9
ceosan	to taste, relish	choose	choose	1
cild	a swelling up	child	children	10
clud	mass of rock	cloud	cloud	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
cnawan	to know, apprehend	know	know, knew, knowledge	6
corn	to ripen, mature, grow old	corn	corn	1
craft	power, strength	craft	spacecraft	2
cuman	to go, come	come	come, became	4
dag	the period of light between sunrise and sunset	day	day, days, daily	8
dalan	to divide, share	deal	dealing	1
deop	deep, hollow	deep	deep	2
deore	precious, costly, beloved	dear	dear	2
dohtor	a girl or woman as she is related to either or both parents	daughter	daughter	2
don	to put, place, set	do	do, did done	6
dream	joy, music	dream	dreams	1
dweorg	a star of relatively small size or mass and low luminosity	dwarf	dwarf	1
eage	to see	eye	eye	1
eorthe	earth, field	earth	earth	4
etan	to put (food) in the mouth, chew if necessary, and swallow	eat	eats	2
felan	to stroke	feel	feel, feeling	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
feorr	distance in space or time; not near, remote	far	far	4
findan	to walk, happen upon, find	find	find, found, finding	2
foda	to feed, eat	food	food	3
folgian	to come or go after	follow	following	7
fore	foremost, before	fore	first	2
freo	not in bondage, noble, glad, illustrious	free	free	10
fot	foot	foot	feet	1
full	to fill	full, ful	full, fulfilling	2
gan	to leave behind, go away	go	go, going	5
gear	year, summer	year	years	2
gecynde	gentle, friendly, sympathetic	kind	kind	4
gelic	similar, equal, lit. of the same form or shape	like	like, likely	3
genoh	enough	enough	enough	2
giefan	to grasp, take	give	gives	1
god	to unite, be associated, suitable	good	good, better, best	17
great	of much more than ordinary size, extent, volume	great	great	4
ground	bottom, ground	ground	ground	1
habban	to grasp	have	has, have	8

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
hal	sound, healthy	heal	healthy	1
haldan	to drive, incite to action	hold	held	3
ham	to lie, homestead	home	home	2
hatu	heat	heat	heating	1
heah	of more than normal height	high	high, higher, highly	3
healf	part, half	half	half	2
helpan	to help	help	help, helping	7
hieran	to notice, observe	hear	hear, heard, hearing	6
hus	house	hus	husband	4
hweogol	wheel	wheel	wheel	2
lacan	to play, give, move about	ledge	knowledge	2
ladan	to travel, go	lead	leading	1
land	unoccupied land, heath, steppe	land	land	1
las	to diminish, meager	less	less	3
lat	slow, sluggish, tardy	late	late	1
latan	to leave behind	let	let	2
lengan	to lengthen, delay	linger	linger	1
leoht	to shine, bright	light	light	2
libban	to live	live	live	1
lif	life	life	life, nightlife, lifelong	13
locian	to spy after, look for	look	look, looking	5

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
long	measuring much from end to end	long	long, lifelong	5
macian	to knead, press, stretch	make	make, makes, making	5
mal	a measure, fixed time, meal	meal	meal	1
manan	to mean, tell, complain	mean	means	3
mann	human being, person	man	man, men, woman	6
metan	to come upon or encounter	meet	meet, meetings	2
middel	in between; intermediate; intervening	middle	middle	1
modor	mother	mother	mother	2
monath	month, moon	month	month, months	4
mycel	large in size or quality	much	much, more, most	26
near	nearer	near	nearest	5
neid	to collapse with weariness	need	need, needed	2
niht	night	night	night, nightlife	3
niwe	new	new	new	1
other	the other of two	other	other	4
radan	to interpret, counsel	read	read, readable	3
rinnan	to flow, run	run	run, runs	3
sang	a piece of music sung or composed for singing	song	songs	1

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
sceoppa	booth, stall	shop	shoppers, shopping	3
score	to jut out	shore	shore	2
secan	to track down, trace	seek	seek	2
sellan	to give, offer	sell	selling	1
seoc	to be troubled or grieved	sick	sick	2
settan	to cause to sit	set	set	2
side	ample, broad	side	countryside	1
smeortan	to rub away, fret	smart	smart	1
smoca	to smoke	smoke	smoking	1
spac	to speak	speech	speech	4
standan	to stand, be placed	stand	understanding	1
steorra	star	star	star	6
sunne	sunrise or sunset	sun	Sun	8
swerian	to swear	swer	answer	2
tacan	to show, demonstrate	teach	taught	1
thicce	thick, dense	thick	thickness	1
tima	to part, divide up	time	time	2
treow	faith	true	true	1
wacian	to be awake	wake	wake	1
war	cautions	aware	aware	1
water	to wet	water	water	2
weg	to go, carry, ride	way	way	4
wel	according to desire	well	well	3
weorc	to do, act	work	works	2
weorth	to honor	worth	worth	1
werian	to clothe	wear	wear	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
werold	world, humanity, long time	world	world	5
wicu	period of change	week	weeks, weekly	2
wif	woman	wife, wo	wife, woman	4
winnan	to fight, endure, struggle	win	winners	1
word	to speak, say	word	word, words	4
writan	to scratch, engrave, write	write	write, wrote, written, writing	6
wundor	the feeling of surprise, admiration, and awe aroused by something strange, unexpected, incredible, etc.	wonder	wonder	1
French				
brocher	to stitch	brochure	brochure	1
couper	to cut	coupon	coupon	1
tailer	to cut	tail	details	1
Old French				
chief	head	chieve	achieve	1
conter	to tell	count	account, accountants	2
engigneur	to plan, construct, or manage as an engineer	engin	engineers	1
essorer	to expose (wings) to the air, hence soar	soar	soaring	1
fornir	to accomplish	form	performance	1
hostel	hostel	hotel	hotels	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
issir	to go out	issue	issue	2
patrun	patron, hence something to be imitated, pattern	pattern	pattern	2
prendre	to take	pris	surprising	4
restaurer	a place where meal can be bought and eaten	restaurant	restaurants	1
sis	extent, magnitude, amount	size	size	2
tourner	to turn	tour	tour, tourist	3
veoir	to see	vey	survey	2
Italian				
caffè	coffee	café	cafes	1
Proto-Germanic				
bokiz	beech, beechwood tablets carved with runes	book	book, books, guidebook	6
thankjan	to think	think	think	3
Germanic				
amin	from the orig. mistaken idea that these substances all contain amino acid	min	vitamins	1
bugja	swollen up, thick	big	biggest	1
feu	estate, payment, fief	fee	fee	1
fulljan	to make full	fill	filled, fulfilling	2
lista	edge, border	list	list	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
trippon	to step	trip	trip	1
wardon	warn	ward	awarded	1
Old High German				
bank	bench	bank	bank	2
West Germanic				
liznon	to teach	learn	learn, learning	3
Low German				
grapsen	to snatch	grasp	grasp	1
West Saxon				
eald	to grow	old	old	1
Scandinavian				
krase	to crackle	craz	crazy	2
linke	link of a chain, coat of mail	link	links	1
Scottish				
gowf	a blow (with the open hand)	golf	golf	2
kale	any cabbage or greens	kale	kale	1
Spanish				
canoa	a narrow, light boat with its sides meeting in a sharp edge at each end: it is moved by one or more paddles	canoe	canoeing	1
patata	sweet potato	potato	potato	1
Gothic				
witan	to observe	guide	guide, guides, guidebook	5

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Celtic				
camb	to bend, crook	change	change, changing	6
pett	part, piece	piece	piece	1
Old Norse				
bondi	freeholder, yeoman	band	husband	4
flatr	wide, flat	flat	flat	2
geta	to get, beget	get	get, gets, getting	10
happ	convenient, suitable	hap	happen, happens, happy, happier	4
reisa	to rise	raise	raised	2
samr	one, together, with	same	same	3
skil	distinction	skill	skills	1
skip	ship	equip	equipment	4
taka	to lay hold of	take	take, takes, taken	7
vanta	to be lacking, want	want	want, wanted	11
Talmudic Hebrew				
mappa	a fluttering banner	map	map	1
Norwegian				
masast	to fall asleep	maze	amazement, amazed	2
Iberian				
parra	trellis, grape vine	park	parks	1
Iranian				
pardez	park, garden	paradise	paradise	1
Arabic				
makhazin	a storehouse, granary	magazine	magazine	2

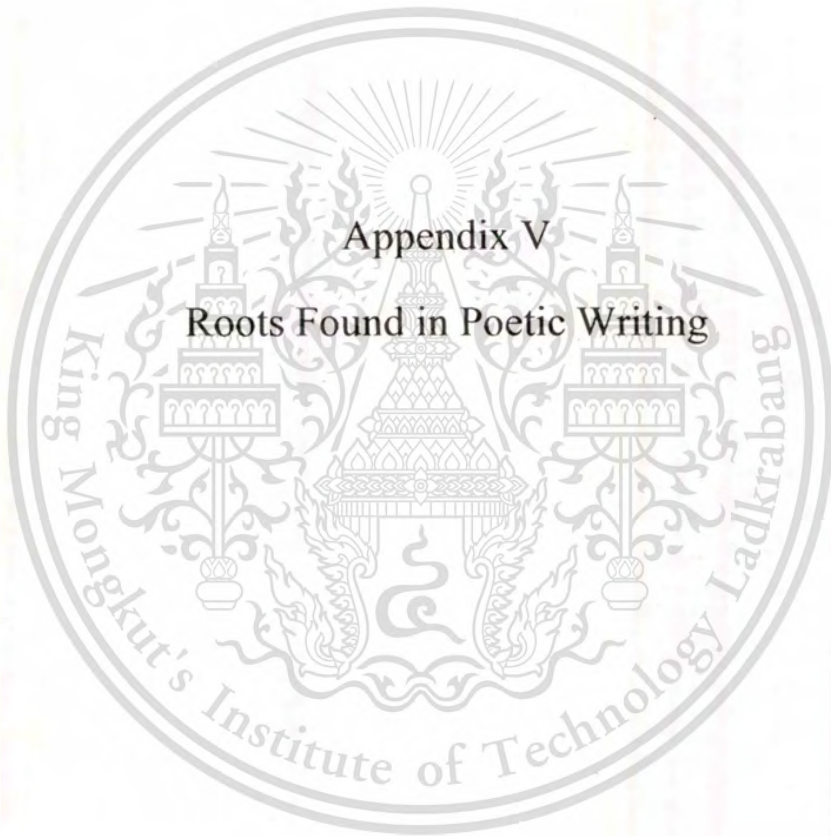
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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Old Persian				
aspanakh	a plant of the goosefoot family, with large, dark-green, juicy, edible leaves, usually eaten cooked	spinach	spinach	1
wrda	a rose	rose	roses	2
Chinese				
ketsiap	A sauce for meat, fish, etc.; esp., a thick sauce	ketchup	ketchup	1
Unknown				
beach	shore pebbles	beach	beach, beaches	5
boast	to do preliminary shaping on (sculpture, stonework, etc.) with a broad chisel	boast	boasts	1

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Appendix V

Roots Found in Poetic Writing

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Latin				
aetas	age, eternity	age	ages	1
annus	year	anni	anniversary	1
appretiare	apprise	apprec	appreciated	1
arguere	to make clear, prove	argue	argumentative	1
augere	to increase	auth	author	1
bellus	pretty, lovely	beauty	beautiful	1
bombus	a hummings	bound	bound	2
cadere	to fall	chance	chance	1
capere	to take	cept	exception	1
celebrare	to frequent, go in great numbers, honor	celebr	celebrations	1
colos	a covering	color, colour	color	1
compania	group sharing bread	company	company	1
contrata	region lying opposite	country	countries	1
creare	to create	create	created	1
crux	cross	cruise	cruise	1
dare	to give	add	addition	1
dicere	to speak	dict	contradiction	2
dingua	language, tongue	language	languages	1
dubitare	to waver in opinion	doubt	doubt	1
extraneus	of another place or locality; foreign; alien	strange	strange	1
facilis	easy	ficult	difficulty	1
ferre	to carry	fer	differ, refer, refers, prefer	6

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
forma	a shape, figure, image	form	form, information	3
future	to strike	fute	confute	1
gaudium	joy	joy	enjoy	1
humanus	a man	human	human	1
lacertus	lizard	ligator	alligator, alligators	7
lacus	a basin, lake	lake	lake, lakes	6
legere	to gather	lect	neglect	1
linea	linen thread	line	line	7
littera	letter of the alphabet, a letter	letter	letter	1
maritare	to join as husband and wife, unite in wedlock	marry	married	1
minuta	sixtieth part of any certain units	minute	minutes	1
mittere	to send	mess	message	5
natus	born, produced	nat	nature, nationalities	2
negare	to deny	neg	neglect	1
nescire	to be ignorant	nice	nice	2
operire	to hide	ver	cover	1
oppositus	set against, facing, or back to back	opposite	opposite	1
oriri	to rise	origin	origin	1
pagina	a page	page	pages	1
passus	a step	pass	compass	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
perere	to come forth, be visible	pear	appearance	1
pingere	to paint, embroider	paint, pict	painted, picture	2
polluere	to pollute	pollute	pollute	1
populus	people	people	people	1
postis	post, doorpost	post	poster	1
publicus	the people	public	public	1
pungere	to prick	point	points	1
Romanicus	Roman	romance	romantic	1
satura	(dish) of various fruits	satire	satirical	1
securus	secure, safe	sure	insurance	1
similis	nearly but not exactly the same or alike	similar	similarity	1
sonus	a sound, noise	sound	sound	1
specere	to look at	spect	respect	1
species	a seeing, appearance, shape, kind or quality	spec	special	1
suadere	to urge	suade	persuasive	1
tastare	to feel, touch sharply, judge of	taste	taste	1
tegere	to cover	tect	protect	1
trahere	to pull, draw	train	trained	1
uti	to use	use	use, uses	2
vertere	to turn	verse	anniversary	1
via	way	convey	convey	1
videre	to see	vide	provide	1
vox	a voice	voice, vowel	voice, vowel	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Greek				
archein	to rule	arch	monarch	1
chartes	layer of papyrus	card	card	2
ergon	work	organ	organization	1
kybernan	to steer, govern	govern	government	1
monos	alone	mon	monarch	1
platys	board	place	replace	1
poiema	anything made, poem	poem	poem	2
poietes	one who makes, poet	poet	poet	1
sarkazein	to tear flesh like dogs, speak bitterly	sarcasm	sarcastic	1
styppe	tow	stop	stops	1
tonos	a stretching, tone	tone	tone	1
tropikos	belonging to a turn (of the sun at the solstice)	tropic	tropical	2
zoion	an animal	zoo	zookeeper	5
Middle English				
babi	a very young child, infant	baby	baby	1
sparklen	to throw off sparks	sparkle	sparkling	1
Old English				
an	one	an	another	8
Angel	district in Holstein, lit. hook	Engl	English	1
ascian	to wish, desire	ask	ask, asks	2
ban	bone, esp. of a limb	bone	bones	1
blac	gleam, burn	black	black	1
blod	lifeblood	blood	blood	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
brad	of large extent from side to side, wide	broad	broad	2
bryht	to gleam, white	bright	bright	1
caru	sorrow	care	care, careless, careful	5
capan	to behold, watch out for, lay hold of	keep	zookeeper	5
cyssan	to give a kiss to (a person or thing)	kiss	kissing	1
dag	the period of light between sunrise and sunset	day	day, birthday, daylight	6
deorc	gloomy	dark	dark	1
don	to put, place, set	do	do	2
earm	an upper limb of the human body	arm	arms	1
fatan	to fatten	fat	fat	2
feallan	to fall	fall	fell	1
fedan	to give food to	feed	feed, fed	2
flasc	the flesh of any animal as food, meat	flesh	flesh	2
folgian	to come or go after	follow	following	1
fonnen	to be foolish	fond	fondly	1
Franca	a Frank	French	French	1
freond	friend, lover	friend	friend	1
full	to fill	full	full	1
gan	to leave behind, go away	go	went, going	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
gelic	similar, equal, lit. of the same form or shape	like	like, likely	4
giefan	to grasp, take	give	give, giving	3
god	to unite, be associated, suitable	good	best	2
gold	to shine, gleam	gold	gold	1
graf	to dig	grave	grave	1
habban	to grasp	have	have, having	4
haldan	to drive, incite to action	hold	hold	1
hand	grasper	hand	hand	2
heafod	a cap, crest	head	forehead	1
heard	hard	hard	hard	1
hebban	to seize, grasp	heave	heavy	1
helpan	to help	help	help, helping	2
hieran	to notice, observe	hear	heard	1
hleahhan	to cry out, sound	laugh	laugh	1
hus	to cover, conceal	house	housing	1
hwit	to gleam, bright, white	white	white	1
ladan	to travel, go	lead	lead	1
leoht	to shine, bright	light	daylight, light	3
lat	slow, sluggish, tardy	late	late	2
libban	to live	live	alive, live	2
lif	life	life	life	3
lufu	to be fond of, desire	love	love	1
mal	a measure, fixed time, meal	meal	meal	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
manan	to mean, tell, complain	mean	means, meaning	3
mann	human being, person	man	man	1
mycel	large in size or quality	much	much, more, most	5
nama	fame, reputation, character	name	named	1
niht	night	night	night	2
niwe	new	new	new	2
oft	many times, repeatedly	often	often	2
other	the other of two	other	another	8
potian	to push	put	putting	1
radan	to interpret, counsel	read	read, reader	3
sceawian	to look at	show	show	1
scinan	to glimmer	shine	shining	1
se	the continuous body of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface	sea	sea	1
secgan	to note, see, show, say	say	said	1
seon	to observe, show, see	see	see	2
side	ample, broad	side	side	2
singan	to chant, sing	sing	sing	1
sittan	to sit	sit	sitting	1
sliht	straight, smooth	slight	slight	2
sona	at once	soon	soon	1
specan	to strew, sprinkle	speak	speak	1
standan	to stand, be placed	stand	stand, standing	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
starian	having fixed eyes	stare	stare	1
steorfan	to die, perish	starve	starving	1
steorra	star	star	stars	4
stream	to flow	stream	stream, streams	3
swimman	to move vigorously	swim	swimming	2
talian	to reckon	talk	talk	1
thicce	thick, dense	thick	thick	1
thing	subject of discussion, matter, thing	thing	thing	1
thynne	thin	thin	thin	1
tima	to part, divide up	time	time	3
water	to wet	water	water	1
wealcan	to roll, journey	walk	walking	1
weorc	to do, act	work	work	1
word	to speak, say	word	word, words	4
Old French				
brocher	to stitch	brochure	brochure	1
fleute	a flute	flute	flute	1
patrun	something to be imitated, pattern	pattern	pattern	1
porposer	to intend, resolve, plan	purpose	purpose	1
tourner	to turn	tour	tourist	1
viron	a circuit	viron	environmental	1
Spanish				
el	the	al	alligator, alligators	7

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Middle Dutch				
decken	to cover	deck	decked	1
Deutsch	Dutch, German	Dutch	Dutch	1
Old Norse				
byrth	the act of bringing forth offspring	birth	birthday	2
deyja	to pass away, become senseless	die	die	1
geta	to get, beget	get	getting, forgot	2
hugga	to comfort, console	hug	hug	2
samr	one, together, with	same	same	4
skinn	to flay, peel	skin	skin	1
sky	a cloud	sky	sky, skies	2
steik	to roast on a spit	steak	steak	3
taka	to lay hold of	take	take	1
toturr	rags, tatters	tatter	tatters	1
Frankish				
gahi	swift, impetuous	gay	gay	1
spellon	to spell a words	spell	spelling	1
Middle Low German				
slippen	to glide, slip	slip	slipped	1
Old High German				
bank	bench	bank	bank	1
Proto-Germanic				
bokiz	beech, beechwood tablets carved with runes	book	book	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
West Saxon				
eald	to grow	old	old	1
Celtic				
Germanus	a native or inhabitant of Germany	German	German	1



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Appendix VI

Roots Found in Technical Writing

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Latin				
adultus	grown up; mature in age, size, strength, etc.	adult	adult	2
aequare	to make equal	equ	inadequate, adequate	2
aestimare	to form an opinion or judgment about	estim	estimate	1
aetas	age, eternity	age	age, ages, aged	5
agere	to do	act, amine	reaction, examine	2
alius	other	alien	alien	1
altiare	to raise	hance	enhanced	1
amplus	to contain	ample	ample	1
ante	before	ant, anci	advantage, disadvantage, ancient	3
appretiare	apprise	apprec	appreciate	1
aprilis	latter, second (in ancient Rom. calendar, the year began with March)	April	April	2
arcere	to enclose	ercise	exercise	2
arere	vacant, place, courtyard, prop. (in sense "arid, bare place"	area	area	1
arguere	to make clear, prove	argue	argument	1
ars	to join, fit together	art	art, arts, artificial	5
articulus	a joint	article	article	10

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
augere	to increase	auth	author, authority	3
barba	beard	barb	barber	1
barra	bar, barrier	barr	barriers	1
bellus	pretty, lovely	beauty	beauty, beautiful, beautifully	3
bene	well	bene, benign	benefit, benefits, benign	5
bini	two by two	bine	combine	1
brevis	short	brief	brief	2
bullā	a babble, knob	boil	boil	3
bus	to grow	superb	superb	1
cadere	to fall	cid, cide, cas, chance	decide, decided, occasionally, coincide, chance, chances	7
calculare	to reckon	calcul	calculated	1
calere	to call	cil	council	1
campus	a field	camp	camp	4
cancer	a crab; later, malignant tumor; by dissimilation	cancer	cancer	2
capere	to take, seize	cept, ceipt, cyp, ceive, cipe, catch	accept, accepting, receipt, receipts, except, contraceptives, occupied, receive, recipe, catch, catcher	17

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
capsa	box	case, cash	videocassette, cash	4
carbo	coal	carbon	carbon, carbons	2
carricare	to load a wagon, cart	charge	charges, charged	3
causa	a cause, reason, judicial process, lawsuit	cuse, cause, cuse	cause, causes, caused, excuse	7
cavere	to be on one's guard	cau	caution, cautions, precautions	9
cedere	to go, give way	ceed, cess	exceeded, exceeding, accessories, process, success, unnecessary, necessity	10
celare	to conceal	ceil	ceiling	2
cella	small room, hut	cell	cellular	1
cellere	to rise, project	cell	excellent	2
centuria	group of one hundred	century	century	1
cernere	to sift, hence perceive comprehend	cern	concerned	1
certus	determined, fixed	certain	certain, certainly	2
circare	to go round, explore	search	research, researchers	19
circulus	a circle	circul	circulate, circulation	2
civis	townsman	citizen	citizen	1
clamare	to cry out	claim	claim, claims	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
clarus	orig., clear-sounding, hence clear, bright	clear	clear, clearance	3
claudere	to shut	clud, clus, close	including, conclude, conclusive, occlusive, close, closed, closest	12
clinare	to bend	cline	decline, inclined	2
coagulare	to cause to curdle	coagul	anticoagulant	1
cocina	cuisine	kitchen	kitchen	1
colere	to till	cult	culture	2
communicare	to share	commune	communicate, communication	3
communis	shared by all or many	common	common	6
compania	group sharing bread	company	company	7
continere	to join, make continuous	continue	continue, continuing	2
contrata	region lying opposite	country	countries	2
copia	plenty	copy	photocopy	3
copula	a band, link	couple	couple	1
coquere	to cook	cook	cook, cooking, cooked	12
cor	mind, heart	cord, cor	record, records, recording, recorded, discourage, encourage	7
crassus	fat, thick	grease	grease	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
creare	to create	cre	create	2
creditus	belief or trust; faith; confidence	credit	credit	6
crepare	to rattle	crep	discrepancies	3
crescere	to grow	crease	decrease, increase, increased, increases	9
cumulare	to heap	cumul	accumulated	1
cupa	tup	cup	cup, cups, cupboard	5
curare	to take care	cur	accurate, accurately	3
currere	to run	cur	occur	1
curvus	curve, bent	curb	curb	1
damnum	loss, injury	dam	damage	1
dare	to give	add, dit	add, added, additional, editor	9
data	to give (the first word in Roman letters, giving the place and time of writing)	date	date, dating	4
decus	an ornament	decor	decorate, decorated	6
demens	orig., insanity; madness	dementia	dementia	3
dies	to call on a telephone by using a dial	dial	dial	1
dicare	to point out, declare	dic	indicate, indicates,	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
dicere	to speak	dit, dict	conditions, prediction	3
dingua	language, tongue	language	language, languages	5
dirigere	to direct	dress	address	1
discus	plates, bowls, saucers, cups, etc., collectively	dish	dish	1
diurnalis	book containing forms of worship for the day hours	journal	journal	2
docere	to teach	doct, docu	doctor, document	4
dubius	to waver in opinion	doubt	doubt	2
ducere	to lead	duct, duce	produce, produces, product, products, production, reduce, reduces, reduction, ducts, conducted, inducing	17
durare	to last, harden	dur	duration, endurance	3
dvonus	good	bonus	bonus	1
emere	to take	mpt	prompt, prompts, promptly	4
errare	to wander, go astray	err	errors	1

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
esse	to be	est, ess, sent	interest, interests, interesting, essential, present	18
experiri	to try	experi, expert	expert, experts, experience	4
extremus	last, outermost	extreme	extremely	2
facere	to do, make	fact, fit, fic, feat	effects, perfect, effective, factors, manufacturers, effectiveness, profitable, sacrifice, deficient, deficiency, benefit, benefits, feature, artificial	26
facies	the face, appearance	face	facing	1
facilis	easy	ficult	difficult	2
fallere	to deceive, disappoint	fail, false	fails, failure, false	4
fama	fame, reputation	fame	famous	1
familia	household establishment	family	family	11
fateri	to avow	fess	professions	1
fatigare	to weary	fatigue	fatigue	1
favor	favor	favor	favor	1
fendere	to strike	fence	fences, fences	7

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
ferre	to carry	fer, late	refers, inferred, prefer, different, suffer, translate, translates, translation, translators, related	21
fesiaie	festivals	fair	fair	1
figere	to shape, form	fig	figures	1
filtrum	felt, fullered wool (used for straining liquors)	filt	filter	1
finis	an end, limit	fin	finish, finance, finances	3
flectere	to bend, curve	flex, flect	flexible, reflecting	3
flos	a flower	flow, flour	flowerpots, flourish	8
follis	windbag, bellows	fool	fooled	1
forma	a shape, figure, image	form	form, inform, information, formal	8
fortis	strong	force	force	2
fragrare	to emit a (sweet) smell	fragr	fragrance	1
frequens	to stuff	frequent	frequently	1
frigerare	to cool	friger	refrigerator	2
frons	forehead, front	front	front	1
fructus	enjoyment, means of enjoyment, fruit, produce, profit	fruit	fruit, fruits	2

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
fumus	to give off gas, smoke, or vapour	fume	fumes	1
fundare	to begin to build or organize	found	founder	1
fundere	to pour	fuse, fund	refused, refund	2
fungi	to perform	funct	function, functioning	3
furca	two-pronged fork	fork	fork	1
futurus	about to be	future	future	1
gaudia	joy	joy	enjoy, enjoyment	2
genus	kind, class	gener, gent	general, gently	6
gerere	to carry	gest	suggests, digest	5
gnare	to be born	gn	pregnant, pregnancy, non-malignant	5
gnoscere	to know	gni, note	cognitive, noted	3
gradi	to go	gred	ingredient, ingredients	3
gradus	a step, degree, rank	gress, gred	progress	1
gratus	pleasing	gree	agree	1
habere	to hold	hibit	exhibitions	1
habilis	easily handled, apt	able	ability	1
haerere	to stick	her	inherently	1
haesitare	to stick	hesit	hesitate	1
herba	grass, herbage, herb	herb	herb, herbs, herbal	14
hereditas	to inherit	herit	heritage	1
honor	held in respect; honorable	honest	honest, honestly	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
hrath	quick, speedy	rather	rather	1
humanus	a man	human	human, humans	3
humor	moisture, fluid	humor	humorous	1
idem	the same	ident	identify	1
imago	a likeness, image	imagine	imagination	1
inodio habere (or esse)	to have (or be) in hate	annoy	annoy, annoying, annoyed	4
intestinus	inward, internal	intestin	intestinal	1
intra	within, inside	enter	entering	1
ire	to go or come	it	initially	1
ita	so, thus; also used before each article in a series being enumerated	item	item, items	4
jacere	to throw	ject	subject, rejecting, objects	3
jejunare	to fast	din	dinner	2
Julius	the month of (Gaius) Julius Caesar	July	July	2
jungere	to bind together	join, joint	Join, joint	3
lactuca	milk	lettuce	lettuce	1
laqueus	a noose, snare, trap	lace	interlace	1
largus	generous, big, great	large	large, enlargement	8
laudare	to praise	low	allow, allowed	2
lavare	to wash	laund	laundry	5
laxaus	loose	lax, lay	relaxed, relaxing, delay	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
legare	to appoint as deputy	league, lege	colleagues, college	3
legere	to read, gather, choose	lect, lig, lege	lecture, collect, collecting, intelligence, selected, select, selects, privilege	9
libella	level, balance, weight	level	level, levels	4
liber	a book, orig. inner bark or rind of a tree (which was written on)	libra	library, libraries	3
lacerta	lizard	lizard	lizard, lizards	18
ligare	to bind together	ly	unreliable	1
limen	threshold	limin	eliminates	1
limes	border, frontier	limit	limit	1
linea	linen thread	line	line, lines, headline	18
liquere	to be liquid	liqu	liquor	1
littera	letter of the alphabet, a letter, epistle	letter	newsletter	1
locus	a place	loc	located, location, local	11
luere	to let go, set free	solve	solve	1
lupus	any of various diseases with skin lesions	lupus	lupus	1
lustrare	to illuminate	lustr	illustrated	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
mandare	to entrust, to commit to one's charge	mand, mend	demand, recommendation	2
manere	to stay	man	permanent	1
manus	a hand	manu, manage	manufacturers, manage, managed, management	4
Martius (mensis)	(month) of Mars	March	March	1
materia	matter, material, stuff	matter	matter	1
medicus	physician	medic	medical, medications, medicine, medicines	5
medius	middle	medium, medi	medium, immediate, immediately	5
melopeon	melon	melon	melon	1
membrum	a person belonging to some association, society, party, etc.	member	member, members, membership	7
memorare	to bring to remembrance	member	remember	1
memoria	remembering, mindful	memory	memory	1
mens	mind	ment	mental	1
mensurare	to measure	measure	measure, measured, measuring	4

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
mentio	to refer to or speak about briefly or incidentally	mention	mentioned	4
merx	wares, merchandise	market, merc	market, supermarket, commercially	3
mergere	to dip, immerse	merge	emergency	2
mille	thousand	mill	million	2
minuere	to lessen, diminish	mince	minced	2
minuta	sixtieth part of any certain units	minute	minute, minutes	8
mirari	to wonder	mire	admirer	1
mittere	to send	mis, mit, mas	permission, admission, emits, Christmas	7
moderare	to keep within bounds, restrain	moder	moderate	3
modo	just now	modern	modern	1
modus	measure, manner, mode	mode, mod	mode, accommodate	2
monere	to remind, warn	monu, moni	monuments, monitor	6
moneta	a mint	money	money	5
mons	hill, mountain	mount	mounds, amount, amounts	4
movere	to move	mote, mob, move, mot	promote, mobile, move, remove, motivated	33

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
munia	duties, functions	mune	immune, immunosuppressant, immunity	3
natus	born, produced	nat	nature, natural, naturally, international	8
nausea	loud or confused shouting	noise	noise	4
nitere	to shine	neat	neat	1
numerus	a symbol or word, or a group of either of these, showing how many or which one in a series	number	number, numerous	8
nuntiare	to report	nounce	announcer	1
nutrire	to nourish	nutri	nutrient, nutrients	3
october	the eighth month of the ancient year, which began with March	October	October	2
opacus	shady	opaque	opaque	1
operire	to hide	ver	cover, covered	3
opus	a work	oper, of	operate, operates, operators, operations, cooperate, office	9
optimus	best	optimis	optimistic	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
ordo	straight row, regular series	order	order, disorders	4
oriri	to rise	origin	original, originally	2
os	the mouth	or	oral	2
pacare	to pacify	pay	pay	2
palma	so named because its leaf somewhat resembles the palm of the hand	palm	palm, palms	5
palus	a stake	vel	travels	1
pandere	to spread, extend	pend, pens	expanded, expanding, expense, expanses	4
parare	to set in order, get ready, make equal	pare	prepare, preparing, compare	4
parere	to beget, come forth, be visible	parent, pear	parents, appear, appears, appeared	8
pars	equal	part, peer	part, participants, peer	5
partire	to divide	part	depart, department, apartment, apartments	6
particula	of a part	particular	particularly	3
passus	a step	pass	passage	12
pater	father	patron	patronage	1
pati	to endure	pati	patients, patience	9

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
pecus	cattle	peculi	peculiar	1
per centum	per hundred; in, to, or every hundred	percent	percent	1
perete	to demand, rush at	peat	repeat	1
pendere	to weigh	spend	spend, spending	2
persona	lit., actor's face mask, hence a character, person	person	person, personal, salesperson	5
pestis	plaque	pest	pest, pests	6
pilare	to make bald	peel	peel	4
pingere	to paint, embroider	pict	picture	2
placere	to please	please	please, pleasant	5
planus	level	plan, plain	explain, explanations	3
plectere	to weave	plex	complex	3
plere	to fill	plete	completed	2
plicare	to fold	ply, pli, ple	apply, applications, supply, supplement, supplements	6
plorare	to cry out, wail	plore	explore, exploring	3
plumbum	to thrust, throw, or force suddenly (into a liquid, hole, condition)	plunge	plunge	1
poena	penalty, punishment	pain	pain	2
polire	to polish	polite	politely	1
polluere	to pollute	pollut	pollution	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
ponere	to place	posit, pose	deposited, deposits, position, proposed, opposite	5
populus	people	popul, people	popular, people	29
portare	to carry	port	important, importance, report, supported, opportunities, report	9
portus	entrance, haven	port	airport	1
posse	to be able	poss	possible, possibly, impossible	6
potis	able	pos	possessions	3
premere	to press	press	expression, depressed, depression, antidepressants, immunosuppressant, pressure, express, press	13
pretium	price	price, prize	prices, priced, prize	5
primus	first	prime	prime	2
privare	to separate	prive	deprived	1
privus	private	privi	privilege	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
probare	to prove	prove, prob	improve, improvement, improved, proven, probably, probability	6
proprius	one's own	propri, proper	appropriate, properly	3
proximus	near	proxim	approximates	1
pulsus	to beat	push	push	1
publicus	the people	public	public, published, publication	8
pungere	to prick	point	appointment, pointing, point	4
putare	to reckon, orig., to prune	put, unt	computer, computers, count, countless	5
quaerere	to ask, seek	quire, quest	required, requires, request, questioning	6
quaterere	to shake, beat	cuss	discussing	1
quercetum	oak forest	quercetin	quercetin	1
quiritare	to wail, shriek	cry	crying	1
quis	what	quiz	quizzed	1
quietus	clear, free	quite	quite	2
quittus	free	quit	quit	2
rarus	loose, thin, scarce	rare	rare, rarely	2
rata	the amount, degree	rate	rate	2
ratio	a reckoning, reason	reason	reason	1

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
recens	emerge freshly, new	recent, rinse	recent, recently, rinse, rinsing	7
reddita (pecunia)	paid (money)	rent	rent, rental	4
regere	to lead straight, rule	rect, regul, rule	incorrect, regular, regularly, rule	6
repere	to creep, crawl	rept	reptile, reptiles	3
res	thing	real	real	2
residens	a person who lives in a place, as distinguished from a visitor or transient	resident	residents	1
restare	to stop	rest	rest	2
rex	a king	roy	royal	1
rigere	to be stiff, numb	rig	rigorous	1
ripa	shore	rive	arrive, arrives	2
risicare	to risk	risk	risk	2
rodere	to gnaw	rod	rodents	1
Romanicus	Roman	romance	romance, romantic	3
rotulus	to run, roll	troll, rot	control, controlling, rotate	6
sacer	sacred	sacri	sacrifice	1
salire	to jump	sult	result, results	5
salvus	whole, well-preserved	safe, save, sage	safe, safety, safer, save, sage	8
scire	to know	sci	scientist, scientists, nicely	3

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
scribere	to write	script, srib	prescription, describe, described	4
secare	to cut, divide	sex	sex	2
secundus	1/60 of a minute of time	second	second, milliseconds	3
securus	secure, safe	sure	sure, ensure	7
sedere	to sit	sess	possessions	3
semen	a seed	semin	seminars	1
senex	old, aged	seni	senior, seniors	2
sentire	to feel, perceive	sent, sense	sentence, sentences, sense, sensitive, senseless	6
separ	separate	sever	several, severity	4
sequi	to follow	suit	suitable	2
serere	to join or weave together	series	series	1
servus	servant, slave	serv, serve	service, serve, serves	11
severus	harsh, strict, or highly critical, as in treatment	severe	severe, severity	3
sidus	a star	sider	considered, considerably	3
signare	to mark	sign	signature, design, sign, signed, significantly, signalling	12

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
simplus	not luxurious or elegant; plain	simple	simply	1
sincerus	clear, pure, sincere	sincere	sincerely	1
sinere	to put down, permit, allow	sit, site	situated, situation, site	3
sistere	to cause to stand, set, place	ist, sist	existed, resistance	2
solum	floor, ground, soil	soil	soil	2
socius	companion	soc	social, society	6
somnus	sleep	somnia	insomnia	1
sonus	sound, noise	sound	sound, soundly	2
spatha	flat blade	spatula	spatula	1
spatium	to expand, flourish, succeed	space	space, spacious	8
species	a seeing, appearance, shape, kind, or quality/ wares, assorted goods, esp. spices and drugs	specie, spec	species, special, specializes	4
spectare	to look	pect	expects, expectantly	2
spondere	to pledge	spons, spond	sponsor, responsibility, irresponsible, correspond	4
sorbere	to drink in, suck	sorb	absorb	1
stabilire	to make stable; make firm; settle	stable	establish, established	4
stallum	a place, seat	stall	install, installed	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
stare	to stand	stan, sta, st, stat, stay	instantaneous, instantaneously, distance, prostate, prostatic, workstation, station, obstacle, stay, cost	11
statuere	to cause to stand, set up, place	stitute	institute	1
status	state, position, standing	state	state, statement	5
strictus	strict	stress	stress	1
stringere	to draw tight	strict	restricted	1
struere	to pile up, arrange, build	struct, story, stry	instructions, instruct, destroy, destroyed, industry	6
studere	to busy oneself about, apply oneself to, study	study, stud	study, studies, studied, studying, student, students	27
studium	a study	studio	studio	2
sultare	to take, seize	sult	consult	1
surgere	to rise	source	source	1
tabula	a board, painting tablet	table	table, tablespoon	2
tangere	to touch	tangere	contact, contacts	3
taxare	to touch, feel, judge	taste	taste, tastes, tasting	4

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
tegere	to cover	tect	protect	4
tempus	time, period, orig., a span	tempor, temper	temporary, temperature	4
tendere	to stretch	tend	extending, attend, tendency, tend, intended	5
tener	soft, delicate, tender	tender	tender	1
tenere	to hold	tent, tain	content, contain, contains, obtained, entertained, entertainment	7
terminus	a limit, boundary, end	term	terms	2
testa	piece of burned clay, shell	test	tests	1
textus	fabric, text, structure	text	text, texts	4
tirer	to draw	tire	retiring	1
titulus	label, title, sign	title	title	2
toccare	light blow	touch	touch	1
totus	all, whole	total	total	3
tractare	to draw	treat	treating, treatment	6
tradere	to deliver	trad	traditional	2
trahere	to draw, pull	tract	attract, attractive, extract	4
tribuere	to allot	tribute	contributors	1
tricae	vexations, tricks	trick	tricks	1
tritare	to cull out, grind	try, tri	try, tries, trial	5
turbidus	turbid	trouble	trouble	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
uncia	twelfth part, inch	inch	inch, inches	4
unicus	single	unique	unique	1
unio	a kind of single onion	onion	onion, onions	7
urina	urine	urine	urinary, urination	1
uti	to use	use	use, using, user, users, used, usually, re-usable, unusual	65
vacare	to be empty	vac	vacation	1
vadere	to come, go	vas	pervasive	1
vallis	vale	valley	valley	1
valere	to be strong	vail, value, valid	available, value, valid	7
varietas	the state or quality of being various or varied	variety	variety	3
vastare	to lay waste, devastate	waste	waste	1
vegetabilia	growing things, vegetables	vegetable	vegetables	1
velum	the veil	veal	reveal	1
venire	to come	vent	prevent, preventing, prevention, inventory, convenient	13

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
vertere	to turn	vers, vert	version, conversation, conversations, conversational advertise, reverse, university, universities	17
vestire	to clothe	vest	invested, investment	3
via	way	vey, via	convey, conveys, obvious	3
videre	to see	vis, vid, vic, view	television, video, videos, videocassette, provided, advises, advised, advisable, evidence, division, advice, view, viewing, review	24
vincere	to conquer	vinc	convincing	1
vita	life	vit, vita	vitality, vitamin	10
visitare	to go to see	visit	visit	3
vitare	to go directly toward	vite	invite	1
vocare	to call	voc	advocate	1
volvere	to roll	volume	volumes	1
vovere	to vow	vote	devoted	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
vox	a voice	voice	voice	2
vuidier	to void	void	avoid, avoided, unavoidable, voided	5
Greek				
acidein	to sing	edy	comedy	2
acirein	to lift, take up	art	arteries	4
aer	air, mist	air	air, airport	6
akademeia	figure in ancient Greek legend	academe	academic	1
algos	pain	algia	nostalgia	1
allos	other	all, llel	allergic, allergy, parallel	5
asthma	a panting, asthma	asthma	asthma	1
bainein	to go, come	bet	diabetics	1
ballein	to throw, drive	blem	problem, problems	5
basis	a base, pedestal	bas, base	based, basic	3
boskein	to feed, graze	botan	botany, botanical	8
bous	ox, cow	bu	butter	1
chartes	layer of papyrus	card	card, cards, discarding	15
chole	bile, gall	chole	cholesterol	3
chriein	to anoint	Christ	Christmas	1
derma	skin	dermat	dermatitis	1
dosis	orig., a giving	dose	dose, doses	3
elektron	shining, the sun	electron	electronic	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
ergon	work	ergy, organ	allergic, allergy, organization	3
gnomon	carpenter's square, lit., one that knows	norm	normally	1
graphein	to write	gram, graph	program, programming, programmed, paragraph, diagram, photograph, milligrams, ungrammatical	14
iota	the letter i, the smallest letter (hence, very small thing)	jot	jot	1
histania	to set	tem	system	4
histor	knowing, learned	history, story	history, histories, historical, story	8
hora	hour, time, period, season	hour	hour, hours	8
iasthai	to cure, heal	iatr	pediatrics	1
idea	form or appearance of a thing as opposed to its reality	idea, ideal	idea, ideal	6
itis	disease	itis	dermatitis	1
kardia	heart	cardiac	cardiac	1
karoton	carrot	carrot	carrots	4
kleros	lot, inheritance	clerk	clerk	1
komos	revel, carousal	com	comedy	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
kritikos	a critic, orig., critical, able to discern	critic	criticize	1
kyklos	a circle, cycle	cycle	cycle	1
lemma	proposition	lemma	dilemma	1
lyein	to loose	lyze	analyze	1
mechos	a contrivance	machine	machine, machines	2
methodos	a going after, pursuit, system	method	method, methods	2
mousa	a Muse, music	music	music, musician	10
myein	to initiate into the mysteries, orig., to close	myst	mysterious	1
nemein	to distribute, govern	nom	economically	1
nostos	a return	nost	nostalgia	1
oikos	house	eco	economically	1
ol	an alcohol or phenol	ol	cholesterol	3
oxys	sharp, acid	oxid	antioxidant	1
pais	a child	ped	pediatrics	1
papyros	papyrus	paper	paper, papers	2
passein	to sprinkle	pasta	pasta	7
phainein	to show, appear	fantas	fantasy	2
pherein	to bear	pher	peripheral	1
phone	a sound	phone	telephone, phone, phones	28
phos	a light	photo	photocopy, photograph	5
phrazein	to speak	phrase	phrase	3
phyein	to produce, become	physic	physical	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
piptein	to fall	ptom	symptoms	3
plassein	to mold, form	plasia, plastic	hyperplasia, plastic	4
platys	board	place, plaza	place, places, placed, replaced, replacement, plaza	20
polis	city	police	police	1
prassein	to do	practic	practical	1
rhassein	to strike	ract	cataracts	2
rhein	to flow	rrhea	diarrhea	1
schizein	to split	schedule	schedule	1
schole	leisure, that in which leisure is employed, discussion, philosophy, school	school	schools	1
stereos	solid, stiff	ster	cholesterol	3
stoma	mouth	stomach	stomach	1
styppe	tow	stop	stop, stops	2
techne	art, artifice	techno	technology	5
theorein	to looking at, view	theor	theory, theoretically	2
therapeuein	to nurse, cure	therap	therapy	1
tonos	a stretching, tone	tone	tone	1
topos	place	topic	topic, topics	2
tornos	lathe, carpenter's compasses	turn	turn, turns, turned, return, returned	6

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
typos	a figure, archetype, model, orig., a blow, mark made by a blow	type	type, types	2
tyros	cheese	tter	butter	1
zoion	an animal	zoo	zoology	1
Middle English				
affraied	feeling fear; frightened	afraid	afraid	1
babi	a very young child, infant	baby	baby	1
clike	a locking latch	click	click	1
clogge	a lump of wood	clog	clogged	2
clumsen	to benumb	clums	clumsy, clumsier	2
fitten	to knit, tie ends of thread	fit	fit	2
kidenei	kidney	kidney	kidney	2
newes	novelties	news	news, newsletter	2
nodden	to shake the head	nod	nod	2
pie	a baked dish made with fruit, meat, etc.	pie	pie, pies	3
ponde	artificially enclosed body of water	pond	pond	1
screamen	to scream	scream	scream	1
simperen	to keep (a liquid) at or below the boiling point	simmer	simmer	1
sporte	sport	sport	sports	2
strecchen	to stretch	stretch, straight	stretch, stretches, straight, straighten	6
tieltan	shaky, unstable	tilt	tilt	1
tippe	point, top	tip	tips	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
toye	finery, ornament	toy	toymaker, toymakers	2
waitere	watchman	waiter	waiter	3
wrappen	to wind or fold (a covering) around something	wrap	wrap, wrapped	2
Old English				
ac	a kind of oak	oak	oak	2
acan	sorrow, shame	ache	headaches, aches	2
acer	field	acre	acre	1
adune	from the hill	down	down, downward	2
ag	of a bird	egg	eggs	1
agen	to possess	own	own, owner	16
aldra	an older person	elder	elderly	1
amet(t)e	lit., "the cutter off"	ant	ants	1
Angel	district in Holstein, lit. hook	Engl	English	4
appel	fruit, apple (also, eyeball, anything round)	apple	apples	3
ar	before	ear	early	2
ascian	to wish, desire	ask	ask, asked, asking	6
bacan	to warm, bake	bake	bake, baking	7
baec	at the rear or back; behind	back	back, background, drawbacks	11
ban	a command	ban	banned	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
bath	to warm	bath	bathroom	1
beallu	to swell	ball	balls, baller	2
bean	bean	bean	beans	2
bed	a thing for sleeping or resting on	bed	bed, bedtime, bedside	4
beginnan	to start doing, acting, going, etc.; get under way	begin	began	1
bendan	to confine with a string	bend	bending	2
beor	beverage	beer	beer	1
bisig	occupied, diligent	busy	busy, business, businesses, businessmen	28
blac	gleam, burn	black	black	1
bladdre	a bag consisting of or lined with membranous tissue in the body of many animals	bladder	gallbladder	1
blendan	to mix	blend	blend	1
blod	lifeblood	blood	blood	2
bodig	trunk, chest, orig. sense "cask"	body	body	1
bor	auger	bore	bored, boring	2
botm	ground, soil	bottom	bottom	2
brad	of large extent from side to side, wide	board	cupboard	1
brand	a flame, torch, sword	brand	brand	2
brecan	breach	break	breaking, breakfast	3
breost	to swell, sprout	breast	breast	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
bringan	to bring, lead	bring	bring	4
broth	a clear, thin soup made by boiling meat, or sometimes cereals or vegetables, in water	broth	broth	2
bycgan	to get by paying or agreeing to pay money or some equivalent	buy	buy	2
byldan	to build	build	building	2
cage	to secure, guard	key	key	1
cald	cold	cold	cold, colds	10
capan	to behold, watch out for, lay hold of	keep	keep, keeping	12
caru	sorrow	care	care	1
ceallian	to scream, shriek	call	call, called, callers	12
ceosan	to taste, relish	choose	choose, chooser	2
cild	a swelling up	child	child, children	5
clane	clean, pure	clean	clean	2
clath	cloth, hence garment	clothes	clothes	1
clufu	to split	clove	cloves	1
cnawan	to know, apprehend	know	know, knows, knew, known, knowledge	9
col	cold, to freeze	cool	cool, cools, cooled	3
cresse	any various plants of the crucifer family	crass	watercress	1
crudan	to press, drive	crowd	crowded	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
cuman	to go, come	come	come, income, incoming, become	9
cwen	a wife of a king	queen	queen	1
cwicu	living	quick	quick, quickly	6
cyttan	to cut	cut	cut, cuts	9
dag	to knead, form	dough	dough	1
dag	the period of light between sunrise and sunset	day	day, holidays, daily	10
deore	precious, costly, beloved	dear	dear	1
don	to put, place, set	do	do, done, doing	14
dragan	to drag	draw, draft	drawbacks, drawers, draft, drafts	9
dream	joy, music	dream	dream, dreams, dreamers	19
drifan	to drive	drift	drift	2
drincan	to take (liquid) into the mouth and swallow it	drink	drink, drinking, non-drinkers	12
dropa	to fall; come down	drop	drop	1
dryge	fast, firm, solid	dry	dried	1
eage	to see	eye	eye	2
earn	an upper limb of the human body	arm	arms, forearm, forearms	6
efne	hold together	even	even, evenly	3
ende	opposite, lying ahead	end	end, weekends	4
etan	to put (food) in the mouth, chew if necessary, and swallow	eat	eat, ate, eaten, eating	12

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
feallan	to fall	fall	falls, fell, fallen, falling	15
fast	firm, stable	fast	faster	1
fastan	lit., old fast	fast	breakfast	2
fatan	to fatten	fat	fats	1
feld	flat and broad	field	field	1
felan	to stroke	feel	feel, feels, feelings	5
feohtan	to pluck hair or wool	fight	fighting	1
findan	to walk, happen upon, find	find	find, finds, found, finding, findings	12
finger	five	finger	fingers	2
fisc	fish	fish	fish	6
fleah	flee	flea	fleas	1
flood	an overflowing of water on an area normally dry; inundation; deluge	flood	flood	1
flor	plain, flat, broad	floor	floor	4
flowan	to flood	flow	flow	3
foda	to feed, eat	food	food, seafood	11
folgian	to come or go after	follow	follow, following	4
fore	foremost, before	fore	first, firsthand	8
forthian	to further	afford	afford	1
fort	foot	foot	feet	5
freo	not in bondage, noble, glad, illustrious	free	free	5
freond	friend, lover	friend	friends	1
freosan	to freeze, burn like cold	freeze	freeze, freezer	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
full	to fill	full	full	2
galla	to shine, yellow	gall	gallbladder	1
gan	to leave behind, go away	go	go, gone, going	7
gar	a spear	gar	garlic	9
gear	year, summer	year	year, years	19
gecynde	gentle, friendly, sympathetic	kind	kind	2
gelic	similar, equal, lit. of the same form or shape	like	like, likes, likely	7
geliefan	to like, desire	lieve	believe	1
genoh	enough	enough	enough	2
giefan	to grasp, take	give	give, given, Thanksgiving	10
god	to unite, be associated, suitable	good	good, better, best, goodwill	17
grene	of the color that is characteristic of growing grass	green	greens	1
great	of much more than ordinary size, extent, volume	great	great	4
growan	to grow, turn green	grow	grow, grows	4
ground	bottom, ground	ground	ground, background	6
habban	to grasp	have	has, have, had, having	27
hal	sound, healthy	heal	health, healthy, healing	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
haldan	to drive, incite to action	hold	hold, holder	2
halig	sound, happy, whole	holi	holidays	2
ham	to lie, homestead	home	home, homes	7
hand	to seize (hence, basic sense "grasper")	hand	hand, hands, firsthand	4
hangian	to sway, hang	hang	hang	1
har	hair	hair	hair	5
hat	fever	hot	hot	1
hatu	heat	heat	heat	1
heafod	a cap, crest	head	headaches, headline	2
heah	of more than normal height	high	high	3
healf	part, half	half	half, behalf, halfway	10
heard	hard	hard	hard	1
hela	leg joint, heel	heel	heels	1
helpan	to help	help	help, helps	16
heorte	heart	heart	heart	1
hieran	to notice, observe	hear	hear	4
hlysnan	to listen	listen	listen	1
hobin	favorite pastime or avocation	hobby	hobbies	3
hreaw	clotted blood, bloody flesh	raw	raw	1
hus	to cover, conceal	house, hus	house, houses, housing, husband	13
hungrig	feeling, having, or showing hunger	hungry	hungry	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
hwit	to gleam, bright, white	white	white	1
is	icy, snow flurry	ice	ice	1
lacan	to play, give, move about	ledge	knowledge	1
ladan	to travel, go	lead	misleading	1
lafan	lit., to let remain	leave	left	1
land	unoccupied land, heath, steppe	land	woodland	1
langian	to reach, extend	long	belongings	1
las	to diminish, meager	less	less, least, lessen, lessens	6
lat	slow, sluggish, tardy	late	late, later, latest	8
latan	to leave behind	let	let	2
leac	leek: from the spearlike leaves	lic	garlic	9
leaf	to peel, pull off	leaf	leaf, leaves	3
leoht	to shine, bright	light	light	2
libban	to live	live	live, lives, living	4
lif	life	life	life	1
locian	to spy after, look for	look	look, looks	6
long	measuring much from end to end	long	long, longer	11
lufu	to be fond of, desire	love	lovely	1
lungen	light in weight and movement: the lungs were so named because of their lightness	lung	lung	2
lytel	small	little	little	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
macian	to knead, press, stretch	make	make, makes, made, making, maker, toymaker, toymakers	25
magen	strong, powerful	main	main, mainly	6
manan	to mean, tell, complain	mean	mean, means, meaning, meanings	14
mann	human being, person	man	salesman, men, businessmen, women, spokeswoman	12
mearc	boundary, hence sign	mark	marking, markings, remark	3
metan	to come upon or encounter	meet	meet	1
middel	in between; intermediate; intervening	middle	middle	1
milde	to crush, rub fine, tender	mild	mild, mildly, milder	6
mod	mind, soul, courage	mood	mood	2
modor	mother	mother	mother	2
monath	month, moon	month	month, months, monthly	6
molde	dust, ground, earth	mould	mould	5
mycel	large in size or quality	much	much, more, most	49
mynd	memory	mind	mind	1
nama	fame, reputation, character	name, noun	name, namely, renowned	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
neahgebur	one living or located near another	neighbor	neighboring	2
neid	to collapse with weariness	need	need, needs, needed	9
nett	to twist together	net	network, internet	3
niht	night	night	night	4
niwe	new	new	new	13
oft	many times, repeatedly	often	often	7
onbutan	on, by	about	about	5
open	to make or cause to be open	open	open	2
other	the other of two	other	other, others	17
plegan	to play, be active	play	player, plays	2
potian	to push	put	put, putting	7
pott	drinking cup	pot	pot, flowerpot, flowerpots	7
pratt	craft, trick	prett	pretty	1
racan	to stretch out	reach	reach	1
rad	a ride, traveling on horseback, way	road	road	1
radan	to interpret, counsel	read	read, reader, reading	5
rede	ready, prepared	ready	ready	1
rice	noble, powerful	rich	richness, enrich	1
riht	straight, right, direct	right	right	4
rinnan	to flow, run	run	running	2
rum	to open, room	room	room, rooms, bathroom	9

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
sacu	cause or suit at law	sake	sake	1
sceap	form, created thing	shape	shaped	1
scearp	to cut	sharp	sharp	1
scearu	to share	share	share	1
sceat	piece of cloth, lappet, region	sheet	sheet, sheets	3
sceawian	to look at	show	show, showed, shows, shown	14
sceoppa	booth, stall	shop	shop, shopping, workshop	10
scort	short piece of clothing, to give less than what is needed, wanted or usual	short	shorter, shortens, shortening	3
sculdor	shoulder blade used as a spade	shoulder	shoulder, shoulders	2
se	the continuous body of salt water covering the greater part of the earth's surface	sea	seafood	5
sealt	salt	salt, salad	salt, salty, salad	4
secgan	to note, see, show, say	say	say, says, said, saying	17
seldan	rare, strange	seldom	seldom	1
sellan	to give, offer	sell	sell, selling	3
selt	a seat	settle	settles	1
seon	to observe, show, see	see	see, seen	6
settan	to cause to sit	set	set, setting, upset	4
side	ample, broad	side	side, sides, aside, bedside	7

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
skinn	to flay, peel	skin	skin	3
slap	to sleep	sleep	sleep, sleeps, sleepy, sleeping, sleeper, sleepers, asleep	16
slidan	slippery	slide	slide	1
sliht	straight, smooth	slight	slightly	1
smal	small, narrow	small	small	2
smoca	to smoke	smoke	smoking, smokers	3
smyllan	to burn slowly	smell	smelling	1
socian	to submerge in a liquid	soak	soak	3
sona	at once	soon	soon	2
specan	to strew, sprinkle	speak	speak, spoken, speakers, spokeswoman	8
spinnan	to spin	spid	spiders	1
spoon	a chip	spoon	tablespoon	1
stager	to climb	stair	upstairs	1
stalan	to rob	steal	steal, stolen	3
standan	to stand, be placed	stand	stand, stood, understand, understandable, standard	6
steorra	star	star	stars	1
stercan	rigid, stiff	starch	starch	2
stician	to stick, stab, prick	stick	stick, sticking	3
studu	pillar, column, post	stud	studded	1
styrian	to move, shake slightly	stir	stir	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
styrtan	to overthrow	start	start, started	5
sumor	summertime	summer	summer	3
tacan	to show, demonstrate	teach	teacher	1
tal	swift, prompt	tall	tall	1
talian	to reckon	talk	talk, talking	2
tear	to fill with tears	tear	tears	2
tellan	to reckon, calculate	tell	tell	1
tene	in one's teens	teen	teenage, teenager, teenagers	7
teran	to rend	tear	tear, torn	2
thancian	to think	thank	Thanksgiving	1
theoh	thigh	thigh	thighs	1
thicce	thick, dense	thick	thick, thickness	2
thight	strong	tight	tight, tightly	2
thing	subject of discussion, matter, thing	thing	thing, things	5
thrawan	to throw, twist	throw	throw	2
thynne	thin	thin	thinning, thinly	2
tid	time	tid	tidily	1
tigan	a rope	tie	tied	1
tima	to part, divide up	time	time, times, timed, bedtime	37
topp	top, tuft	top	top	4
trappe	to step	trap	trapped	1
treow	tree	tree	trees	10
treow	faith	true	true	2
twigge	small branch of a tree or shrub	twig	twigs	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
up	up from below	up	upward, upset, upstairs	3
wacce	to look or observe, esp. attentively	watch	watch, watches, watched, watching	5
wascan	to clean anything in, or by means of, water	wash	awash	2
water	to wet	water	water, watercress	6
wearnian	to heed	warn	warn	2
wealcan	to roll, journey	walk	walking	1
weg	to go, carry, ride	way	way, underway, halfway	4
wel	according to desire	well	well	9
weorc	to do, act	work	work, works, network, workstation, workshop	9
weorth	to honor	worth	worth	1
werold	world, humanity, long time	world	world	2
westerne	in, of, to, toward, or facing the west	western	western	4
wicu	period of change	week	week, weeks, weekends	3
wid	lit., gone apart	wide	wide	2
willa	to wish, choose	will	goodwill, unwillingness	2
winnan	to fight, endure, struggle	win	winning	1
wrist	to twist, wrest	wrist	wrist	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
writan	to scratch, engrave, write	write	writing, written, writer, writer's	6
wif	woman	wife, wo	women, spokeswoman, wife	5
word	to speak, say	word	word, words	15
wudu	tree, forest	wood	woodland	1
wundor	the feeling of surprise, admiration, and awe aroused by something strange, unexpected, incredible, etc.	wonder	wonder	1
wyscan	to strive for desire	wish	wish, wished	2
French				
etiquet	orig., any note, memorandum, voucher	ticket	ticket	1
gachette	catch (of a lock), tumbler	gadget	gadget	5
role	lit., a roll: from roll containing actor's part	role	role	1
Middle French				
estuve	a dish, esp. a mixture of meat and vegetables, cooked by stewing	stew	stew	1
trac	a track, tract, trace	track	track	3

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Old French				
aise	ease	ease, eas	ease, easier, easily, disease, diseases	9
atacher	to attach	attach	attach	1
bougette	a plan or schedule adjusting expenses during a certain period	budget	budget	1
chef de cuisine	head of the kitchen	chef	chef	1
coper	to cut off	chop	chop, chopping	3
creme	any various foods or confections made of cream or having a creamy consistency	cream	cream	1
danger	absolute power of an overlord	danger	danger, dangerous	3
deveir	duty	deavor	endeavor	1
deviser	division, will	device	device, devices	10
estor	a place where supplies are kept; storehouse	store	store, drugstore, storage, storing	9
fornir	to accomplish	form	performance	4
gormet	servant, wine taster, vintner's assistant	gourmet	gourmet	1
hostel	hostel	hotel	hotel	1
issir	to go out	issue	issue, issuer	2
porposer	to intend, resolve, plan	purpose	purpose	5

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
pourchacier	to pursue	purchase	purchase, purchased	2
prendre	to take	pris	surprisingly	1
ranger	to arrange in a circle, row	range	arrange	1
restaurer	a place where meal can be bought and eaten	restaurant	restaurant, restaurants	28
sise	extent, magnitude, amount	size	size	4
trouver	to find	trieve	retrieve	1
tourner	to turn	tour	tourism	1
veoir	to see	vey	survey, surveys	2
viron	a circuit	viron	environment, environmental	4
voloper	to wrap	develop	developer, development	3
Frankish				
blank	white, gleaming	blank	blank	2
gardo	a piece of ground usually close to a house, for growing vegetables, fruits, flowers, or trees, etc.	garden	garden	1
krostjan	to gnash (teeth), crash	crush	crush	1
slizzan	to slit	slice	slice, slices, sliced	6
targa	a rim, flame	target	target, targets	2
wahten	to guard	wait	wait	2
West Saxon				
eald	to grow	old	old, older	3
Italian				
doccia	conduit, canal	dock	dock	1

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Langobardic				
sala	a room, hall	salon	salon	5
Spanish				
lonja	slice of ham	lunch	lunch	1
patata	sweet potato	potato	potato	2
Breton				
lann	health, country	lawn	lawn	1
Scottish				
glamour	to cast an enchantment	glamour	glamorous	1
Germanic				
amin	from the orig. mistaken idea that these substances all contain amino acid	min	vitamin	9
bugja	swollen up, thick	big	big, bigger, biggest	3
fulljan	to make full	fill	filled	1
isarma	to move vigorously; strong, holy	iron	iron	1
kasjus	to ferment, become sour	cheese	cheese	6
kruppa	round, mass	group	group	2
laubja	sheltered place, leafy arbor	lobby	lobby	1
lista	edge, border	list	listed	1
nudel	a flat, narrow strip of dry dough, usually made with egg and served in soup	noodle	noodle, noodles	3
pochen	to defy, orig., to push	poke	poked, poking	2
trippon	to step	trip	trips	1
wardon	to wait	gard	regards, regarding	2

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Proto-Germanic				
Austro	dawn goddess	Easter	Easter	1
bokiz	beech, beechwood tablets carved with runes	book	book, books	3
thankjan	to think	think	think	2
Old High German				
bank	bench	bank	banker	1
malaha	wallet	mail	mail	2
West Germanic				
kiukina	cock	chicken	chicken	3
liznon	to teach	learn	learn	1
suppa	to eat the evening meal: have supper	soup	soup	6
Middle Low German				
schelf	shelf, ledge	shelf	shelves	1
Low German				
drogge (fat)	dry (cask)	drug	drug, drugs, drugstore	8
Dutch				
koekje	a small, sweet cake, usually flat and often crisp	cookie	cookie, cookies	7
Middle Dutch				
placke	disk, spot, patch	plaque	plaque	1
schope	bailing vessel	scoop	scoop	1
tacke	twig, point	tack	tack	2
wigelen	to move from side to side	wiggle	wiggle	1
Norwegian				
masast	to fall asleep	maze	amazement	1

Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
Celtic				
camb	to bend, crook	change	change	1
Germanus	a native or inhabitant of Germany	German	German	2
pett	part, piece	piece	apiece	1
Scandinavian				
flak	ice floe	flake	flakes	1
linke	link of a chain, coat of mail	link	link, linked	3
Iberian				
parra	trellis, grape vine	park	park, parking	3
Old Persian				
aspanakh	a plant of the goosefoot family, with large, dark-green, juicy, edible leaves, usually eaten cooked	spinach	spinach	2
sah	king, principle piece in a game of chess	check	check	3
Old Norse				
alfr	elf	oaf	oafish	2
baggi	a nonrigid container made of fabric, paper, leather, etc.	bag	bag	1
bolstr	to swell	bolster	bolster	1
bondi	freeholder, yeoman	band	husband	2
deyja	to pass away, become senseless	die	death	1
flatr	wide, flat	flat	flat	1

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
geta	to get, beget	get	get, gets, got, getting, forgotten	17
happ	convenient, suitable	hap	perhaps, happen	3
illr	evil, in many senses	ill	illnesses	1
lagr	of little height or elevation; not high	low	lower	2
leggr	a leg, limb	leg	legs	1
lopt	air	lift	lift	1
rangr	wrong, twisted	wrong	wrong	1
reisa	to rise	raise	raise	1
sala	the act of selling; exchange of property of any kind	sale	sale, sales, salesmen, salesperson	16
samr	one, together, with	same	same	4
sati	a place or space to sit	seat	seats	2
sema	to confirm to	seem	seem, seems	3
skip	ship	equip	equipment	2
steik	to roast on a spit	steak	steak	5
taka	to lay hold of	take	take, took, taken, taking	20
vanta	to be lacking, want	want	want, wants	16
Middle Flemish				
pac	to make up packs	pack	packed	3
Arabic				
al	the	al	alcohol	6
awar	damaged goods	aver	average, averaged	3

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Roots	Meanings	Forms of Roots which Appear in English Words	Vocabulary Found in the Tests	Frequency of Occurrence of Roots
chemic	of alchemy, alchemic	chemic	chemist, chemistry, non-chemical	4
kuhl	kohl	cohol	alcohol	6
makhazin	a storehouse, granary	magazine	magazine	6
massa	to touch	mass	massage	1
Sanskrit				
pippali	peppercorn	pepper	pepper	2
Chinese				
jen	man (from the shape of the root)	gin	ginseng	6
shen	the constellation Orion	seng	ginseng	6
Sino-Japanese				
gin	silver	gin	ginkgo	4
kyo	apricot	kgo	ginkgo	4
Unknown				
boost	to make higher	boost	boosting	2
cobbler	a deep-dish fruit pie	cobbler	cobbler	1
job	piece of work, task	job	job	1

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