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STYLISTIC-MORPHOLOGICAL SEGMENTATION IN
DANNY CASTILLONES SILLADA, *"LAWOD NG KAMINGAW":*
A SELECT KAMAYO POEM

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ABSTRACT: *Sillada's select Kamayo poem, "**Lawod ng Kamingaw".** This critical research assumption is supported by the word formation theory and the lexeme-morpheme base morphology theory. The researchers used qualitative descriptive-analytical approach with content analysis to quantify patterns of words in a select poem. The findings revealed that the select poem has linguistic pattern and level of discourse. Although there were complexities in the poem in terms of boundaries between words, forms, and lexical morphemes still it features meaning as poet speaks the Kamayo language in a natural way.*

KEYWORDS: Kamayo, Lexeme-morphem, Morphological, Segmentation, Word formation

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INTRODUCTION

The Philippines is made up of about 7,000 islands with between 120 and 175 languages spoken across the country. The people of the archipelago communicate using these languages. On a daily basis, language is essential since it is utilized to communicate and express ideas and views that coexist peacefully among community members. Its distinguishing feature has societal implications, such as the value of resource access, has an impact on other people, and expresses the ethnic group's identity.

Language is extremely important in everyday life, as Bucjan's paper (2017) explains. It is utilized to discuss and express ideas and concepts that coexist peacefully among community members. The distinctive feature is significant in social factors such as the importance of power, impacts certain people, and represents ethnic group identity.

The Kamayo language is spoken by the majority of people in Surigao del Sur, Philippines, who live in the province's mid-eastern region. This is the language that individuals use in their daily lives, communication, and even small economic ventures.

According to Hasselbring (2011), the Kamayo dialect has no published materials in the past, particularly in Surigao del Sur, so conducting studies on the Kamayo language and examining it in terms of such a select literary story as Danny Sillada's "Lawod ng Kamingaw" in

Kamayo dialect in Surigao del Sur province and Davao Oriental would be very relevant. It will assist Kamayo residents in appreciating the uniqueness of their culture and language. The study focuses on identifying affixes and their use in the Kamayo poem. The research contributes to the preservation of culture in the Kamayo community and can serve as a foundation for the creation of reading materials for the Kamayo school's curriculum.

The study contributes to the preservation of culture in the Kamayo community and can serve as a solid foundation for the development of reading materials for Department of Education (DepEd) subjects such as mother tongue.

ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK

This research assumes that morphological segmentation exists in Danny Sillada's selected Kamayo poetry, "Lawod ng Kamingaw." The notion of word creation and the idea of lexeme-morphemous base morphology both support this study hypothesis.

To understand a newly created word in terms of its meaning, word formation theory suggests that it is important to look at its root word and identify its affixes. The meaning of affixes plays an important role in revealing the meaning of newly formed words, according to word formation theory. The complex word is discussed in two processes or categories: first derivation, in which affixes and inflections can be added to a root, as with logikós, an adjective formed from lógos, and verbalis, a verbal formed adjective; and composition, in which two or more roots can be combined with appropriate affixes.

Bear's general theory of affixation (1-9) ignores affix flow in favor of universal principles that account for all morphemic placement. According to this theory, morphological clitics (as opposed to contractions) do not require a syntactic location in the understanding of cities; clitics are phrasal affixes connected to lexem, just as lexical affixes are attached to words. Those who claim to have structural links with their hosts via clitics now bear the burden of evidence. This comprehensive theory, according to Beard, addresses the creation of speech patterns and lexical terms, as well as their relationships with syntax, phonology, and semantics. It specifies the majority of the morphological categories of words in the language, as well as their recombinant talents and how they will manifest themselves in lexical and inflectional contexts.

This theory supports analysis since it focuses on the various placements of terms, which leads to recognition not only of the content of the words, but also the differences in inflection when they are translated from one language to another. This study paper examines the possibility of introducing or placing affixes in various positions, such as initial, middle, or final, depending on how they are fitted or comprehended. Because words are subject to many forms, especially in terms of affixations, the theory and this research suggest that words can be modified and not remain constant.
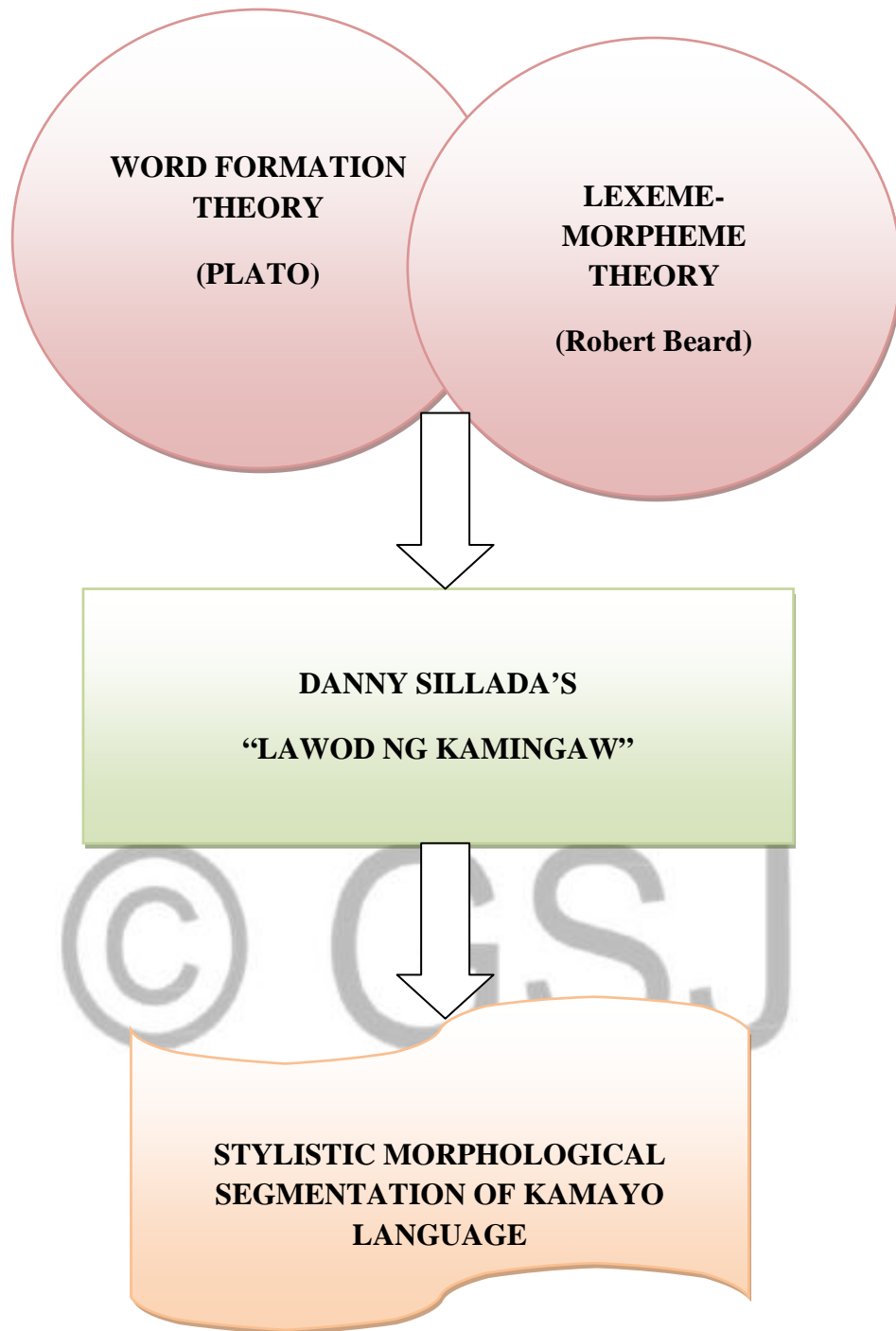
WORD FORMATION THEORY

(PLATO)

LEXEME-MORPHEME THEORY

(Robert Beard)

DANNY SILLADA'S

"LAWOD NG KAMINGAW"

STYLISTIC MORPHOLOGICAL SEGMENTATION OF KAMAYO LANGUAGE

Figure 1. A Schematic Presentation of the Theoretical-Conceptual Framework

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND STUDIES

Kamayo is the people's language and Kinamayo the language's term as described by Hasselbring (2011), the Ethnologue (Lewis 2009) uses Kamayo for the language. When talking of the English language, Kamayo interchangeably uses terms Kamayo and Kinamayo for the language. People are also called Kadi and so they are called Kinadi in their language. Likewise, sometimes Kadi is also used to refer to the language, notably when speaking English.

Himmelmann and Bochum (2005) found out that the voice system aspect in Tagalog is that voice-marked words (V-words) as well as the roots they derive from belong to lexical categories that are very different from the lexical categories found in more familiar languages like English. Constantly it has been suggested that the difference is due to the fact that Tagalog origins were precategorial and / or there is no difference in Tagalog between nouns and verbs.

Tagalog roots are typically stated not being bound and/or precategorial roots. Tagalog roots also belong to different classes of morpho-lexics. That is, it cannot be predicted solely on the basis in its meaning with which a root may be attached. In fact, all types of roots, including activity denoting roots, allow unfixed uses. Roots may denote things animate things, people, resources, and states, results of behavior and descriptions of acts in their unfixed uses.

In her study entitled Morphological Optionality in Tagalog Aspectual Reduplication, Rackowski (2017) stated that aspect reduplicants in Tagalog are optionally located among many of the linguistic prefixes in one of many positions, often coding the same meaning All Tagalog verbs have an affix of the word marker relating to the object of the sentence, preceded by (a) ng. She added that Tagalog verbs frameworks are either prefixes or suffixes that are strong in verbal morphology.

Rackowski (2017) said in her study entitled Morphological Optionality in Tagalog Aspectual Reduplication that aspectual reduplicants in Tagalog are optionally located in any one of several positions among the verbal prefixes, always encoding the same meaning. All Tagalog verbs have a topic marker affix corresponding to the topic of the sentence, which is preceded by (a) ng. She added that the structures of Tagalog verbs are either prefixes or suffixes that occupy a high position in the verbal morphology.

METHODOLOGY

The research is of a qualitative nature. It employs Danny Sillada's "Lawod ng Kamingaw," a selected Kamayo poem, to appropriately elicit the language.

This study further supported Saavedra and Claro's (2011) findings that Zamboanga Chavacano grammar is essentially native Philippine, despite the absence of the formal inflectional marking system found in many Philippine languages. In terms of grammar, Chavacano is highly different and much simpler than other Philippine languages. Zamboanga Chavacano employed particles to indicate their functions instead of inflectional affixes. Surigaonon language is also distinct from other Visayan and Mindanao languages, according to Dumanig (2015), because it has its own consonant and vowel sounds, stress, intonation patterns, and morphophonemic processes.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Linear grammar linguistic theory argues that linear grammar regards a language's sentences as a "string" of grammar categories, which supports the linearity of morphological segmentation in Danny Sillada's poetry. This aids readers in analyzing word structure and formation as well as identifying a language's lexicon. Morph pieces are those that can be immediately divided into such parts and that repeat in a functionally recurrent manner.

Linear Morphologic Analysis in the select Kamayo poem of Danny Sillada's, *"Lawod ng Kamingaw"*

Affix	Root word	Forms	Lexical Morpheme		
ka-	nami	complex	kanami	(ours)	pronoun
maga-	tagad	complex	magatagad	(wait)	verb
pag-	huni	complex	paghuni	(call)	verb
pag-	subang	complex	pagsubang	(rise)	verb
-on	hanap	complex	hanapon	(find)	verb
ya-	anod	complex	yaanod	(fade)	adjective
ka-	mingaw	complex	kamingaw	(emptiness)	noun
tid-	loman	complex	tidloman	(full)	adjective

The Linear Morphologic analysis of Danny Sillada's selected Kamayo poem is shown in the table above. Because we can add new words to these classes, lexical morphemes: content words are referred to as open class words. Free (roots) and bound (prefixes or suffixes) morphemes can be found in lexical morphemes.

The study discovered that the root words of Danny Sillada's selected Kamayo poem include affixes. The pronoun, verbs, adjectives, nouns, and forms all used the affix/affixes that specify the lexical morpheme of these root words. The lexical morphemes of the select Kamayo poem have six (8) affixes, including ka, tag, maga, pag, on, ya, ka, ay, and tid. In Danny Sillada's selected Kamayo poetry, these affixes establish the forms and lexical morpheme.

In Danny Sillada's "Lawod ng Kamingaw," infixes are added to root words; for example, the root word nami is added with kaNAMI, which signifies ours (pronoun) in English. With the infixes mag- and a- applied to the word tagad, the word becomes magtagad. The prefix pag-HUNI is appended to the call in the choice Kamayo poem. When the root word subang is combined with the prefix pag-, the result is pagsubang, which means increase. When the word hanap is suffixed, it becomes hanapon, which means find in English. The root word mingaw added with prefix ka- Kamingaw indicates emptiness in English language; the word anod added with ya- Yaanod which implies fade.

These affixes contain conjugation of affixes present in the prefix, suffix, and circumfix of a word or words. According to the findings, prefixation is the most common method of affixing the Kamayo verb. Prefixation is more widely employed than infixation and suffixation in Surigaonon, Kamayo-Hinatuan, and Kamayo-Bislig, according to a study by Dumalagan (2011) reported by Bucjan (2017).

Heterogeneity and reciprocity of action have been discovered to influence verbal inflection, but only to a limited amount. In the action, objective, instrumental, and locative-benefactive focus in verbal affixation, Surigaonon, Kamayo-Hinatuan, and Kamayo-Bislig inflect for focus and aspect using the same approach.

Bucjan's (2017) hypothesis of certain commonalities of morphemes that are also found in the original form and previous form connected to either a root word but may differ in the phoneme that signifies the future tense of the verb in the Kamayo language was supported by the research findings. He further said that the Kamayo language is distinct and has its own peculiarities.

The eight affixes each have their own conjugating affixes that act as a prefix, suffix, or circumfix to the selected Kamayo poem. Because the affixes can affect the meaning of the root word, they cannot be applied somewhere else. As a result, the Kamayo language is unique, and it is extremely significant to the Kamayo people, especially when communicating thoughts and sentiments. The people of Surigao del Sur's mid-easterly region have used this language for communication (Bucjan, 2017).

CONCLUSION

According to the results of the study, the Kamayo language has eight affixes and its own conjugating affixes that are connected as prefix, suffix, and circumfix of Kamayo words in Danny Sillada's "Lawod ng Kamingaw." Because the affixes can affect the meaning of the root word, they cannot be applied somewhere else. The lexical morpheme in selected Kamayo words in Danny Sillada's poem is determined by these conjugating affixes. As a result, the Kamayo language is unique, and it is extremely significant to the Kamayo people, especially when communicating thoughts and sentiments. People residing in the mid-eastern region of Surigao del Sur have utilized this language to communicate.

RECOMMENDATIONS

This work on Morphological Segmentation of the Analysis in Danny Sillada's select Kamayo poem "Lawod ng Kamingaw" represents a challenge for English teachers, masterands, and curriculum designers to improve curriculum design and teaching competence among teachers, to improve knowledge in the different cores of the English language, and to become linguistically competent in teaching their students. Future researchers are encouraged to investigate the phonological and syntactic structures of the Kamayo language and establish theories about them.

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APPENDIX A

LAWOD NG KAMINGAW
Poem by Danny Castillones Sillada

Pagkamingaway ng kanami bay:
awon pa yang mga plato haw kaldero,
mga bado haw litrato, pero wa da yang mga tag-iya.

Doon na doum,
magatagad ako ng pag-huni ng Limocon
haw yang pagsubang ng tidloman na buwan,

para hanapon yang kanak kasing-kasing
na ya-anod sang tunga ng lawod
ng kamingaw!