Identify the roots and inflectional affixes; if there are phonological alternations, describe them and write the relevant rule(s). Notes: [ts'] is a single phoneme (ejective alveolar affricate); V́ indicates a stressed vowel.

Huixtec Tzotzil (Mayan)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| nibát | 'I went' | nabát | 'you went' |
| nikóm | 'I stayed' | nakóm | 'you stayed' |
| nivéʔ | 'I ate' | navéʔ | 'you ate' |
| nitál | 'I came' | natál | 'you came' |
| ts'ibát | 'I will go' | ts'abát | 'you will go' |
| ts'ikóm | 'I will stay' | ts'akóm | 'you will stay' |
| ts'ivéʔ | 'I will eat' | ts'avéʔ | 'you will eat' |
| ts'itál | 'I will come' | ts'atál | 'you will come' |
| bátemun | 'I have gone' | bátemot | 'you have gone' |
| kómenun | 'I have stayed' | kómenot | 'you have stayed' |
| véʔemun | 'I have eaten' | véʔemot | 'you have eaten' |
| tálemun | 'I have come' | tálemot | 'you have come' |

**Basic steps to working on a morphological data set:**

1. Organize your data . . . then organize it again:

   - Organizing your data in a way that makes the phenomena transparent is probably the best thing you can do upon seeing new data; so, spend good time on this.
   - Don't be afraid to reorganize your data. In fact, you should always try to think of a new way to view the data. There will be times where the most obvious way to organize the data is not the best way.
   - Don't be afraid to part ways with your current organization if you get stuck.

2. For tokens that look like they are very similar to other tokens in a certain category/class, think about how that token could fit into the category/class.

   - Phonological alternations are usually a good place to start thinking
   - List out the contexts in which a phoneme/morpheme occurs
   - **Mantra**: Relate the predictable to the unpredictable.

3. Propose an analysis.

   - State their morphemes (and allomorphs)
   - **Remark**: Note that some morphemes may encode information for one grammatical feature and another morpheme may encode information for more than one . . . it's natural language, so things can get messy.
   - State the structure of the word with respect to the morphemes you found
   - **Example**: walked; root – /walk/, past tense – /-d/

   word structure :: root — past tense