

## Moving Stories

People can have very different motivations for emigration. Some choose to move to a new country to seek better opportunities. Some are forced leave their homes for survival. What kind of emotions do you think these very different kind of immigrants experience? What about the people in the countries where they arrive?

**Draw on the morphology and etymology of <motivation> and <emotion> to inform a discussion of the paragraph above.**

1) **Morphology:** Write out our hypothesized word sums for each word below

<motivation>: \_\_\_\_\_

<emotion>: \_\_\_\_\_

### Etymology

<motive>

- 1) *Box* the words in italics (historical roots of present day English words, not English words).
- 2) *Underline* the word "from" (marks going back in time from more recent roots to older roots).
- 3) Find the oldest written root (before PIE root) and its denotation (in quotation marks).

<emotion>

- 4) Repeat steps above for the entry for <emotion>.
- 5) The common historical root for <motive> and <emotion> is \_\_\_\_\_ for "\_\_\_\_\_"
- 6) The words <motive> and <emotion> share the bound base \_\_\_\_\_ for "\_\_\_\_\_"

### **motive (n.)**

mid-14c., "something brought forward," from Old French *motif* "will, drive, motivation," noun use of adjective, literally "moving," from Medieval Latin *motivus* "moving, impelling," from Latin *motus* "a moving, motion," past participle of *movere* "to move" (from PIE root **\*meue-** "to push away"). Meaning "that which inwardly moves a person to behave a certain way" is from early 15c.

### **emotion (n.)**

1570s, "a (social) moving, stirring, agitation," from Middle French *émotion* (16c.), from Old French *emouvoir* "stir up" (12c.), from Latin *emovere* "move out, remove, agitate," from assimilated form of *ex* "out" (see **ex-**) + *movere* "to move" (from PIE root **\*meue-** "to push away"). Sense of "strong feeling" is first recorded 1650s; extended to any feeling by 1808.

### Etymological relatives of the bound base <mote> (“extended family”)

- If you paste the Latin root *movere* in the search engine of Etymonline, you will find etymological relatives of this base -- it’s “extended family”. Some words we find from this search include:

mobile	moment	mutiny	emotion	promote
move	movement	motion	motor	motive
moment	mobility	commotion	remove	motif

### Morphological relatives of the bound base <mote> (“immediate family”)

Like people families, to be in the same “immediate family” you have to also be in the same extended family. Also, one extended family can contain many immediate families.

Some of the words above can be analyzed with a word sum to show a base spelled <mote>. Remember, the final non-syllabic <e> of <mote> is replaced whenever it is followed by a vowel suffix.

- 1) Circle all the words above that you hypothesize, might possibly be analyzed with a word sum to show a base element spelled <mote>.
- 2) Can you find three words above that might share share a different base?

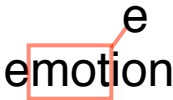
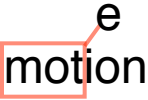

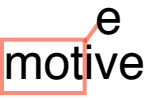
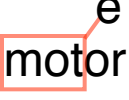

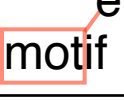
*Use space below for some hypothesized word sums...*

## Boxing the Base!

I have put a box around the letters in the words below that *might* have an <mote> bound base in present day English. Where a final, non-syllabic <e> would be replaced by a vowel suffix, I have marked that <e>.

With that start, try to construct word sums for all these words to see if the hypothesis of a <mote> base works.

REMEMBER! You can only conclude you have a valid word sum, if you can show evidence not only of the spelling of your base. You must also be able to provide evidence for every other morpheme in your word sum.

Target Word	Word Sum
	
	
	
	
	
	
	

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Target Word	Word Sum
emotion <sup>e</sup>	e + mote + ion → emotion
motion <sup>e</sup>	mote + ion → motion
promote	pro + mote → promote
motive <sup>e</sup>	mote + ive → motive
motor <sup>e</sup>	mote + or → motor
commotion <sup>e</sup>	com + mote + ion → commotion
motif <sup>e</sup>	<del>mote + if</del> → motif <motif>

We do not have evidence for an <-if> suffix, so we have to reject the hypothesis, and treat <motif> as a base. If you search <motif> in Etymonline, you will see that while its oldest written root is the Latin *mov(ere)* like the others, this word is not actually English. Note that this spelling is shown in *italics* in the entry. This means it is not actually an English word, but a “loan word”. Can you find what language it comes from

## Returning to the context...

### Moving Stories

People can have very different **motivations** for emigration. Some choose to **move** to a new country to seek better opportunities. Some are forced leave their homes for survival. What kind of **emotions** do you think these very different kind of immigrants experience? What about the people in the countries where they arrive?

In your work before I came you already identified the bound base <migr> for “move from one place to another” that links the words <emigration> and <immigrants> underlined in our paragraph. We can show members of this morphological family. All of the words in this matrix go back to the Latin root *migr(are)*.

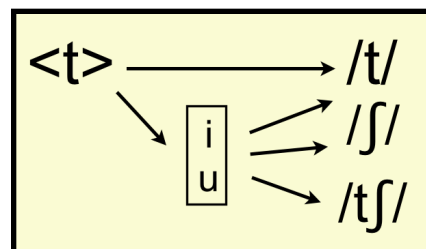
e im trans	<b>migr</b> "move from one place to another"	ant	s
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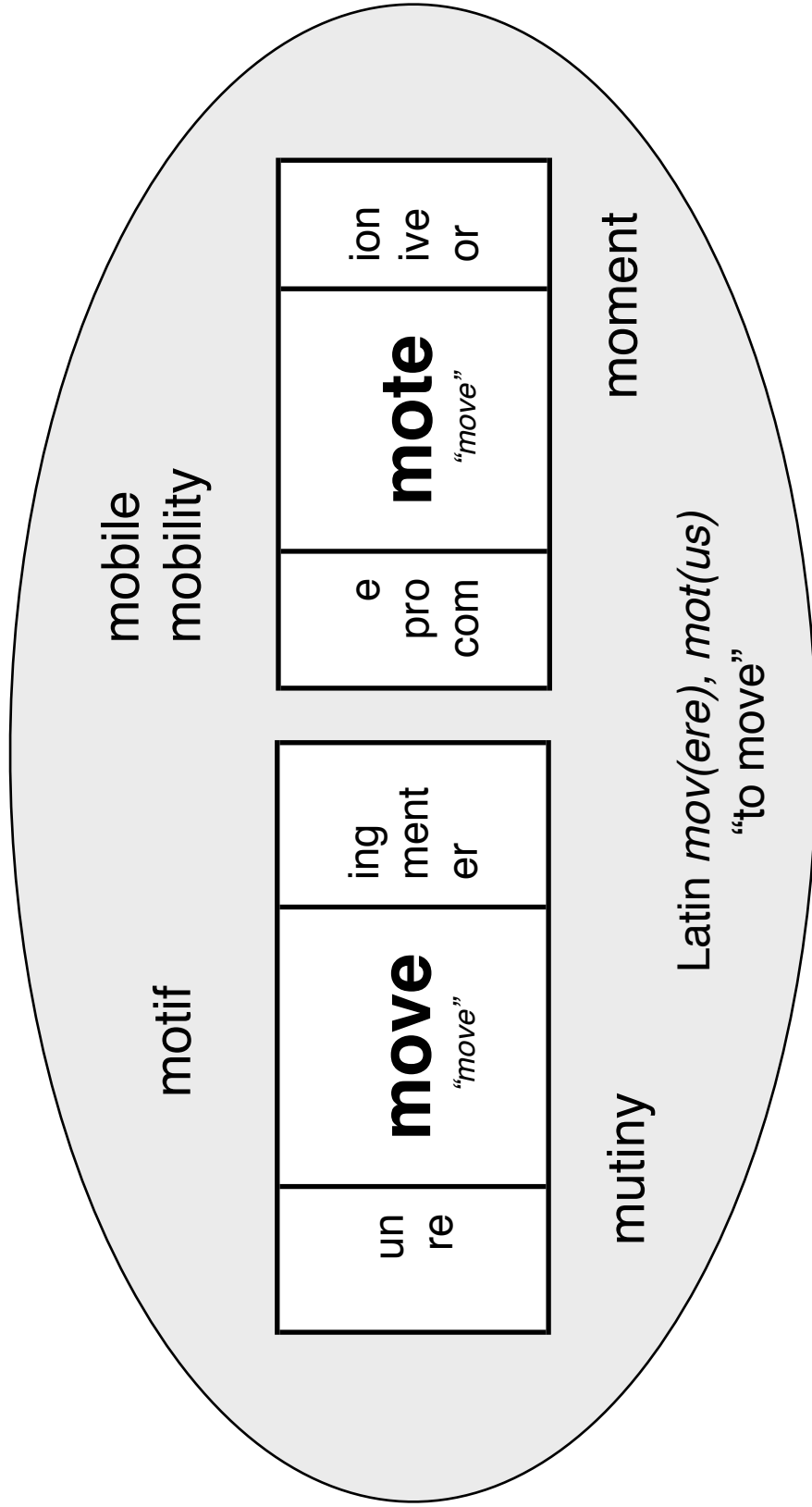
We learned that the words “motivation” “emotion” “move” and “moving” (bolded above) all derive from the Latin root *mov(ere)*, *mot(us)* for “to move”. That means all of those words are in the same etymological family and carry some of the sense and meaning of “move” from that historical root.

It’s not surprising that the word “move” has this meaning! But how can you link the idea of “move” to the ideas of motivations and emotions around immigration?

- 1) Can you explain the “double meaning” in the title “moving stories”?
- 2) Use the words from your word sums to complete the matrix below
- 3) How does the grapheme-phoneme chart help us make sense of the spelling-meaning connection of related words like: <migrate> / <migration> or <motive> / <emotion>?

	<b>mote</b>	
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All the words represented in this oval (whether or not they are in a matrix) can be traced back to the Latin root *mov(ere)*, *mot(us)*. That is why the the sense and meaning “move” can be found in all of these words. Think/discuss why some words are in matrices and some are not. Why do you think I put <mobile> and <mobility> next to each other. Might there be more matrices in this extended family?