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Morphological Features of Siquijodnon-Cebuano Language

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ABSTRACT

This paper delves into the morphological features of Siquijodnon-Cebuano language. Using descriptive research methodology and adapting the linguistic theory, Contextualisation Lexicalisation, the study broadly examines free morphemes, bound morphemes and other morphological features of the Siquijodnon language. Qualitative data were taken from written folk literary works, documentaries, transcripts and oral traditions of selected *Siquijodnon* folks/informants who were chosen through convenient purposive sampling. They were gathered through snowball and/or Participatory Rapid Rural Appraisal (PRRA), interview and videotaping. The units of analysis include the linguistic morphological features: free morphemes, bound morphemes and other morphological phenomena of a language. The data were analysed in the framework of Congruent Lexicalisation and interpreted through interpretive analysis. The research instrument is an interview guide. Considering the aforementioned findings, it is concluded that Siquijodnon-Cebuano is a rule-governed language, which certainly shares a number of morphological features with English and other prevalent languages or dialects. The results also manifest the essential contribution of affixation in establishing inflectional bound tense-marking morphemes and derivational bound from class-marking morphemes. They further conclude that Siquijodnon encounters with other language speakers, brought about by colonisation, greatly influenced the morphological development of their language. Hence, the *Siquijodnon* language is a twinskin of Siquijor Island's local identity, which likewise holds a utilitarian significance for its folk literary, historical, cultural and socio-cultural heritage and development..

INTRODUCTION

A number of experts and linguists define linguistics as the systematic study of

language (Lyons, 2002). They stress that language refers to any distinctive linguistic diverse unit, which is mutually incomprehensible with other entities (Campbell, 2006). That is why, linguistics can be generally categorised into its three subfields of study: *language in context, language meaning* and *language form* (Lyons, 2002). However, some scholars explicate that language is an intellectual system which is innate to normal human being's cerebral or psychological structure (Radford, Atkison, Britain, Clashen, & Spencer, 2003; Senaratne, 2009; Ellis, 1996; Cook, 1996). This emphasises that linguistics is also a branch of cognitive science, which refers to a group of disciplines that define and analyse human being's ability to think. Thus, the discipline of linguistics, along with psychology, philosophy and computer science, is vital sub-discipline within cognitive science (Carnie, 2002). For grammarians, linguistic theory does not only refer to the speakers' knowledge of his or her language, but also to the explanation of how that such knowledge is acquired (Fromkin, Rodman, & Hyams, 2007). Language includes language acquisition, neurolinguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, historical linguistics, and evolutionary linguistics (Lyons, 2002).

Categorically, the study of language structure or form centres on the system of rules that are observed by the speakers (or hearers) of a language to consist of morphology, phonology, phonetics and syntax. Many linguistic experts point out that "a theory of grammar specifies the nature of all these components and the universal aspects of all grammars" (Fromkin, 2001).

This present study focusses its investigation on the morphological aspect of a language, particularly on the Siquijodnon morphological features, based on the framework of *Congruent Lexicalisation* in which Muysken (in Senaratne, 2009) that characterises the structural similarity or structural asymmetry of two grammatical systems that possibly take place between either related dialects or a dialect and a standard language. It is anchored on the notion of style shifting and variation. In CL, the two languages have either fully or partially shared the grammar of the sentence. In other words, the grammatical system/structure is lexically accessible by both systems.

In this study, Siquijodnon-Cebuano Variety and a standard language (English) are the two grammatical systems that share structural similarity, specifically in the aspect of morphology. Morphology is one of the salient branches of linguistics which deals with the study of language. The term morphology consists of two-word elements, *morph*- which means 'form' and *–ology* which means 'the study of' (Mhamad, 2016). A number of linguists and morphologists define morphology as the analysis of internal word structures or forms and/or morphemes and how they operate in the structure of words. In 1859, August Schleicher, a German linguist, utilised this term for the first time in his study on the form of words (McCarthy, 2011). Such

claim is magnified by Hamawand (2011) when he stresses that morphology aims to disclose the principles on form and meaning of morphological expression; explicates the manner of integrating morphological units and interpret the end-result of word formation; and shows the manner of organising the morphological unit in the lexicon in terms of like-mindedness and contrast.

Banjar (2012) points out that words are the smallest unit of language called morphemes with corresponding meanings; however, in some contexts morphemes may or may not have meanings. Andriyani (2013) presents a clear-cut example of such phenomenon. He explicates that morphemes have two or more syllables but with only one morpheme (for examples, *banana, apple, papaya and honey*). In contrary, some words may have two morphemes and only one syllable like cats, runs and barked. There are semantic classifications of morphemes given by Aidana and Makanbayeva (2013), namely: **(a) root-morphemes (radicals)** which refer to the lexical nucleus of words that possesses an individual lexical meaning shared by no other morpheme of the language (for example, *write* for rewrites *hope* for hopeful, and *order* for disorder); (b) **non-root morphemes** which includes inflectional and affixational morphemes. Moghees and Malik (2010) and Miller (2006) enumerated several kinds of affixes such as:

- Prefix - a bound morpheme that precedes the root (e.g., misplace)

- Suffix - a bound morpheme that follows the root (e.g., kinanta)

- Infix - a morpheme that goes "in the middle" of a word. This is common in Borneo and Philippine languages. English has no infixes.

- Circumfix - an affix that "surrounds" the word, attached to the beginning and end of the word (e.g. enlightenment).

- Ablaut- is a change in a vowel that carries extra meaning.

Table 1
Some illustrations of the other categories of affix given by Miller (2006)

Categories of Affixes			
Affix	Example	Schema	Description
Prefix	un-do	prefix-stem	Appears before the stem
Suffix/postfix	look-ing	stem-suffix	Appears after the stem
Suffixoid/ semi-suffix	cat-like	stem-suffixoid	Appears after the stem, but is only partially bound to it
Infix	Minne(flippin')sota	st(infix)em	Appears within the stem – common in Borneo– Philippines languages
Circumfix	en>light<en	circumfix>stem<circumfix	One portion appears before the stem, the other after

Table 1 *(continue)*

Interfix	speed-o-meter	stem$_a$-interfix-stem$_b$	Links two stems together in a *compound*
Duplifix	teeny~weeny	stem~duplifix	Incorporates a reduplicated portion of a stem (may occur before, after, or within the stem)
Transfix	Maltese: k<i>t<e>b "he wrote" (compare root ktb write")	s<transfix>te<transfix>m	A discontinuous affix that interleaves within a discontinuous stem
Simulfix	mouse→mice	stem\simulfix	Change a segment of a stem
Suprafix	**pro**duce (noun) pro**duce** (verb)	stem\suprafix	Changes a suprasegmental feature of a stem
Disfix	Alabama: tipli "break up" (compare root *tipasli* "break"	st>disfix<m	The elision of a portion of a stem

Considering that Siquijor Island is popularly known for its literary, historical and socio-cultural development, there is a dire need to study its Siquijodnon-Cebuano language, which does not only serve as a mirror but also a vehicle in propagating its history, culture and tradition. This is supported by Anzaldua (as McGroarty cited in Mackay, 1998) when she claims that language is a twin skin of cultural identity. To simply put, language is a double-edged tool in establishing local identity and in promoting socio-cultural heritage.

Additionally, the Tourism Industry of Siquijor Island will benefit much from this study. Siquijor Island will not only be known for its mystic paradise but also of its talented people through their Siquijodnon dialect (Cebuano Variety). As a result, tourists will be more enticed to come to Siquijor Island to discover more about its captivating natural scenery and its cultural heritage as revealed in pieces of literature written in Siquijodnon-Cebuano. This academic venture will surely preserve and promote Siquijodnon lexicon, literary heritage and ethnic traditions as part and parcel of the ecotourism thrusts and priorities of Siquijor Island.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study delves into the morphological features of the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language. It evaluates the linguistic aspects, particularly the lexicon and other morphological features, or the phenomena of Siquijodnon-Cebuano Language, specifically its free morphemes (in terms of the words that indicate grammatical relations) and words that name items in the real world; bound morphemes (in terms of inflectional and derivational affixes); and other morphological phenomena. This academic venture promotes the Siquijodnon lexicon or Cebuano variety as a double-edged tool in establishing local identity, as well as promoting and preserving the

island's folk literary, historical, and socio-cultural heritage.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study is a descriptive research which uses linguistic analysis. The qualitative data were taken from documentaries, written folk literary works, documentaries, transcripts and oral traditions of selected *Siquijodnon* folks/informants who had been chosen through the convenient purposive sampling. The qualitative data were gathered through snowball and/or Participatory Rapid Rural Appraisal (PRRA), interview and videotaping. Such methods of data collection were carried out when the researchers went to various far-flung places of the island seeking for prospective local informants as identified by local folks and co-informants in the island. The Siquijodnon informants were then interviewed and videotaped. The units of analysis include the linguistic morphological features: free morphemes, bound morphemes and other morphological phenomena of Siquijodnon-Cebuano language. The qualitative data were analysed in the framework of *Congruent Contextualisation* and interpreted using interpretive analysis through documentary or context analysis (in which morphological features are analysed based on the word formations contained in the literary works, documentaries and transcripts). The research instrument is an interview guide. The research locale of this study is the island of Siquijor. It is the smallest province in Central Visayas and used to be a sub-province of Negros Oriental until it became

a separate entity in 1971. Siquijor Island has a total land area of 31,812.985 hectares. It is politically divided into 6 municipalities: Larena, Siquijor, Lazi, Maria, San Juan and Enrique Villanueva.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study vividly depict that Siquijodnon-Cebuano is a rule-governed language. In the perspective of Congruent Lexicalisation theory, the morphological features of Siquijodnon language such as free morphemes, bound morphemes and other morphological phenomena are evident in the Siquijodnon language. The findings likewise manifest the morphological symmetry of the Siquijodnon and English languages.

Free Morphemes

Morphologically, the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language possesses free morphemes which can stand alone semantically. One of these are the **content words** which refer to the items in the real word. They include **nouns, action verbs, adjectives** and **adverbs**. Additionally, free morphemes refer to words that indicate grammatical relations like **functional words** (i.e., auxiliaries, articles, intensifiers, interrogatives, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections), **substitute words** (i.e., pronouns; noun substitutes, verb substitutes, phrasal or clausal substitutes) and expressions that signal the presence/absence of negatives (Tayao et al., 1998). Morpheme is the insignificant distinctive element of grammar, however, it is the main concern of morphology. It is the smallest

functioning unit in word compositions. Each word is made up of one, two or more morphemes to form one meaningful unit known as free morpheme Crystal (cited in Mhamad, 2016).

Siquijodnon Free Morphemes in Content Words (Nouns, Verbs)

This section includes the free morphemes in content words like nouns and verbs. Table 2 specifically presents data on nouns and verbs.

Table 2
Siquijodnon free morphemes in content words (nouns, verbs)

Free Morphemes <Content Words> Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb		Morphological Analysis	Examples
Noun			
asoy	(narration)	Siquijodnon nouns are composed of one morpheme or a root word which functions independently or in isolation *as subject, object of the verb or preposition*.	*Sumala sa **asoy** ni lola naabtan pa niya ang panahon sa ikaduhang giyera kalibutan*
purol	(shorts)		
gawang	(door)		
buna	(forehead)		According to the **narration** of lola, she witnessed the World War II. *Makadaot kuno ang sugal kay daghan na kayo ang nangapurdoy ug nawagtang sa ilang **purol** gumikan sa sugal…*
			Somehow, gambling is a destruction because many "lost from their **shorts**" (implicitly means, destroyed their lives)…
Verb			
gama	(make)	Siquijodnon verbs are composed of either a root word or combination of a root word and an affix. They *show actions or connect phrases or clauses*.	*... **misapigad** sa atong kalawasan.*
sapigad	(touch)		… **touched** throughout our body...
pahít	(bite)		*... bisag init hala **timo**.*
timô	(eat)		… even it is hot, continues to **eat**.

Nouns in the Siquijodnon language are composed of one morpheme or a root word which functions independently or in isolation. Affixes are not attached to the root word. They carry with them their singular and plural meanings and functions in English.

Almost the same scenario takes place in the *Siquijodnon verbs*. They are composed of one word as they show actions or connect

phrases or clauses. They carry also with them their singular and plural meanings and functions in English. In some instances, however, affixes are attached to the base form of the verb to emphasise their tenses.

Siquijodnon Free Morphemes in Content Words (Adjectives and Adverbs)

Other Siquijodnon Free Morphemes in content words include the modifiers: adjectives and adverbs. Table 3 illustrates the corresponding data.

Table 3
Free morphemes in content words (adjectives, adverbs)

Free Morphemes <Content Words> Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb		Morphological Analysis	Examples
Adjective		Siquijodnon adjectives are composed of either a root word or combination of a root word and an affix as *they modify nouns or pronouns*.	***Nagkalidadis** nga preskong prutas og utan…*
nagkalidadis	(varied, mixed)		
tulamis	(messy, clumsy)		
aliwaros	(annoying)		
arawon or bugirit	(boastful)		Masiplatan ko nga **namilagpilag** ang misubay.
namilagpilag	(glittering)		
Adverb		*Siquijodnon adverbs are composed of one word which functions independently or in isolation. as they modify verbs, adjectives and another adverbs.*	*Murag **haari** sila gahulat.*
haari or haani	(here)		
haadto or haadtot	(there)		
unya or dayon	(then)		Mag-amping ka **kanunay** sa imong mga lakaw.
kanunay	(always)		
mudto	(noon or afternoon)		

Like other content words, the *Siquijodnon adjectives* are composed of either a root word or a combination of a root word and an affix. They carry with them their meanings and functions in English as they modify nouns or pronouns.

The *Siquijodnon adverbs*, as one of the content words, are composed of one word which functions independently or in isolation. They bring with them their meaning and function in English as they modify verbs, adjectives and other adverbs.

Based on the aforementioned scenarios of the content words in the Siquijodnon language, it is evident that the Siquijodnon-Cebuano shares similar morphological and syntactic features with English language, which is the second language of its local speakers. These phenomena are supported by the Matrix Language Frame Model (MLF) of Myers-Scotton, which suggests that a dominant language named 'matrix' language provides morpho-syntactic frame for the bilingual utterance. While the other language is the 'embedded' language which acts as a guest in the utterance (Senaratne, 2009). Ambridge, Pine, Rowland, Chang, and Bidgood (2016), in their study, elucidate

that there is a conventional form used by all members of the speech community for adult feedback and conventionality on the many given meanings of utterances.

Siquijodnon Free Morphemes in Function Words

Free morphemes likewise refer to words that indicate grammatical relations such as **functional words** (i.e., auxiliaries, articles, intensifiers, interrogatives, prepositions, conjunctions and interjections), **substitute words** (i.e., pronouns; noun substitutes, verb substitutes, phrasal or clausal substitutes) and expressions that signal presence/ absence of negatives (Tayao et al., 1998).

Tables 4 shows the Siquijodnon free morphemes with the function words *articles* and *intensifiers*.

Table 4
Siquijodnon free morphemes in substitute words (pronouns and phrasal or clausal)

Free Morphemes <Function Words> Articles, Intensifiers, Interrogatives, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections	Morphological Analysis	Examples
Articles		
ang (the) ka (the) mga (the)	Siquijodnon articles have different word forms but they mean the same. They are composed of one word which functions independently *as they introduce*	***Ang** gawang sirado* **The** door is closed. *Ang **mga gawang** sirado.* **The doors** are closed.
Intensifiers		
kaayo , (so/very) baling (so/very) perte/perting (so/very) grabi/grabing (so/very)	Siquijodnon intensifier is composed of one word which functions independently or in isolation *as qualifier or intensifier of adjective or quantity pronoun.*	*Nahadlok sila **kaayo** sa gira.* They are **so** afraid of the war.

The *Siquijodnon articles* have different word forms but they mean the same. Interestingly, the Siquijodnon language has only one English equivalence for its articles and that is, the. They are composed of one word which functions independently as they introduce singular or plural nouns.

In signalling or introducing plural noun, another form of the Siquijodnon article which brings the same meaning with the other forms of article is added, which is mga.

The same scenario applies to the *Siquijodnon intensifier*. They are formed with one word which functions

independently or in isolation as qualifier or intensifier of an adjective or a quantity pronoun. It is represented in various word forms but they carry the same meaning and function in English. They have two English equivalence: *so* and *the*.

Siquijodnon Free Morphemes in Function Words (Interrogatives, Prepositions, etc.)

This part presents the free morphemes in function words, specifically *interrogatives, prepositions, conjunctions* and *interjections*. Tables 5 presents the said Siquijodnon function words.

Table 5
Siquijodnon free morphemes in function words (interrogatives, prepositions, conjunctions, and interjections)

Free Morphemes <Function Words> Articles, Intensifiers, Interrogatives, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections	Morphological Analysis	Examples
Interrogatives kinsa (who) kanus-a (when) asa/saa (where) unsa (what) asa ani or nila (which of this/these or which of them).	Siquijodnon articles are composed of one word which functions independently or in isolation *as they ask specific information.*	***Kinsa** inyong pari?* **Who** is your priest? ***Asa** ang tiyanggge/merkado?* **Where** is the market?
Prepositions ang, sa (means of, in, to, as, on, in) ilalom (under) ibabaw (above, on top) imbis (instead) ubos (under) pud (also) kung (means if, of) sa laing bahin (on the other hand)	Siquijodnon articles are composed of one word which functions independently or in isolation *as they connect phrases and clauses.*	*Unsa **ang** kasakyan nako punta didto?* What means **of** transportation could take me there? *Ang mga **salag-on** anaa sa **ilalom** sa lamesa.* The **crops** are under the table.
Conjunctions ug/og (and) apan/pero (but) hinoon (however) para (for) aron (so that) kung (if) samtang (while) mao nang (that is why) unya (then) bisan man (which means, even, even if, although, though) kay (because)	Siquijodnon articles are composed of one word which functions independently or in isolation *as they connect phrases, clauses and sentences.*	*... tipik **ug** kabahin sa inadlaw-adlaw panginabuhian.* … part **and** parcel of the daily life. *... mapintas nga balud.. **nga bisan** sa atong pagkamalinawon mokuso-kuso ...* … the damaging wave tramples *even* in the midst of our peacefulness.

Table 5 *(continue)*

Interjections		
hingsi-aw pud ka!	Siquijodnon interjection	***Hingsi-aw pud ka!*** *noy.*
(*expressing irritation of one's action*)	is in a form of phrase or clause *which functions*	
inay doy or inay lamang!, baya galing!	*independently as they express strong emotions.*	**You're too much!** son.
(*expressing rejection or disagreement*)		***Agay!*** *Natakilpo akong tiil.*
kamating gyud! Kamatay bati! masarang! Nasigaw!		**Ouch!** My foot slid on the ground.
(*expressing disappointment and surprise*)		
Hala!, Yawards!		
(*expressing amazement and/or amusement*)		
Agay! or Agoy!		
(*expressing pain*) *and many others.*		

The data disclose that Siquijodnon-Cebuano possesses function words which exist similarly with the function words in English. This shows that Siquijodnon speakers have the linguistic capacity and facility to form words. According to Hurrford (2007), humans have innate capacity to produce myriads of words, phrases and clauses, as well as countless ideas and original sentences. On the other hand, language is noticeably flexible and extendable. Word meanings are continuously changing and new words are added to a language as the changing needs of the speaking community arise (Jindal, 2007). This implies that morphology aims to disclose the principles on form and meaning of morphological expression, explicates the manner of integrating morphological units and interprets the end-result of word formation, as well as shows the manner of organising the morphological unit in the lexicon in terms of like-mindedness and contrast (Hamawand, 2011).

Siquijodnon Free Morphemes in Substitute Words

This section presents the substitute words that include pronouns and phrasal or clausal substitutes. Table 6 shows the Siquijodnon substitute words.

Table 6
Siquijodnon free morphemes in substitute words (pronouns and phrasal or clausal)

Free Morphemes <Substitute Words>	Morphological Analysis	Examples
Personal Pronoun		
ako (I)	Siquijodnon personal	*... Siquijor pagakmabulu-*
akoa, kung, imo-a (mine, yours)	pronouns are composed of one word which functions	*kon* **mo***.*
ato-a, inyo-a (ours,yours)	independently or in isolation	… Siquijor **you** are so wonderful.
kanako, kanamo (we,us)	*as they substitute nouns.*	
ikaw, nimo, mo (you)		*Amo ikaw'ng ampingan kay* **ikaw**
siya, niya (s/he)		**among** *pinuy-anan.*
sila, nila (they, them)		
iya-a, ila-a (his/her, theirs)		**We** will take care of **you** because
sa uban (*of* or *to* others)		**you** are **our** home.
sa usa ug usa (*each other or one another*)		*... mga luha ningbaligbig* **ning** *kaapingan.*
pa (else)		
		…tears fall on **these** cheeks.
Demonstrateive Pronouns		**so** afraid of the war.
kini/ning (this/these)		
kana (that/those)		
Quantity Pronouns		
tanan/puros (all)	Siquijodnon quantity	***Tanan*** *midayeg sa iyang kaanyag..*
daghan (many, lots of, a lot of, several)	pronouns are composed of one word which functions	**All** appreciate his/her beauty.
ubay-ubay (few)	independently or in isolation	
gamay (a few)	*as they indicate the number or*	***Gamay*** *r*a ang nahinumdom sa
wala or wala ja or	*presence/absence of nouns or*	ilang panaaad.
wala jud (none)	*pronouns.*	
		A few remember their promises.
Phrasal/ Clausal		
nga (which or that)	Siquijodnon phrasal/clausal	*... makita ang tubod Capilay* **nga**
unsa nga (what)	is composed of one or	*gitawag sa mga Kastila ug Agua de*
nga kinsa (who)	more words which function	*Makallipay.*
nga unsa (what)	independently or in isolation	
nga kanus-a (when)	as they substitute phrase/ clause.	The flowing water, **which** is called by the Spaniards as A*qua de Makalipay* is seen.

Categorically, what makes the *interrogative pronouns* and phrasal or clausal substitutes distinct with each other in the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language is the presence of **nga** in the latter. This result indicates that the second language of the speakers, which is English, has greatly influenced the characteristics of the substitute words of their mother tongue. This is supported by the theory of Congruent Lexicalisation, in which Muysken (2009) characterises the structural similarity or structural asymmetry

of two grammatical systems that possibly take place between either related dialects or a dialect and a standard language. It is anchored on the notion of style shifting and variation. In CL, the two languages have either fully or partially shared the grammar of the sentence. This means the grammatical system/structure is lexically accessible by both systems (Senaratne, 2009). In this study, it is most prominent between the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language and the standard English language, which somehow share a grammatical system.

However, on top of the morphological similarities of the Siquijodnon-Cebuano and English, it is apparent that the Siquijodnon-Cebuano personal pronouns are not squarely delineated or categorised. They do not possess lexical terms that specifically address a male or a female. Hopp (2016) in his experiments suggests that the variability of lexical gender assignment affects processing of gender agreement in natives and non-natives.

Siquijodnon-Cebuano Inflectional Bound Morphemes (Verb Tense, Number and Voice)

Siquijodnon-Cebuano inflectional bound morphemes mark tense. They are affixes that signal tense of the verbs like present, past, and future tense. Table 7 discloses the data.

Table 7
Siquijodnon-Cebuano inflectional bound morphemes (mark tense: present, past, future tenses and number)

Bound Morphemes <Inflectional> *Mark Tense*	Morphological Analysis	Examples
nag, gi	Siquijodnon affix is attached to the Siquijodnon root word as it indicates *present tense.*	***Nag**banwag* Announcing
nag, mi, naka, gi, na, nang, ki	Siquijodnon affix is attached to the Siquijodnon root word as it indicates *past tense.*	***Gi**banwag* Announced
mu, maka, i, mag, ma, -on	Siquijodnon affix is attached to the Siquijodnon root word as it indicates *future tense.*	***i**banwag* to be announced
ha or _hi	Siquijodnon suffix is attached to the Siquijodnon root word as it indicates *present and future tense.*	*abri**ha** or abri**hi*** Open
ka and an	Siquijodnon prefix and suffix attached in the root word a*s they indicate the plural form of the noun.*	**sapa** (river: *singular*) to **ka**sapa**an** (rivers: *plural*) **bata** (child: *singular*) to **ka**bata**an** (children/youth: *plural*).

The Siquijodnon-Cebuano prefix and suffix are attached to the Siquijodnon root words. They carry with them their singular and plural meanings and functions in English. Hence, the Siquijodnon-Cebuano inflectional bound morphemes are rule-governed as they indicate past tense, present tense, future tense and number in utterances in spite of their various word forms. The data certainly show the congruent lexicalisation of the two languages.

Other Siquijodnon-Cebuano inflectional tense-marking bound morphemes signal present, past and future passive voice. Table 8 reveals the data.

Table 8
Siquijodnon inflectional bound morphemes (mark tense: present, past, and future voice of the verb

Bound Morphemes <Inflectional> Present, Past, and Future Voice of the Verb	Morphological Analysis	Examples
pag i gina	Siquijodnon prefix is attached to the root word as it indicates the *present active voice.*	..*musikreto kita sa **pag**dimdim kun unsa gyu'y lami sa tubâ.*
		..we secretly **sip** to know the taste of the fermented coconut juice (tubâ).
na gi,	Siquijodnon prefix is attached to the root word as it indicates *future active voice.*	...***mu**lambo, og **mul**ipang, sanglit nakadasig man kini sa atong mga kaigsuonan.*
		... **will prosper** and **will flourish**, hence, inspire our fellowmen
-hon (from *dala*, means bring)	Siquijodnon suffix is attached to the root word as it indicates *present passive voice.*	*Kining ube kasagaran dal**hon** sa mga bisita nga nahiduaw.*
		This ubi (crop) is usually **brought** by the visitors who have visited.
gi	Siquijodnon prefix is attached to the root word as it indicates *past passive voice.*	*Ug magbayle sila, <u>sista</u> ang ilang **gigamit** nga <u>panukar</u>.*
		If they had disco, guitar **was used** as their musical instrument.
i ma	Siquijodnon prefix is attached to the root word as it indicates *future passive voice.*	*Miduol ako sa Hapon sa pagtuo nga ang iyang nilikit nga basahon **ihatag** kanako apan sa dako kong kasayop ug kakurat iya man hinoon akong gisabak,..*
		I went near to the Japanese expecting that the rolled paper **will be given** to me but with my big surprise, he put me on his lap.

Meanwhile, the Siquijodnon-Cebuano inflectional tense-marking morphemes not only signal simple present, past and future tenses of verbs but also the present, past, and future active and passive voice. The Siquijodnon-Cebuano prefix or suffix is attached to the root word as it indicates the tense of the active and passive voice. They bring with them their meaning and function in English in which the analyses and presentations of Siquijod-Cebuano language tense-marking morphemes are lexically contextualised.

Another observation is, the positions of Siquijodnon-Cebuano subjects and adjectives in sentences do not have the same positions in English sentences, although they express the same thoughts. They are evident in example sentences in the past active and future passive voices in the above presentation.

Siquijodnon-Cebuano Inflectional Bound Morphemes (Trigger Change or Omission on Some of the Vowel and Consonant Sounds of Nouns)

Some Siquijodnon-Cebuano inflectional bound morphemes in the forms of prefix and suffix are attached in the root word as they trigger change or omission on some of the vowel and consonant sounds of nouns. However, there are also the Siquijodnon-Cebuano inflectional bound morphemes that do not display such scenarios. Table 9 depicts these observations.

Table 9

Siquijodnon inflectional bound morphemes (mark affixes: trigger change or omission on some of the vowel and consonant sounds of nouns)

Bound Morphemes <Inflectional> Affix	Morphological Analysis	Examples
ka and *ran*	Siquijodnon prefix and suffix attached in the root word *trigger change on some of the vowel and consonant sounds of nouns.*	in the word **nas*o*d** (nation/country: *singular*) in which the final consonant sound is /**d**/ and the word **ka**nas*u***ran** (nations/countries: *plural* in which /**d**/ is changed to /**r**/ after the affixes are attached to the stem **nasod**.
ka and *han*	Siquijodnon prefix and suffix attached in the root word *trigger omission on some of the vowel and consonant sounds of nouns.*	in the word taw**o** (person/human: **singular**) to **ka**taw***h*an** (people/humanity: *plural*)
ka and *an*	Some Siquijodnon prefixes and suffixes attached in the root word *does not trigger change or omission on some of the vowel and consonant sounds of nouns.*	in the words **tugas** (one tree), in which the local name is *Tugas* to **ka**tugas**an** (*more than one trees* of Tugas) **langgam** (bird) to **ka**langgam**an** (birds) the stems are not triggered by the affixes.

These data manifest the linguistic symmetry of Siquijodnon-Cebuano and English, specifically in the aspects of inflections and linguistic assimilations. This implies that Siquijodnon-Cebuano is syntactically and semantically rule-governed like that of English language. This is because historically, English as the second language of the local speakers under study brings influences to their language, which were brought about by colonisation.

In some respect, a study of Prévost and Lydia White (2016) on *Missing Surface Inflection or Impairment in Second Language Acquisition? Evidence from Tense and Agreement* depicts the manifestation of inflections of English language. Their data show that predetermined forms do not occur in non-finite contexts, that learners unveil syntactic reflexes of finiteness and that inflected forms largely show accurate agreement. These results suggest that adult L2 learners represent limitation and agreement at an abstract level, rather than being compromised in this domain, supporting the Missing Surface Inflection Hypothesis (MSIH). This claim is justified by Chondrogianni, Vasić , Marinis, andn Blom (2016), whose findings suggest that the errors of omission are not due to the lack of abstract syntactic representations, but could result from processes implicated in the spell-out of definite articles.

Siquijodnon-Cebuano Derivational Bound Morphemes

This contains noun-marking affix, verb marking affix, adjective-marking affix, and adverb-marking affix. Table 10 below illustrates the Siquijodnon-Cebuano derivational bound morphemes.

Table 10
Siquijodnon derivational bound morphemes (mark form class: noun-marking affix, verb- marking affix, adjective- marking affix, and adverb-marking affix)

Bound Morphemes <Derivational>	Morphological Analysis	Examples
Noun-Marking		
pag *ka* and *an* nang magpa/pa	Siquijodnon affix is attached to the root word, which changes *the form class, from noun to verb.*	**pag-** (prefix affix) + **kaón** (verb: *eat*) = pagkaon (noun: food/s) **ka-** (prefix affix) + **libot** (verb: *to go around*) + **_an** (suffix affix) = kalibutan (noun: world) **nang** (prefix affix) + **utang** (noun: *debt*) = ***nangutang*** (verb: *to lend money*) **magpa/pa** (affix) + **tagad** (noun: *attention*) = **magpatagad** (verb: *to call one's attention*)

Table 10 *(continue)*

Verb-Marking		
nag- ¬_*ha/hi* *Ma*	Siquijodnon affix is attached to the root word, which changes *the form class, from adjective to verb.*	**ha/hi** (suffix affix) + **abri** (adjective: *open*) = **abriha, abrihi** (verb: *open*) **magpa** (affix) + **gwapa** (adjective: *beautiful*) = *magpagwapa* (verb: *to beautify*)
Adverb-Marking		
gi-	Siquijodnon affix is attached to the root word, which changes *the form class, from verb to adverb.*	**gi** (prefix affix) + **pahit** (noun:*bite*) = **gipahit** (verb: *bit*) **gi** (prefix affix) + **tuyo** (*purpose/ intention*) = **gituyô** (adverb: *purposely/intentionally*)

The Siquijodnon-Cebuano derivational bound morphemes: noun-marking affix, verb- marking affix, adjective- marking affix, and adverb-marking affix are in the forms of prefixes and suffixes. The affixes are attached to the root words as they change the form classes into *from noun to verb, from adjective to verb, from verb to adjective,* and *from verb to adverb*. They carry with them their English meaning and function in the utterances. However, a clear-cut contradiction between English language and Siquijodnon-Cebuano language is evident in the aspect of affixes utilisation. In English language, only suffixes play a significant role in establishing class-marking morphemes, unlike Siquijodnon-Cebuano in which both prefixes and suffixes contribute to the establishment of derivational class-marking morphemes.

Other Categories of Bound Morphemes (Affixes)

Interestingly, on top of the popular prefixes and suffix, there are *suffixoid semi-suffix, infix, circumfix, interfix, duplifix, transfix, simulfix, suprafix* and *disfix* evident in Siquijodnon-Cebuano language. Table 11 shows the examples that would justify this claim.

Table 11
Other categories of bound morphemes (affixes)

Categories of Affix	Siquijodnon-Cebuano Terms		Schema
Prefix	**mis**apigad	(touched)	prefix-stem
	nagbanwag	(spread /announce)	
	nagkurosbot	(pouting)	
	mulumpag	(topple down)	
	gipahit	(bit)	
	kulu-kalisang	(fearful)	
	naaninaw	(reminisced/realised)	
	itimo	(snack)	
	iabilay	(to carry on a shoulder	
Suffix/Postfix	haplit**on**	(sorcerize)	stem-suffix
	gisanap**an**	(spread)	
	abri**ha**/abri**hi**	(open)	
Suffixoid/semi-suffix	ila**ha**	(theirs/them)	stem-suffix
	inyo**ha**	(yours)	
	ako**a**	(mine)	
	imo**a**	(yours	
Infix	na**ni**muyo	(residing)	st(infix)em
	hi**n**aganas	(gush)	
	ki**n**ulasaw	(restlessness, unruly act)	
	ga**g**may	(small/little)	
	ya**g**-as		
	lagyo	(far)	
	dug-ol	(near)	
Circumfix	**ma**supil**on**	(disobedient/stubborn)	circumfix-stem-circumfix
	dagitab**non**	(electric)	
	inambit**ay**	(sharing blessings)	
	kakaraan**an**	(antiquity	
Interfix			
Duplifix	pagpag**iay-giay**	(to sway your hips)	stem-duplifix
	pag**dimdim**	(to taste)	
	mi**tapya-tapya**	(touched)	
	gi**subli-subli**	(repeated/reiterated)	
	gaka**ising-ising**	(avoid the confuse of someone)	
	pikpikon	(to pat on the shoulders)	
	na**mi**lag**pi**lag	(glittering)	
	da**ngoy-ngoy**	(sob)	
	kuha-kuhaan	(reduced/subtracted)	
Transfix	tukar-**pano**kar	(root: music)	s<tranfix>te<tranfix>un
		(gerund: playing music)	
Simulfix	iro**g**-id**o**g	(move)	stem/simulfix
	gisa**m**pit-gisa**n**pit	(called)	

Table 11 *(continue)*

Suprafix	p**á**nit	(skin)	stem/suprafix
	pan**í**t-	(kind of fish)	
	ámo-	(boss)	
	am**ô** –	(ghost)	
	túbo-	(pipe)	
	tub**ó-**	(sugar cane)	
Disfix	is**d**og-i**d**og-i**r**og	(move)	st>disfix<m
	ku**h**aon-kwaon	(get)	
	taw**o**-katawhan	(person-people	

The Siquijodnon-Cebuano language employs a very rich affixation. With the illustration above, various forms of affixation give great influence to the word formation of the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language. Obviously, affixes are inserted and combined in the root words to establish new word formations with different degrees of meanings. Nevertheless, interfix is not popular in the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language. It implies that native speakers of the said language are creative enough to combine word parts to come up with new set of morphemes.

This goes to show that affixation plays a vital role in the word formations of Siquijodnon-Cebuano. This clearly reflects that Siquijodnon-Cebuano and English language share a fraction of their derivational morphemes. With these inflectional and derivational characteristic commonalities of Siquijodnon-Cebuano and English, the theory of Congruent Lexicalisation and Universal Grammar of Chomsky have to be reviewed. *Congruent Lexicalisation* emphasises that the structural similarity or structural asymmetry of the two grammatical systems that likely occur between either related dialects or a dialect and a standard language. Cook (cited in Ellis, 1996) categorically explicates the Chomskyan view of *Universal Grammar*:

> "The language properties inherent in the human mind make up 'Universal Grammar' consists not of particular rules or a particular language, but a set of general principles that apply to all languages."

Chomsky's assertion for the innateness of UG is that it would be impossible for a child to learn the grammar of his/her mother tongue without a set of innate principles. This is because the data from the input are inadequate to enable the child to discover specific rules. Moreover, language is an intellectual system which is innate to normal human being's cerebral or psychological structure (Radford, Atkison, Britain, Clashen, & Spencer, 2003; Senaratne, 2009; Ellis, 1996; Cook, 1996). This emphasises that linguistics is also a branch of cognitive science, which refers to a group of disciplines that define and analyse human being's ability to think. Thus, the discipline

of linguistics along with psychology, philosophy, and computer science are vital sub-disciplines within cognitive science (Carnie, 2002).

In this study, the Siquijodnon speakers use their knowledge in their L1 (Siquijodnon) to enable them to discover and learn the rules of the target language or the input (the English language) for communication purposes. Such scenario is further illustrated in the study of Kirkici and Clahsen (2016) on a series of masked priming experiments investigating the processing of inflectional and derivational phenomena in native (L1) and non-native (L2) speakers in a non-Indo-European language, Turkish, in which they specifically compared regular (Aorist) verb inflection with deadjectival nominalisation, both of which are highly frequent, productive and transparent in Turkish. The experiments revealed diverse priming patterns for inflection and derivation within the L2 group.

Moreover, the study of Jacob, Gunnar, Fleischhauer Elisabeth, Clahsen, and Harald (2013) on a cross-modal priming experiment, investigating inflected verb forms of a group of late learners of German with Russian as their native language (L1) and a control group of German L1 speakers, revealed that the L1 German data yielded a stem-priming effect for inflected forms involving regular affixation and a partial priming effect for irregular forms irrespective of stem allomorph. By contrast, the data from the late bilinguals showed reduced priming effects for both regular and irregular forms. We argue that late learners rely more on lexically stored inflected word forms during word recognition and less on morphological parsing than native speakers.

With such linguistic phenomena, it is imperative that affixation is popular in various languages across cultures. This is because language refers to any distinctive linguistic diverse unit, which is mutually incomprehensible with other entities (Campbell, 2006). That is why, linguistics can be generally categorised into its three subfields of study: *language in context, language meaning* and *language form* (Lyons, 2002).

Other Siquijodnon-Cebuano Morphological Phenomena

What is more interesting is morphological phenomena like *blending, compounding, full reduplicaton, partial reduplication, derivation, etymology, cliticisation, borrowing, coinage* and *backformation* are prevalent in the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language. Table 12 presents the other Siquijodnon-Cebuano morphological phenomena.

Table 12
Other morphological phenomena (blending, compounding, full reduplication, partial reduplication, etymology, clitisation, borrowing, coinage and backformation)

Other Morphological Phenomena	Morphological Analysis
Blending	
hugpong (sentence)	It comes from the words ***hugpong (group)*** and ***pulong (words)***
bungi (hare-lipped)	It comes from **bungal na ngipon** (destroyed tooth)
ginapusil	It comes from the words **ginamos** (salted fish), **pusil** (gun) and **sili** (pepper).
Compounding	
Camoting kahoy (cassava)	It comes from **camote** (crop), **nga** (of) and **kahoy** (tree).
Full Reduplication	
balay-balay (a toy house) **pusil-pusil** (a toy gun) **lantanay-lantanay** (bamboo raft) **lanat-lanat** (playful act of running) **kamang-kamang** (a playful act of crawling) **ngisi-ngisi** (a playful smile) **kalag-kalag** (Halloween) **tangan-tangan** (a kind of plant) **tarak-tarak** (a toy truck)	The root word **balay** is repeated to imply sense of playfulness. Siquijodnon-Cebuano nouns receive full reduplication.
Partial Reduplication	

paghapa-hapa (crawling)
pagdimdim   (tasting)
iring-iringon   (winning the heart of someone)
bato-batoon   (throw stone to something/
                  someone)
mitapya-tapya (touching on a skin/ having closer
                  contact of something)
pagpagiay-giay (to shake or sway)
	The root word **balay** is repeated to imply sense of playfulness with prefix and suffix attached to it.
	
	Siquijodnon-Cebuano nouns receive partial reduplication because of the verb-marking affixes.

Etymology	
orasyon (oracion: *from Latin*) **Isla de fuego** (island of fire: *from Spanish*) **kwarto** (bedroom: *from Spanish*) **tener** (own: *from Spanish*) **lamisa** (table: *from Spanish*) **radyo** (radio: *from English*) **suportahan** (will be supported: *from English*) **balansi** (balance: *from English*) **pulis** (police: *from English*) **bisita** (visitor: *from English*) **ibedensiya** (evidence: *from English*)	The Siquijodnon-Cebuano nouns are derived from foreign languages due to colonization influences that bring linguistic assimilations to the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language.

Table 12 *(continue)*

Clitization	
napulo'g usa	It comes from **napulo og usa**　　　(eleven)
wala sila'y tinguha	It comes from **wala sila oy tinguha** (they do not have dream/ desire)
Borrowing	
toothpaste	They are borrowed from *English* language.
tissue paper	Borrowing happens because of the absence of
piano	equivalence in the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language.
kutsara	
tenedor	It is borrowed from *Spanish* language. Borrowing happens because of the absence of equivalence in the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language.
Coinage	
Colgate	Some Siquijodnons use the brand name, Colgate for the term *toothpaste*.
Gilette	Some Siquijodnons use Gilette for the term *blade*). In Siquijodnon-Cebuano, the consonant *g* is pronounced as /g/ instead of /*dz*/.
Rayban	Some Siquijodnons use Rayban for the term *eyeglasses or goggles* which is taken from the brand name of goggles, Rayban)
Backformation	
sapa	The plural Siquijodnon-Cebuano noun, *kasapaan* (*rivers) f*rom sapâ (noun: *river*)
kaon	The Siquijodnon-Cebuano *kaon* (verb: present tense of *eat*) from *kalan-on* or *pagkaon* (noun: *food*)
inom	The Siquijodnon-Cebuano verb, *inom* (present tense of *drink*) from ilimnon (noun: *drinks*)

It can be seen in the aforementioned data that categorically, word formations of the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language are anchored on other morphological phenomena like blending, compounding, full reduplication, partial reduplication, derivation, etymology, cliticisation, borrowing, coinage and backformation. However, among these other morphological features, compounding is not that popular in the language under study, unlike reduplication and etymology.

It is also worth noticing that a significant number of the Siquijodnon-Cebuano terms are taken or derived from Spanish and American languages. These morphological phenomena signify that the presence of the

two groups of coloniser (Spaniards and Americans) in the lives of the Siquijodnons brings salient impacts to the word formations of the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language, in particular, and its language development at large.

Saturnino (2012) and (Defaz, 2011) explicate that morphology studies and describe word forms which include inflection, derivation, compounding and other morphological phenomena like reduplication, gender marking, cliticisation, blending, suppletion, clipping, genitive and the like. Below are some examples of word formation process with their morphological phenomenon given by Argente (2012), Rubba (2006) and Loos et al. (2004).

a) Blending- a process of combining two words to create a new word.

   e.g. motel - a blend of motor and hotel

        jeggings - a blend of jeans and leggings

b) Acronym- a process forming out of the first letter.

   e.g. COE - College of Education
        CBM - College of Business and Management
        Telecast- television-broadcast

c) Clipping - is the reduction of a word into one of its component parts.

   e.g. app.- application

        fans - fanatics

d) Compounding - combining two or more roots to make a new word.

   e.g. doorknob

        guardhouse

        sun Burn

e) Reduplication - a matter of doubling a syllable to do the same. This is common in foreign languages.

f) Full reduplication - all of the syllables are doubled.

g) Partial Reduplication - not all of the syllables are doubled.

   e.g. lapit-lalapit

        dagsa-dadagsa

h) Suppletion - replacement of the verb with one that is very different. In other words, it is the replacement of one stem with another, which has no phonological similarity to the other allomorphs (Loos et al., 2004).

   e.g. go-went

        good-better-best

i) Derivation - a free and at least one bound morphene are combined to form a new linguistic sign.

  Suffixation

  e.g. hopeful

  Prefixation

  e.g. unload

     Zero-derivation

  e.g. deer – deer

j) Etymology - refers to the origin of several words. Usually these words are originated from Latin or Greek.

k) ero morpheme - no visible prefix or suffix is attached.

e.g. put vs. put

l) Internal Change (ablaut) – a vowel alternation that marks grammatical contrast. It affects only the vowel.

e.g. ring-rang

give-gave

m) Criticisation - this is also known as contraction by which a complex word is formed by attaching a clitic to a fully inflected word.

n) Borrowing - refers as the name claims when a language borrows terms from other languages.

e.g. Alcoholic (Arabic)

Yoghurt (Turkish)

Piano (Italian)

o) Coinage - refers to the invention of new terms into a language. Most of these words use proper names or trade names which eventually become common words. They refer to a general type of products (regardless of the brand), name of inventors, etc.

e.g. zipper

nylon

Aspirin

p) Backformation - when a word of one type (usually a noun) is changed to another different type of a word (usually a verb)

e.g. donation (noun) - donate (verb)

babysitter (noun) – babysit (verb)

q) Genitives - a bound morpheme that is attached phonologically to a free morpheme.

e.g. The Director's car

The Principal's office

r) Morphophonemic change – Its main focus is the change of sound in a morpheme. The pronunciation variants of a morpheme are called **allomorphs**. The phenomenon of variation in the pronunciation of a morpheme is called a**llomorphic variation *or* morphophonemic variation/change** (since it is the phonemic aspect of a morpheme that is varying). Such variations are sometimes called *morphophonological processes* (Rubba, 2006).

s) Allomorphic phenomenon - allomorph is any of the different forms of morphemes. Allomorph has the formula {-d past tense} = /∂d/~/t/~/d/. These has different types such as **zero allomorph**, in which there is no change in the shape of a word through some difference in meaning is identified; **replacive allomorph** wherein these means that it will signify some difference in meaning, a sound is used to replace another sound of a word just like *drink-drank*; and the suppletive allomorph in which it signifies some difference in meaning, there is a complete change in the shape of a word, for instance, got the **suppletive allomorph** of {go} = went.

Clearly, the morphological phenomena like *suppletion, zero morpheme, internal change, genitives,* and *morphophonemic change* are not apparent in the Siquijodnon-Cebuano language. This is a concrete manifestation of a distinctive and limited linguistic features of one language. Thus, no two or more languages or dialects have consistent similarities and differences. Language holds any distinctive linguistic diverse unit which is mutually incomprehensible with other entities (Campbell, 2006). That is why, linguistics can be generally categorised into its three subfields of study: *language in context, language meaning,* and *language form* (Lyons, 2002).

This inconsistency of two languages is likewise demonstrated in the study of Zhang (2012) whose results showed that the contribution of Chinese morphological awareness to English morphological awareness was larger for compound words than for derived words, which are the exact opposite of the morphological features of the language under study.

Thus, with the emergence of linguistic cross-linguistic transfer, there is a dire need to evaluate word formations of different languages not only for linguistic uptake, curriculum enhancement and academic advancement, but also for in-depth actualisation on the indispensability of language and culture.

CONCLUSION

Considering the aforementioned findings, it is concluded that Siquijodnon-Cebuano is a rule-governed language which certainly shares a number of morphological features with English and other prevalent languages or dialects. The results also manifest the essential contribution of affixation in establishing inflectional bound tense-marking morphemes and derivational bound from class-marking morphemes. They further conclude that Siquijodnon encounters with other language speakers brought about by colonisation has greatly influenced the morphological development of their language. Hence, Siquijodnon language is a twinskin of Siquijor Island's local identity, which likewise holds a utilitarian significance for its folk literary, historical, cultural and socio-cultural heritage and development.

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