

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); \acute{V} indicates a stressed vowel.

Huixtec Tzotzil (Mayan)

nibát	‘I went’	nabát	‘you went’
nikóm	‘I stayed’	nakóm	‘you stayed’
nivé?	‘I ate’	navé?	‘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'ivé?	‘I will eat’	ts'avé?	‘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’
vé?emun	‘I have eaten’	vé?emot	‘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 (especially at times when you get stuck):
 - 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 feature ... 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