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A MORPHOSYNTACTIC ANALYSIS OF SELECTED SOUTHERN LEYTEÑO POEMS

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ABSTRACT

This linguistic investigation assumes that the "balak" in Southern Leyte has distinct morphemic structures. This study is anchored on the theory of Linear Grammar by Pit Corder, Idealization Theory by Dr. Angel Pesirla, and Translation Techniques by Professor Amparo Hurtado Albir. This linguistic study investigates morphologically the selected local poems written by Southern Leyteño, native speakers. It seeks to uncover the process of raw data idealizations, word segmentation (free morphemes and bound morphemes), affixation (inflections and derivations), sentential relationship (lexical morphemes and grammatical morphemes), and how the syntactic structures are constructed by the immediate constituents and the rewrite rules of the idealized sentences, and the monograph on morphemic structures that can be proposed based on the findings. This research paper employs a qualitative descriptive design. Language description, specifically the morphological features of the selected textuality, is the primary focus of this study. It is done in three (3) phases: (1) idealization of raw data; (2) identification of the word segments (free and bound morphemes), affixations (inflections and derivations), and sentential relationship (lexical and grammatical morphemes); and (3) immediate constituents analysis and rewrite rules. The morphosyntactic analysis of local poems in Southern Leyte reveals that (1) there are fifty-three (53) idealized sentences constructed following the predicate sentence pattern of the selected local poems written by the Southern Leyteño, native speakers. (2) The linear morphologic word segmentation of the selected local poems by the Southern Leyteño native speakers reveals three (3) different word forms, verb and adjective word affixations, seven (7) types of derivations process, and contains lexical and grammatical morphemes. Additionally, the word formation processes in the local poems reveal three (3) morphemic metathesis. (3) The linear structuralization in the idealized sentences of the local poems reveals fifty-three (53) sentences that constitute the predicate sentence pattern based on the immediate constituent analysis and rewrite rules. Based on the findings and the conclusion of the study, it is hereby recommended that (1) the idealization of raw data may be the initial stage in any linguistic or grammatical structural investigation to promote and improve language skills. (2) The local poems may be good content sources for word segmentation, affixation, and sentential relationship analysis to aid and enhance learners' language competence. (3) The proposed monograph on the morphemic structure may be utilized as supplementary materials in language teaching.

KEYWORDS: *Local Poems, Morphosyntactic Analysis, Southern Leyte*

INTRODUCTION

The local poem *"balak"* in Southern Leyte embodies ideas and pieces of information that can be a good source of content for teaching reading and assessing the student's comprehension levels. The *"balak"* uses highly emotive Southern Leyte Bisaya terminology to vividly bring out the literary aesthetics and convey the writer's thoughts and emotions interestingly through the word choice, attracting hearers' and readers' attention. Carbonilla and Lacerna pointed out that Southern Leyteño Bisaya words are composed of morphemes. The morphemes may be a complete word or an affix added to a root word, such as a prefix or a suffix. Like other languages, affixes are added to the base morpheme to form a new word or meaning (para 10). As such, the morphological features in the Southern Leyte Bisaya dialect are complex and heavily involved in the grammaticalization and meaning-making (semantics) of ideas and concepts. Hence, there is no study yet that describes and discusses the morphemic features of the Southern Leyte Bisaya used in poetry, which is why this study is conducted.

The study of the morphology of the *"balak"* impacts the student and the teacher. It significantly assists them in interpreting and analyzing *"balak"* pieces. Many language teachers believe morphological analysis can help students develop their linguistic abilities. Learners who know how words are formed through affixes, roots, and stems typically have a more extensive vocabulary and a more in-depth understanding of literary works. Furthermore, language learners can notice an increase in their vocabulary and reading comprehension when they have sufficient knowledge of morphology. Word Analysis teaches them on how to deconstruct into word parts to comprehend their broader meanings. Further, it teaches language learners how word meanings can be altered by adding prefixes and suffixes to words. The use of morphemic analysis in the classroom, on the other hand, allows language teachers to fully comprehend the subject matter, particularly literature, because the words used are fully understood. Thus, this study intends to analyze the morpho-syntactic features of the selected local *"balak"* in Southern Leyte.

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This study helps Southern Leyteño recognize the uniqueness of their culture and language. The study's findings contribute to the preservation of culture in Southern Leyte. The results can serve as a significant foundation for developing contextualized reading materials in the Department of Education curriculum and in generating literature that describes and explain the dialect in Southern Leyte. Likewise, this study offers a good context for promoting awareness of; and appreciation among learners for local literary pieces by local writers.

METHODOLOGY

This linguistic investigation employs a qualitative descriptive design. It seeks to describe the morphological and syntactical features of the language used in the local *"balak"* in Southern Leyte. The primary source of data are the five (5) collected, and verified local *"balak"* of Libagon, Southern Leyte.

The processing of verbal data involves three (3) phases: (1) Idealization of raw data, (2) Identification of the word segments (free morphemes and bound morphemes), affixations (inflectional morphemes and derivational morphemes), and sentential relationship (lexical morphemes and grammatical morphemes) (phase two); and (3) Identification of immediate constituents and rewrite rules (phase three).

Phase 1. *Idealization of Raw Data.* In this phase, the researcher processes the raw data by transforming it from its irregularities into its natural language characteristics. Then, the researcher idealizes the lines of the *"balak"* based on a predicative sentence pattern. The idealization process adheres to Dr. Angel Pesirla's idealization theory, which argues that Cebuano-Visayan sentences start with the predicate and terminate with the subject. The idealized data are presented in a two-framed table to see in compact and for easy comparison.

Phase 2. *Identification of word segments, affixation, and sentential relationship.* In this phase, the researcher first identifies the word segments (free morphemes and bound morphemes) found in the *"balak."* The data is presented in the 5-columned table. Furthermore, the English translations of the original words in phase two (2) follow Professor Amparo Hurtado Albir's five translation techniques. The English translations are done through Adaptation, Linguistic Amplification, Compensation, Elision, and Borrowing. Then, the researcher determines the inflectional and derivational morphemes of the words used in the *"balak."* For the inflectional morphemes, the data is presented in the 8-framed table. Moreover, the derivational morphemes in the *"balak"* are analyzed and presented using the 7-columned table. Subsequently, the researcher analyzes the lexical and grammatical morphemes of the words in the *"balak."* The data for the lexical and grammatical morphemes are presented in two separate tables with 3 frames.

Phase 3. *Identification of immediate constituents.*
The immediate constituent analysis and rewrite rules are accomplished by identifying the words in each sentence according to the lexical categories to which they belong. The idealized phrases are used as a foundation for figuring out the immediate constituents and the rewriting rules contained in the *"balak."*

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the morphosyntactic analyses of local poems in Southern Leyte in response to the sub-problems raised.

Table 1: Idealization of the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Tawo"*

RAW DATA	IDEALIZED
Kinabuhi sa Tawo	**Kinabuhi sa Tawo**
Stanza 1 Lines 1 and 2 Ang kinabuhi sa tawo, Sama sa dahon sa kahoy	***Sama sa dahon sa kahoy ang kinabuhi sa tawo[.]***
Stanza 1 Lines 3 and 4 Nga inig ka larag ngadto sa silong sa yuta, Apan ang iyang lama sa pungango dili ug dili mapala	***Nga inig kalarag [sa dahon] ngadto sa silong sa yuta, ang iyang lama sa pungango dili ug dili mapala.***
Stanza 1 Line 5 Ingun ni ana ang kinabuhi sa tawo.	***Ingon ana ang kinabuhi sa tawo.***
Stanza 2 Lines 1 and 2 Nga ang iyang maayong binuhatan ug dili maayong binuhatan Nahikulit sa iyang pagkatawo nga bisan mawala pa siya's kalibutan,	***Nahikulit sa iyang pagkatawo ang iyang maayo ug dili maayong binuhatan bisan mawala pa siya sa kalibutan[.]***
Stanza 2 Line 3 Magpabilin ang iyang kagahapon susama sa dahon sa kahoy.	***Magpabilin ang iyang kagahapon susama sa dahon sa kahoy.***

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The table contains both the original text (raw data) and an idealized version of the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Tawo."* The raw data consists of two (2) stanzas with a total of eight (8) lines, with stanza one (1) containing five (5) lines and stanza two (2) containing three (3) lines.

The five (5) idealized sentences constructed follow the predicate sentence pattern. The idealized sentences begin with the predicate and end with the subject.

Table 2: Word Segments in the "*balak*" "*Kinabuhi sa Tawo*"

Original Word	English Translation	Morphemes		Form
		Free	Bound	
kinabuhi	life	buhi	kina-	complex
tawo	person	tawo		simple
sama	like	sama		simple
dahon	leaf	dahon		simple
kahoy	tree	kahoy		simple
larag	wither	larag		simple
ngadto	there	ngadto		simple
silong	ground floor	silong		simple
yuta	land	yuta		simple
lama	mark	lama		simple
pungango	petiole	pungango		simple
mapala	erase	pala	ma-	complex
maayong	good	maayo	-ng	complex
binuhatan	deeds	buhat	-in- ; -an	complex
nahikulit	engrave	kulit	na-, -hi-	complex
pagkatawo	identity	tawo	pagka-	complex
mawala	gone	wala	ma-	complex
kalibutan	earth	libut	ka-, -an	complex
magpabilin	remain	bilin	mag-, -pa-	complex
kagahapon	past	gahapon	ka-	complex
susama	alike	sama	su-	complex
apan	but	apan		simple
dili	no / not	dili		simple
bisan	even	bisan		simple
ang	the	ang		simple
sa	of	sa		simple
siya	he/she	siya		simple
iyang	his/hers	iya	-ng	complex
ug	and	ug		simple
pa	yet	pa		simple
ingon	like	ingon		simple
ana	that	ana		simple

The table indicates that the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Tawo"* contains thirty-two (32) morphemes. There are twenty (20) simple-form morphemes. Simple-form morphemes are free morphemes that have meaning and do not need affixes. On the other hand, there are twelve (12) identified lexical morphemes in complex forms. These are made up of free morphemes and bound morphemes.

The data denotes that the morphemes in the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Tawo"* are formed in simple and complex structures. The writer of the *"balak"* uses free morphemes that have a specific meaning and can stand alone. Bound morphemes are also used in the *"balak."* The bound morphemes are formed by affixations with the prefixes ***kina-***, ***ma-***, ***na-***, ***pagka-***, ***ka-***, ***mag-***, and ***su-***; infixes ***-hi-*** and ***–pa-***; and suffixes **–an**, and **–ng**.

Table 3: Word Inflections in the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Tawo"*

Original Word	English Translation	Part of Speech	Root	Affixes			Inflections
				Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
larag	wither	verb	larag				present tense
magpabilin	remain/stay	verb	bilin	mag-	-pa-		present tense

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The table indicates that two (2) inflectional morphemes have been identified as present-tense verbs. These are ***larag*** (**wither**), and ***magpabilin*** (**remain/stay**). ***Larag*** (**wither**) is a base morpheme (root word). While ***magpabilin*** (**remain**) comprises the prefix *mag-* and the infix *-pa-*.

The addition of prefixes and infixes to Southern Leyte words influences the inflectional morphemes. This indicates that affixes attached to root words affect the tenses of verbs when they are employed in a sentence.

Table 4: Word Derivations in the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Tawo"*

Original Word	English Translation	Root	Affixes			Shifts/changes
			Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
nahikulit	engraved	kulit	nahi-			from verb to adjective
susama	alike	sama	su-			from adjective to adverb
binuhatan	deeds	buhat		-in-	-an	from verb to noun

The table demonstrates that the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Tawo"* contains three (3) lexical morphemes with shifts from Verb to Adjective, Adjective to Adverb, and Verb to Noun.

The free morphemes attached with the prefixes *nahi-*, *su-*, infix *–in-*, and the suffix *–an* can shift word functions. This denotes that in Southern Leyte words, the affixes change the word's function in the sentence when attached to the base morphemes. Further, it demonstrates that the Southern Leyte dialect contains a variety of morphological techniques that can significantly influence the meaning of a particular word used by the writer in the *"balak."*

Table 5: Lexical Morphemes in the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Tawo"*

Lexical Morphemes	English Translation	Parts of Speech
kinabuhi	life	noun
tawo	person	noun
sama	like	adjective
dahon	leaf	noun
larag	wither	verb
silong	ground floor	noun
yuta	land	noun
lama	mark	noun
pungango	petiole	noun
mapala	erase	verb
maayong	good	adjective
binuhatan	deeds	noun
nahukulit	engrave	adjective
pagkatawo	identity	noun
mawala	gone	verb
kalibutan	earth	noun
magpabilin	remain	verb
kagahapon	past	noun
susama	alike	adverb
apan	but	adverb
dili	no / not	adverb
bisan	even	adverb
kahoy	tree	noun
ingon	like	adjective
pa	yet	adverb

The table indicates that the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Tawo"* contains twenty-five (25) lexical morphemes. There are twelve (12) lexical morphemes that function as nouns.There are four (4) verbs. There are five (5) adverbs identified. Lastly, there are four (4) adjectives in the *"balak"***.**

In a nutshell, nouns are the most used lexical morphemes. Verbs and adverbs are second to the most used content words. Adjectives are the least used lexical morphemes in *balak" Kinabuhi sa Tawo."*

The result denotes that most of the content words used by the writer in the *"balak"* signify names of things, ideas, and concepts.

Table 6: Grammatical Morphemes in the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Kinabuhi"*

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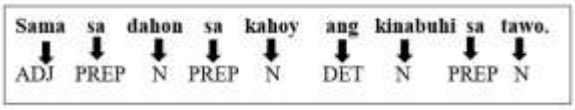
Grammatical Morphemes	English Translation	Parts of Speech
ang	the	determiner
sa	of	preposition
siya	he/she	pronoun
iyang	his/hers	pronoun
ngadto	there	preposition
ug	and	conjunction
ana	that	pronoun

The table shows that there are seven (7) grammatical morphemes found in the *"balak" Kinabuhi sa Tawo."* Among the seven (7) grammatical morphemes, there is one (1) determiner. There are two (2) prepositions.There are three (3) pronouns. There is one (1) conjunction.

The result indicates that pronouns are dominant grammatical morphemes the writer uses to replace a noun in the line construction. Prepositions are the second most commonly used function words. Determiner and conjunction are the least used grammatical morphemes in the *"balak."*

Immediate Constituents Analysis (ICA) and Rewrite Rules of the *"balak" "Kinabuhi sa Tawo"*

Sentence 1: Sama sa dahon sa kahoy ang kinabuhi sa tawo.



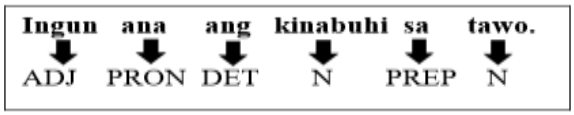
Rewrite Rule:
ADJ + PREP + N + PREP + N + DET + N + PREP + N ➡ **S1**

Sentence 2: Nga inig kalarag sa dahon ngadto sa silong sa yuta, ang iyang lama sa pungango dili ug dili mapala.



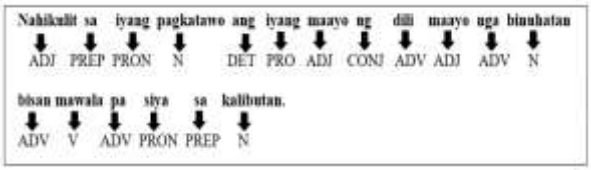
Rewrite Rule:
ADV + ADV + V + PREP + N + PREP + PREP + N + PREP + N + DET + PRON + N + PREP + N + ADV + CONJ + ADV + V ➡ **S2**

Sentence 3: Ingun ana ang kinabuhi sa tawo.



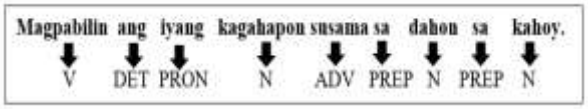
Rewrite Rule:
ADJ + PRON + DET + N + PREP + N ➡ **S3**

Sentence 4: Nahikulit sa iyang pagkatawo ang iyang maayo ug dili maayo nga binuhatan bias mawala pa siya sa kalibutan.



Rewrite Rule:
ADJ + PREP + PRON + N + DET + PRON + ADJ + CONJ + ADV + ADJ + ADV + N + ADV + V + ADV + PRON + PREP + N ➡ **S4**

Sentence 5: Magpabilin ang iyang kagahapon susama sa dahon sa kahoy.



Rewrite Rule:
V + DET + PRON + N + ADV + PREP + N + PREP + N ➡ **S5**

There are five (5) sentences that follow the predicate sentence pattern that has been syntactically analyzed using their immediate constituents and rewrite rules.The rewrite rules uses the following indicators:

ADV	-	Adverb	DET	-	Determiner
PRON	-	Pronoun	N	-	Noun
V	-	Verb	CONJ	-	Conjunction
PREP	-	Preposition	INTERJ	-	Interjection

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Table 7: Idealization of the *"balak" "Paninguha"*

RAW DATA	IDEALIZED
Paninguha	**Paninguha**
Stanza 1 Line 1 Gilodhan. Tag iya sa kalipay.	***Giludhan [ang] tag-iya sa kalipay[.]***
Stanza 1 Line 2 Babayi kaliwat ni Eva, ania ako karon,	***Ania ako karon babaye [nga] kaliwat ni Eva[.]***
Stanza 1 Lines 3 and 4 Nangaliya kay sa matag gutlo nga molabay, Putli sa kasing-kasing.	***Nangaliya kay sa matag gutlo nga mulabay [ikaw] putli sa kasingkasing.***
Stanza 1 Lines 5 and 6 Ilhan sa pagkabata kay ang imong kaputli maoy gipakamithi Niining kinabuhi.	***Ilhan [sukad] sa pagkabata kay ang imong kaputli maoy gipakamithi niining [akong] kinabuhi.***
Stanza 2 Lines 1 and 2 Kay sa takna sa kagabhion sa akong pagkahikatog Wala ako mahinanok kay gitugaw sa mga damgo	***Wako ako mahinanok sa takna sa kagabhion sa akong pagkahikatog kay gitugaw sa mga damgo[.]***
Stanza 2 Lines 3 and 4 Sa matam-ison mong mga pahiyom Nga kanunay naghagwa ning akong huna-huna.	***Kanunay naghawa niining akong hunahuna ang matam-ison mong mga pahiyom.***
Stanza 3 Line 1 Busa ania ako karon, aron sa paghangyo	***Busa ania ako karon aron sa paghangyo[.]***
Stanza 3 Lines 2, 3 and 4 Ug mangaliyupo nga ihatag mo kanako Ang gugma ug kalooy Aron madasig kining himalatyon kong gugma ug paglaum.	***Ug mangaliyupo nga ihatag mo kanako ang [imong] gugma ug kaluoy para madasig kining [akong] himalatyon nga gugma ug paglaom.***

The table presents the original text (raw data) and the idealized form of the *"balak" "Paninguha."* The original text is composed of three (3) stanzas. Stanza 1 has six (6) lines. Stanza 2 contains four (4) lines. Stanza 3 is composed of (4) lines.

Out of the fourteen (14) lines in the *"balak,"* there are eight (8) idealized sentences constructed that follow the predicate sentence pattern. The idealized sentences begin with the predicate and end with the subject.

Original Word	English Translation	Morphemes		Form
		Free	Bound	
paninguha	yearning	tinguha	pa-,	complex
giludhan	kneeled on	luhod	gi-, -an	complex
tag-iya	owner	iya	tag-	complex
kalipay	happiness	lipay	ka-	complex
babaye	woman	baye	ba-	complex
kaliwat	decendant	liwat	ka-	complex
nangaliya	beseech	nangaliya		simple
matag	every	matag		simple
gutlo	moment	gutlo		simple
molabay	to pass by	labay	mo-	complex
putli	pure	putli		simple
kasing-kasing	heart	kasing-kasing		simple
ilhan	identify	ila	-han	complex
pagkabata	childhood	bata	pagka-	complex
kaputli	purity	putli	ka-	complex
gipakamithi	valued	mithi	gipaka-	complex
niining	this	ini	ni-, -ng	complex
takna	hour	takna		simple
kagabhion	night time	gabii	ka-, -hi-,-on	complex
pagkahikatulog	fall asleep	tulog	pagka-, -hi- -ka-	complex
mahinanok	sleep soundly	hinanok	ma-	complex
gitugaw	disturbing	tugaw	gi-	complex

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damgo	dream	damgo		simple
matam-ison	sweet	tam-is	ma-, -on	complex
pahiyom	smile	pahiyom		simple
naghagwa	playing	hagwa	nag-	complex
paghangyo	request	hangyo	pag-	complex
mangaliyupo	to beseech	liyupo	manga-	complex
ihatag	to give	hatag	i-	complex
kanako	me	nako	ka-	complex
kaluoy	compassion	luoy	ka-	complex
madasig	to encourage	dasig	ma-	complex
himalatyon	dying	matay	hi-, -la-, -on	complex
paglaom	hope	laom	pag-	complex
ni	of	ni		simple
wala	none	wala		simple
kanunay	always	kanunay		simple
gugma	love	gugma		simple
hunahuna	mind	hunahuna		simple
busa	therefore	busa		simple
aron	in order to	aron		simple
ako	me	ako		simple
sa	of	sa		simple
kay	because	kay		simple
ang	the	ang		simple
imong	your	imo	-ng	complex
mga	many	mga		simple
mo	you	mo		simple
ug	and	ug		simple
kining	this	kini	-ng	complex
ania	is here	nia	a-	complex
maoy	is	maoy		simple
karon	now	karon		simple

Table 8: Word Segments in the "*balak*" "*Paninguha*"

Morphological analysis of the *"balak" "Paninguha"* revealed that there are fifty-four (54) morphemes identified. There are thirty (30) morphemes in complex form that contain bound morphemes attached to the free morphemes. There are twenty-four (24) morphemes in the simple form.

Among the complex form morphemes, four (4) lexical morphemes are formed by dropping a vowel when affixes are added to a root word that ends with a consonant: ***luhod*** + prefix ***gi-*** + suffix ***–an*** becomes ***giludhan*** (**kneeled-on**). ***Matay*** + prefix ***hi-*** + infix ***–la-*** + suffix ***–on*** becomes ***himalatyon*** (**dying**). ***Ila*** + suffix ***–han*** becomes ***ilhan*** (**identity**). ***Gabii*** + prefix ***ka-*** + infix ***–hi-*** + suffix ***–on*** becomes ***kagabhion*** (**nighttime**). Vowels 'a' and 'i' are dropped in these words.

Moreover, when a prefix is added, /t/ at the root may change to /n/. As such, ***tinguha*** + ***pa-*** = ***paninguha*** (**yearning**).

The result indicates that most words found in the *"balak"* are formed by adding affixes to the roots. Bound morphemes in the *"balak"* include sixteen (16) prefixes: *pa-*, *gi-*, *tag-*, *ka-*, *ba-*, *mo-*, *pagka-*, *gipaka-*, *ni-*, *ma-*, *nag-, pag-, manga-, i-, ni-,* and *-a*; three (3) infixes: *-hi-, -ka-,* and *-la-*; and four (4) suffixes: *-an, -han, -ng, and -on.*

Table 9: Word Inflections in the *"balak" "Paninguha"*

Original Word	English Translation	Parts of Speech	Root	Affixes			Inflections
				Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
Molabay	To Pass By	Verb	Labay	Mo-			Future Tense
Gitugaw	Disturbed	Verb	Tugaw	Gi-			Past Tense
Naghagwa	Playing	Verb	Hagwa	Nag-			Present Tense
Ihatag	To Give	Verb	Hatag	I-			Future Tense
Paghangyo	Request	Verb	Hangyo	Pag-			Present Tense

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The table indicates that the *"balak" "Paninguha"* contains five (5) inflections. All of these inflections happen in verbs. There are two (2) in the future tense, two (2) in the present tense, and one (1) in the past tense form.

The addition of prefixes and infixes to Southern Leyte words influences the inflectional morphemes. This demonstrates that the affixes attached to the base morphemes affect the tenses of verbs when used in the sentence.

Table 10: Word Derivations in the *"balak" "Paninguha"*

Original Word	English Translation	Root	Affixes			Shifts/changes
			Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
paninguha	endeavor	tinguha	pa-			From Noun to Verb
kalipay	happiness	lipay	ka-			From Adjective to Noun
ilhan	identify	ila			-han	From Noun to Verb
kalouy	compassion	luoy	ka-			From Adjective to Noun
madasig	to motivate	dasig	ma-			From Adjective to Verb
pagkahikatulog	fall asleep	tulog	pagka-	-hi-, -ka-		From Noun to Verb
himalatyon	dying	matay	hi-	-al-	-on	From Verb to Adjective
paglaom	hope	laom	pag-			From Verb to Noun

The table indicates that the word *"balak" "Paninguha"* has eight (8) word derivations. There are three (3) derivations from Noun to Verb, two (2) derivations from Adjective to Noun, one (1) derivation from Adjective to Verb, one (1) derivation from Verb to Adjective, and one (1) derivation from Verb to Noun.

The addition of the prefixes ***ka-*** and ***pagka-***, the infixes ***–hi-*** and ***–ka-***, and the suffix ***–han*** to the root could result in a change from Noun to Verb. When the prefix ***ka-*** is added to a root, the meaning changes from Adjective to Noun. The addition of the prefix ***ma-*** to the root transforms an adjective into a noun. The addition of the prefix ***pag-*** to the root signifies a change from Verb to Noun. The addition of the prefix ***hi-***, the infix ***–al-***, and the suffix ***–on*** may result in a shift from Verb to Adjective.

Lexical Morphemes	English Translation	Parts of Speech
karon	now	adverb
paninguha	yearning	noun
giludhan	kneeled-on	verb
tag-iya	owner	noun
kalipay	happiness	noun
babaye	woman	noun
kaliwat	descendant	noun
nangaliya	beseech	verb
matag	every	adjective
gutlo	moment	noun
molabay	to pass by	verb
putli	pure	adjective
kasing-kasing	heart	noun
ilhan	identify	verb
pagkabata	childhood	noun
kaputli	purity	noun
gipakamithi	valued	verb
takna	hour	noun
kagabhion	night time	noun
pagkahikatulog	fall asleep	verb
wala	none	adjective
mahinanok	sleep soundly	noun
damgo	dream	noun
gitugaw	disturbed	verb
matam-ison	sweet	adjective
pahiyom	smile	noun

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kanunay	always	adverb
naghagwa	playing	verb
huna-huna	mind	noun
busa	therefore	adverb
aron	in order to	adverb
paghangyo	to request	verb
mangaliyupo	to beseech	verb
ihatag	to give	verb
gugma	love	noun
kaluoy	compassion	noun
himalatyon	dying	adjective
paglaom	hope	noun
mga	many	adjective
ania	is here	adverb
maoy	is	verb
niining	this	adverb
madasig	to encourage	verb

Table 11: Lexical Morphemes in the *"balak" "Paninguha"*

The table shows that there are forty-three (43) lexical morphemes identified from the *"balak" "Paninguha."* There are eighteen (18) nouns, thirteen (13) verbs, six (6) adjectives, and six (6) adverbs.

Among the identified lexical morphemes, nouns are the most prevalent, and adverbs are the least common in *"balak" "Paninguha."* This result denotes that most words in the *"balak"* are names of feelings, ideas, events, and concepts.

Table 12: Grammatical Morphemes in the *"balak" "Paninguha"*

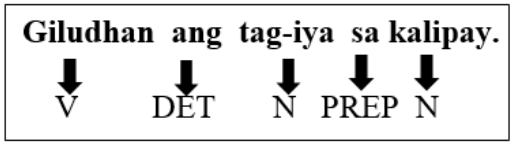
Grammatical Morphemes	English Translation	Parts of Speech
ako	I/me	pronoun
ni	of	preposition
kay	because	conjunction
sa	of	preposition
ang	the	determiner
imong	your	pronoun
mo	you	pronoun
ug	and	conjunction
akong	my	pronoun
kining	this	pronoun
kanako	me	pronoun

The table reveals that there are eleven (11) grammatical morphemes in *"balak" "Paninguha."* Six (6) of the eleven (11) grammatical morphemes identified are pronouns.There are two (2) identified conjunctions. The *"balak"* contains two (2) prepositions. And there is one determiner present in the text.

Pronouns are the predominant grammatical morphemes in *"balak" "Paninguha*. The determiner is the least common function word used.

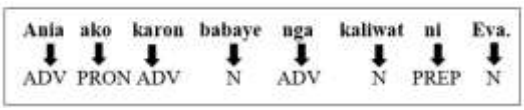
Immediate Constituents Analysis (ICA) and Rewrite Rules of the *"balak" "Paninguha"*

Sentence 1: Giludhan ang tag-iya sa kalipay.



Rewrite Rule:
V + DET + N + PREP + N ➡ **S1**

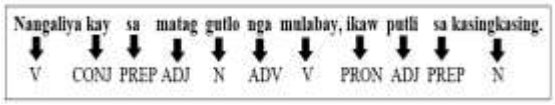
Sentence 2: Ania ako karon babaye nga kaliwat ni Eva.



Rewrite Rule:
ADV + PRON + ADV + N + ADV + N + PREP + N ➡**S2**

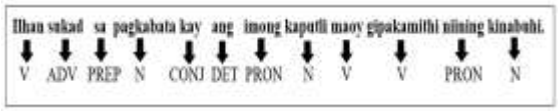
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Sentence 3: Nangaliya kay sa matag gutlo nga mulabay, ikaw putli sa kasingkasing.



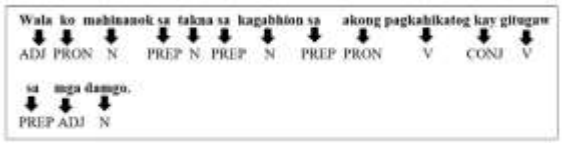
Rewrite Rule:
V + CONJ + PREP + ADJ + N + ADV + V + PRON + ADJ + PREP + N
S3 ➡

Sentence 4: Ilhan sukad sa pagkabata kay ang imong kaputli maoy gipakamithi niining kinabuhi.



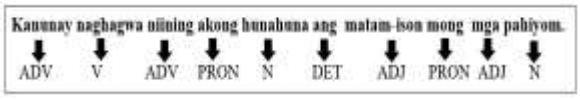
Rewrite Rule:
V+ADV + PREP + N + CONJ + DET + PRON + N + V + V + PRON + N
S4 ➡

Sentence 5: Wala ko mahinanok sa takna sa kagabhion sa akong pagkahikatog kay gitugaw sa mga damgo.



Rewrite Rule:
ADJ + PRON + N + PREP + N + PREP + N + PREP + PRON + V + CONJ +V + PREP + ADJ + N ➡ **S5**

Sentence 6: Kanunay naghawa niining akong hunahuna ang matam-ison mong mga pahiyom.



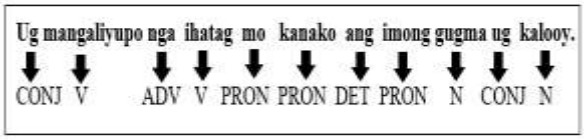
Rewrite Rule:
ADV + V + ADV + PRON + N + DET + ADJ + PRON + ADJ + N ➡ **S6**

Sentence 7: Busa ania ako karon aron sa paghangyo.



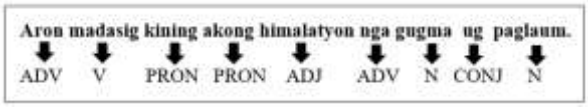
Rewrite Rule:
ADV + ADV + PRON + ADV + ADV + PREP + V ➡ **S7**

Sentence 8: Ug mangaliyupo nga ihatag mo kanako ang imong gugma ug kalooy.



Rewrite Rule:
CONJ + V + ADV + V + PRON + PRON + DET + PRON + N + CONJ + N ➡ **S8**

Sentence 9: Aron madasig kining akong himalatyon nga gugma ug paglaom.



Rewrite Rule:
ADV + V + PRON + PRON + ADJ + ADV + N + CONJ + N ➡ **S9**

There are nine (9) sentences that follow the predicate sentence pattern that has been syntactically analyzed using their immediate constituents and rewrite rules.The rewrite rules uses the following indicators:

ADV	-	Adverb	DET	-	Determiner
PRON	-	Pronoun	N	-	Noun
V	-	Verb	CONJ	-	Conjunction
PREP	-	Preposition	INTERJ	-	Interjection

Table 13: Idealization of Raw Data of the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra"*

RAW DATA	**IDEALIZED**
Ikaw Ra	**Ikaw Ra**
Stanza 1 Lines 1 and 2	
Mao ni ang akong pandamgo Sa usa ka babaye nga hinigugma ko	***Mao ni ang akong pandamgo sa usa ka babaye nga hinigugma ko[.]***
Stanza 2 Lines 1 and 2	
Oh Inday, abton ko ang mga bituon, Ug ihatag kanimo.	***Oh Inday, abton ko ang mga bituon ug ihatag ko kanimo[.]***

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Stanza 2 Lines 3 and 4	
Iphon ko ang mga bunbun sa tagsa-tagsa Para kanimo ra.	***Iphon ko ang mga bunbun sa tagsa-tagsa para ra kanimo.***
Stanza 2 Lines 5 and 6	
Langyun ko ang pinakalawom nga dagat Ug kuhaon ko ang tanang perlas.	***Langyun ko ang pinakalawom nga dagat ug kuhaon ko ang tanang perlas.***
Stanza 3 Lines 1 and 2	
Oh Inday, akong buhaton ang tanan Maakoa lang ang pitik sa imong dughan.	***Oh Inday, buhaton [ko] ang tanan maakoa lang ang pitik sa imong dughan.***
Stanza 3 Line 3	
Ang yugto ning akong kinabuhi ay namugna kanimo,	***Namugna ang yugto niining akong kinabuhi kanimo[.]***
Stanza 3 Line 4	
Ug ang gusto ning kasing-kasing ug mamatay ko para kanimo.	***Ug [ikaw] ang gusto ning kasingkasing ug mamatay ko para kanimo.***
Stanza 3 Lines 5 and 6	
Ug pahibaw-on tika Nga natawo ko para kanimo ra.	***Ug pahibaw-on tika nga natawo ko para kanimo ra.***
Stanza 3 Lines 7 and 8	
Kay sukad sa nakita tika Ang akong hunahuna naa kanimo ra.	***Kay sukad sa nakita tika, ang akong hunahuna naa ra kanimo.***
Stanza 4 Line 1	
Ug Inday, para masayod ka	***Para masayod ka, Inday[.]***
Stanza 4 Lines 2 and 3	
Bisan dili nimo dawaton ang akong gugma Ikaw ug ikaw gihapon ang mahisulod ning dughan ug hunahuna ko.	***Bisan dili nimo dawaton ang akong gugma, ikaw ug ikaw gihapon ang mahisulod niining [akong] dughan ug hunahuna.***
Stanza 4 Line 4 and 5	
Kay bisan unsaon nako ug kalimot nimo, Ikaw ra gihapon ang mahinumduman ko.	***Kay bisan unsaon nako ug kalimot nimo, ikaw ra gihapon ang mahinumduman ko.***

The table shows the original text (raw data) and the idealized structure of the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra."* There are four (4) stanzas in the *"balak."* Stanza one (1) is composed of two (2) lines. Stanza two (2) has six (6) lines. Stanza three (3) contains eight (8) lines. Stanza four (4) has five (5) lines.

Out of the twenty-one (21) lines in the *"balak,"* there are thirteen (13) idealized sentences made based on the predicate sentence pattern. The idealized sentences begin with the predicate and end with the subject.

Table 14: Word Segments of the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra"*

Original Word	English Translation	Morphemes		Form
		Free	Bound	
pandamgo	dream	damgo	pan-	complex
usa	one	usa		simple
babaye	woman	baye	ba-	complex
hinigugma	sweetheart	gugma	hini-	complex
inday	lady	inday		simple
abton	to reach	abot	-t- -on	complex
bituon	star	bituon		simple
kanimo	you	nimo	ka-	complex
iphon	to count	ihap	-on	complex
bunbun	sand	bunbun		simple
tagsa-tagsa	one by one	tagsa		compound
ra	only	ra		simple
langyon	to swim	langoy	-on	complex
pinakalawom	deepest	lawom	pinaka-	complex
dagat	sea	dagat		simple
kuhaon	take away	kuha	-on	complex
tanang	all	tanan	-g	complex
perlas	pearl	perlas		simple

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buhaton	to do	buhat	-on	complex
maakoa	to be mine	ako	ma-, -a	complex
pitik	beat	pitik		simple
lang	just	lang		simple
imong	your	imo	-ng	complex
dughan	heart/chest	dughan		simple
yugto	chapter	yugto		simple
ning	this	ni	-ng	complex
akong	mine	ako	-ng	complex
namugna	created	mugna	na-	complex
gusto	desire	gusto		simple
kasing-kasing	heart	kasingkasing		simple
mamatay	to die	matay	ma-	complex
ko	me	ko		simple
para	for	para		simple
pahibaw-on	to inform	hibawo	pa-, -n	complex
tika	you	tika		simple
natawo	born	tawo	na-	complex
kay	because	kay		simple
sukad	since	sukad		simple
nakita	saw	kita	na-	complex
hunahuna	thought/mind	hunahuna		simple
naa	has/have	naa		simple
masayod	to know	sayod	ma-	complex
bisan	even	bisan		simple
dili	no / not	dili		simple
nimo	your	nimo		simple
dawaton	to accept	dawat	-on	complex
gugma	love	gugma		simple
ikaw	you	ikaw		simple
gihapon	as before	hapon	gi-	complex
mahisulod	to be inside	sulod	ma-, -hi-	complex
unsaon	how	unsa	-on	complex
kalimot	forget	limot	ka-	complex
mahinumduman	to remember	hinumdom	ma- , -an	complex
oh	oh	oh		simple
ra	only	ra		simple
lang	just	lang		simple
niining	this	niini	-ng	complex
sa	of	sa		simple

The table denotes that there are fifty-eight (58) morphemes revealed in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra."* Among the fifty-eight (58) morphemes, there are twenty-eight (28) morphemes in complex form. These morphemes contain free morphemes and bound morphemes that make up the word. There are twenty-nine (29) morphemes in the simple form. These morphemes are all free morphemes. There are no bound morphemes attached to the root word. There is one (1) morpheme formed in a compound.

Furthermore, there are two (2) lexical morphemes in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra"* that are formed by dropping a vowel when the suffix ***–on*** is added to the base morpheme. Such as ***abot*** (**reach**) + ***-on*** becomes ***abton*** (**to reach**). Another word is ***langoy*** (**swim**) + **-on** becomes ***langyon*** (**to swim**). The vowel 'o' between two consonants is dropped in these words.

In general, complex-form words predominate in the *"balak."* The simple form is the second most common word form. Moreover, the compound word form is used the least. The complex form words used in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra"* contain nine (9) prefixes: ***pan-***, ***ba-***, ***hi-***, ***ka-***, ***pinaka-***, ***ma-***, ***na-***, ***pa-***, ***gi-***, and ***maka-***; two (2) infixes: ***–ni-***, and ***–hi-***; and six (6) suffixes ***–on***, ***-g***, ***-a***, ***-ng***, ***-n***, and ***–an***.

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Table 15: Word Inflections in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra"*

Original Word	English Translation	Parts of Speech	Root	Affixes			Inflections
				Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
langyon	to swim	verb	langoy			-on	future tense
pinakalawom	deepest	adjective	lawom	pinaka-			superlative
kuhaon	to take away	verb	kuha			-on	future tense
buhaton	to do	verb	buhat			-on	future tense
maakoa	to be mine	verb	ako	ma-		-a	future tense
namugna	created	verb	mugna	na-			past tense
mamatay	to die	verb	matay	ma-			future tense
pahibaw-on	to inform	verb	pahibaw			-on	future tense
nakita	saw	verb	kita	na-			past tense
masayod	to know	verb	sayod	ma-			future tense
dawaton	to accept	verb	dawat			-on	future tense
mahisulod	to be inside	verb	sulod	mahi-			future tense
kalimot	forget	verb	limot	ka-			present tense
mahinumduman	to remember	verb	hinumdum	ma-		-an	future tense
abton	to reach	verb	abot		-t-	-on	future tense

The table indicates that there are fifteen (15) inflections revealed in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra."* These inflectional morphemes include verbs and adjectives. There are fourteen (14) verbs and one (1) adjective.

Among verbs, there are eleven (11) in the future tense. There are two (2) in the past tense. There is one (1) in present tense form. For adjectives, the superlative degree is identified in the *"balak."*

The result signifies that adding affixes to Southern Leyte words influences the inflectional morphemes. This demonstrates that the affixes attached to the base morphemes affect the tenses of verbs and the degree of the adjective. The superlative degree of the adjective is revealed in the *"balak"* for the writer is accentuating the highest degree of quality. Further, most of the inflections in the *"balak"* are verbs. This signifies that conjugated verbs are commonly used in the *"balak"* for it tells the reader about the balak's mood and voice, which is vital for readers to understand the *"balak."* The tenses of verbs are exemplified by adding affixes to the root.

Table 16: Word Derivations in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra"*

Original Word	English Translation	Root	Affixes			Shifts/changes
			Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
iphon	to count	ihap			-on	from noun to verb
pahibaw-on	to inform	pahibaw			-on	from noun to verb
natawo	born	tawo	na-			from noun to adjective

The table shows that there are three (3) derivations revealed in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra."* There are two (2) derivations from Noun to Verb. There is one (1) derivation from Noun to Adjective.

The result denotes that when affixes in the Southern Leyte dialect are attached to the base morphemes, it could cause a shift in word functions. This further indicates that the Southern Leyte dialect shows a variety of morphological processes that can help distinguish word function and meaning.

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Table 17: Lexical Morphemes in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra"*

Lexical Morphemes	English Translation	Parts of Speech
usa	one	adjective
babaye	woman	noun
hinigugma	sweetheart	noun
inday	lady	noun
abton	to reach	verb
bituon	star	noun
iphon	to count	verb
bunbun	sand	noun
tagsa-tagsa	one by one	adverb
ra	only	adverb
langyon	to swim	verb
pinakalawom	deepest	adjective
dagat	sea	noun
kuhaon	take away	verb
tanang	all	adjective
perlas	pearl	noun
buhaton	to do	verb
maakoa	to be mine	verb
pitik	beat	verb
lang	just	adverb
dughan	heart/chest	noun
yugto	chapter	noun
ning	this	adverb
namugna	created	verb
gusto	desire	verb
kasingkasing	heart	noun
mamatay	to die	verb
pahibaw-on	to inform	verb
natawo	born	adjective
sukad	since	adverb
nakita	saw	verb
hunahuna	thought/mind	noun
naa	has/have	verb
masayod	to know	verb
bisan	even	adverb
dili	no/not	adverb
dawaton	to accept	verb
gugma	love	noun
gihapon	still	adverb
mahisulod	to be inside	verb
unsaon	how	adverb
kalimot	forget	verb
mahinumduman	to remember	verb
pandamgo	dream	noun
lang	just	adjective
niining	this	adverb
ra	only	adverb

The table signifies that there are forty-seven (47) lexical morphemes revealed in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra."* There are thirteen (13) nouns, eighteen (18) verbs, five (5) adjectives, and eleven (11) adverbs.

Most of the lexical morphemes revealed in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra"* are verbs. Nouns are the second most common lexical morphemes used. Adverbs are the third most common lexical morphemes. Adjectives are used the least in *"balak."*

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Table 18: Grammatical Morphemes in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra"*

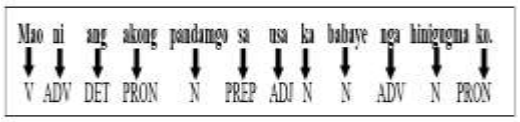
Grammatical Morphemes	English Translation	Parts of Speech
kanimo	you	pronoun
para	for	preposition
imong	your	pronoun
akong	mine	pronoun
ko	me	pronoun
tika	you	pronoun
kay	because	conjunction
nimo	your	pronoun
ikaw	you	pronoun
sa	of	preposition
oh	oh	interjection

The table indicates that there are eleven (11) grammatical morphemes found in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra."* There are seven (7) pronouns. There are two (2) prepositions. The *"balak"* contains one (1) conjunction and one (1) injection.

Pronouns are commonly used grammatical morphemes. Preposition and conjunction, and interjection are also used in the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra."*

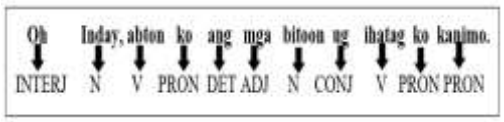
Immediate Constituents Analysis (ICA) and Rewrite Rules of the *"balak" "Ikaw Ra"*

Sentence 1: Mao ni ang akong pandamgo sa usa ka babaye nga hinigugma ko.



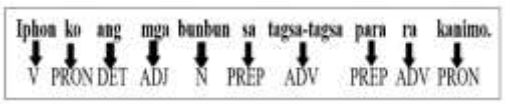
Rewrite Rule:
V + ADV + DET + PRON + N + PREP + ADJ +N + N + ADV +N + PRON ➡ **S1**

Sentence 2: Oh Inday, abton ko ang mga bituon ug ihatag ko kanimo.



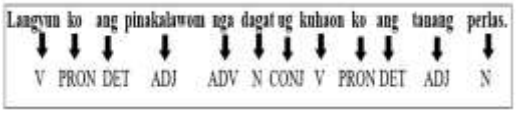
Rewrite Rule:
INTERJ + N + V + PRON + DET + ADJ + N + CONJ + V + PRON + PRON ➡ **S2**

Sentence 3: Iphon ko ang mga bunbun sa tagsa-tagsa para ra kanimo.



Rewrite Rule:
V + PRON + DET + ADJ + N + PREP + ADV + PREP + ADV + PRON ➡**S3**

Sentence 4: Langyun ko ang pinakalawom nga dagat ug kuhaon ko ang tanang perlas.



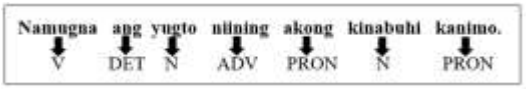
Rewrite Rule:
V +PRON + DET + ADJ + ADV + N + CONJ+V PRON+DET ADJ+ N ➡**S4**

Sentence 5: Oh Inday, buhaton ko ang tanan maakoa lang ang pitik sa imong dughan.



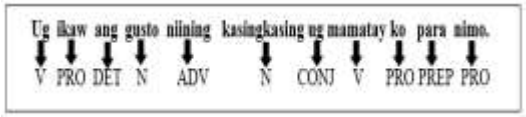
Rewrite Rule:
INTERJ + N + V + PRON + DET + ADJ +V+ADJ+DET+N+PREP+PRON+N ➡ **S5**

Sentence 6: Namugna ang yugto niining akong kinabuhi kanimo.



Rewrite Rule:
V + DET + N + ADV + PRON + N➡**S6**

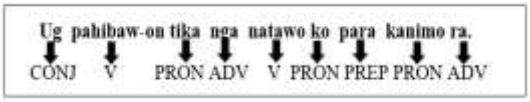
Sentence 7: Ug ikaw ang gusto niining kasingkasing ug mamatay ko para nimo.



Rewrite Rule:
V + PRON + DET + N + ADV + N + CONJ+V+PRON+PREP+PRON ➡ **S7**

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Sentence 8: Ug pahibaw-on tika nga natawo ko para kanimo ra.



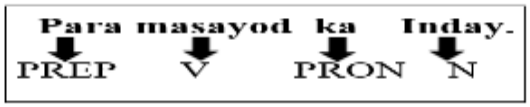
Rewrite Rule:
CONJ + V + PRON + ADV + V + PRON + PREP + PRON + ADV ➡ **S8**

Sentence 9: Kay sukad sa nakita tika, ang akong hunahuna naa ra kanimo.



Rewrite Rule:
CONJ + ADV + PREP + V + PRON + DET+PRON +N+V+ADV+PRON➡ **S8**

Sentence 10: Para masayod ka Inday.



Rewrite Rule:
PREP + V + PRON + N ➡ **S10**

Sentence 11: Bisan dili nimo dawaton ang akong gugma, ikaw ug ikaw gihapon ang mahisulod niining akong dughan ug hunahuna



Rewrite Rule:
ADV+ADV+PRON+V+DET+PRON +N+PRON+CONJ+PRON+ADV+ DET+V+ADV+PRON+N +CONJ+N ➡ **S11**

Sentence 12: Kay bisan unsaon nako ug kalimot nimo, ikaw ra gihapon ang mahinumduman ko.



Rewrite Rule:
CONJ + ADV + ADV + PRON + CONJ + V + PRON + PRON + ADV + ADV + DET + V + PRON ➡ **S12**

There are twelve (12) sentences that follow the predicate sentence pattern that has been syntactically analyzed using their immediate constituents and rewrite rules. The rewrite rules uses the following indicators:

ADV	-	Adverb	DET	-	Determiner
PRON	-	Pronoun	N	-	Noun
V	-	Verb	CONJ	-	Conjunction
PREP	-	Preposition	INTERJ	-	Interjection

Table 19: Idealization of the *"balak" "Pinangga"*

RAW DATA	**IDEALIZED**
Pinangga	**Pinangga**
Stanza 1 Line 1	
Pinangga ang title ining balaka	***Pinangga ang title niining balaka[.]***
Stanza 1 Lines 2 and 3	
Mao ang makalolooy ug makawiwili Niadtong sukad og hangtud karon wala ikaw makita.	***Mao ang makaluluoy ug makawili [tungod] niadtong sukad ug hangtud karon wala ikaw makita.***
Stanza 2 Lines 1 and 2	
Ug busa pasaylua ang akong mga pulong. Nga makasaypanan sa paglitok sa akong pagtan-aw diay nasayop.	***Ug busa pasayloa ang akong mga pulong nga makasaypanan sa paglitok [ug] sa akong pagtaw-aw diay nasayop.***
Stanza 2 Lines 3 and 4	
Kay dili man ako si Dr. Jose Rizal ug dili si Dr. Arador Nga batid muhan-ay ug batid mo tagik sa hinashasang pulong.	***Kay dili man ako si Dr. Jose Rizal ug Dr. Arador nga batid muhan-ay ug batid motagik sa hinashasang pulong.***
Stanza 3 Line 1	
Kung karon asa ko pangitaa?	***Karon asa [man] ko pangitaa?***

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Stanza 3 Line 2 Kay karon na timbang ako sa kaulaw.	***Kay karon natingban [man] ako sa kaulaw.***
Stanza 3 Lines 3 and 4 Wala ako naulaw sa katugnaw. Apan lamang naulaw ako sa mga kasamaw.	***Wala ako naulaw sa katugnaw, apan lamang naulaw ako sa mga kasamaw.***
Stanza 3 Lines 5 and 6 Karon nasud-ong ko man diay pinangga, Buot unta ikaw kuhaon sa akong kamot.	***Karon nasud-ong ko man diay[,] pinangga[,] [nga] buot [ko] unta ikaw kuhaon sa akong kamot.***
Stanza 3 Line 7 Og karon kuhaon ko ikaw kamot sa pagpadayon.	***Ug karon kuhaon ko ikaw [sa akong] kamot [para] sa pagpadayon.***
Stanza 3 Lines 8 and 9 Ayaw kahadlok pinangga. Nga aho kang kuhaon sa akong kamot nga pagalaparohon.	***Ayaw kahadlok[,] pinangga[,] nga ako kang kuhaon sa akong kamot nga pagalaparohon.***
Stanza 3 Line 10 Og ayaw kahadlok nga kuhaon ka sa akong tiil nga pagayapakan.	***Ug ayaw kahadlok nga kuhaon ka sa akong tiil nga pagayapakan.***
Stanza 3 Line 11 Ayaw kahadlok kay kuhaon ko ikaw sa akong ulo og pagalukduhon.	***Ayaw kaahadlok kay kuhaon ko ikaw sa akong ulo ug pagalukdohon.***
Stanza 4 Line 1 Busa day, buot ko man ikaw itipon ngadto sa baybayon.	***Busa inday[,] buot ko ikaw [nga] itipon ngadto sa baybayon.***
Stanza 4 Lines 2 and 3 Kay atong duhang tamakan ang bonbon, Aron pagatakson og pila kagantang atong iphon.	***Kay atong duha nga tamakan ang bunbun aron pagatakson ug pila kagantang atong iphon.***
Stanza 4 Line 4 Kay gusto ko kitang duha magkadayon	***Gusto ko kitang duha [ang] magkadayon[.]***
Stanza 4 Lines 5 and 6 Kay hangdon nato ang langit ug nagasigang bituon. Ug atong pagadulaan sa atong panag ipon.	***Hangdon nato ang langit ug [ang] nagasigang bituon ug atong pagadulaan sa atong panag-ipon.***
Stanza 5 Lines 1 and 2 Inday Berta kining balaka Handuman natong duha.	***Kini nga balak handuman natong duha, inday Berta.***

The table presents the original text (raw data) and the idealized version of the *"balak" "Pinangga."* There are five (5) stanzas in the *"balak."* Stanza 1 is composed of three (3) lines. Stanza two (2) has four (4) lines. Stanza three (3) contains eleven (11) lines). Stanza four (4) has six (6) lines. Stanza five (5) has two (2) lines.

The seventeen (17) idealized sentences constructed begin with the predicate and end with the subject. subject, which corresponds to the two fundamental components of a sentence.

Original Word	English Translation	Morphemes		Form
		Free	Bound	
nasud-ong	beheld	sud-ong	na-	complex
man	also/too	man		simple
buot	desire	buot		simple
kuhaon	take away	kuha	-on	complex
kamot	hand	kamot		simple
pagpadayon	to continue	dayon	pag-, -pa-	complex
ayaw	do not	ayaw		simple
kahadlok	afraid	hadlok	ka-	complex
aho	mine	aho		simple
kang	whom	kang		simple
pagalaparohon	to be slapped	laparo	paga- , -hon	complex
tiil	foot	tiil		simple

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pagayapakan	to stamp on	yapakan	paga-	complex
ulo	head	ulo		simple
pagalukduhon	to carry on the head	lukdo	paga- , hon-	complex
itipon	join/merge	tipon	i-	complex
ngadto	to/at	ngadto		simple
baybayon	seashore/shoreline	baybay	-on	complex
duhang	both/two	duha	-ng	complex
tamakan	step on	tamak	-an	complex
bunbun	sand	bunbun		simple
aron	in order to	aron		simple
pagatakson	to scoop	taksan	paga-	complex
pila	how many	pila		simple
kagantang	ganta	ganta	ka-, -ng	complex
iphon	to count	ihap	-on	complex
gusto	want	gusto		simple
kitang	we	kita	-ng	complex
duha	two	duha		simple
magkadayon	to be forever	dayon	magka-	complex
hangdon	to look-up	hangad	-a- , -on	complex
nato	us	nato		simple
langit	heaven	langit		simple
nagasigang	shining	siga	naga-, -ng	complex
bituon	star	bituon		simple
pagadulaan	to play	dula	paga-, -an	complex
panag-ipon	union	ipon	panag-	complex
balaka	poem	balak	-a	complex
handuman	to remember	handum	-an	complex
ug	and	ug		simple
ang	the	ang		simple
mga	many	mga		simple
ko	me	ko		simple
kung	if	kung		simple
mo	you	mo		simple
kining	this	kini	-ng	complex
kay	because	kay		simple
makawili	nostalgia	kawili	ma-	complex
makaluluoy	pitiful	luoy	maka-, -lu-	complex
unta	would like to	unta		simple
diay	indeed	diay		simple
busa	therefore	busa		simple
pinangga	darling	pangga	-in-	complex
ining	this	ini	-ng	complex
mao	is	mao		simple
sukad	since	sukad		simple
karon	now	karon		simple
wala	none	wala		simple
makita	visible	kita	ma-	complex
pasayloa	forgive	pasaylo	-a	complex
pulong	word	pulong		simple
paglitok	uttered	litok	pag-	complex
makasaypanan	faulty	kasaypanan	ma-	complex
pagtan-aw	view	tan-aw	pag-	complex
diay	really	diay		simple
nasayop	wrong	sayop	na-	complex
batid	cleverly	batid		simple
muhan-ay	to arrange	han-ay	mu-	complex
tagik	compose	tagik		simple
hinashasang	well-chosen	hashas	-in, -ang	complex

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asa	where	asa		simple
pangitaa	search	ngita	pa-, -a	complex
timbang	weigh	timbang		simple
kaulaw	shame	ulaw	ka-	complex
naulaw	ashamed	ulaw	na-	complex
katugnaw	coldness	tugnaw	ka-	complex
apan	but	apan		simple
lamang	only/just	lamang		simple
kasamaw	brightness	samaw	ka-	complex
hangtod	until	hangtod		simple
ikaw	you	ikaw		simple
sa	of	sa		simple
atong	our	ato	-ng	complex

Table 20: Word Segments in the *"balak" "Pinangga"*

The table depicts that there are eighty-three (83) morphemes used in the *"balak" "Pinangga."* There are forty-two (42) morphemes in the simple form. There are forty-one (41) morphemes in complex formation.

In addition, it can be observed that when the suffix ***–on*** is added to a root, a new word can be formed by eliminating the vowel between the two preceding consonants. In the *"balak,"* the word ***ihap*** (count) + ***-on*** becomes ***iphon*** (to count). Another word is ***hangad*** (look up) + ***-on*** becomes ***hangdon*** (to look up). The vowel 'a' in the second syllable is dropped in ***iphon*** and ***hangdon***. Also, there is a positional change between 'p' and 'h' from ***ihap*** to ***iphon***.

It can be inferred that the writer of *"balak" "Pinangga"* employed both simple and complex words. The complex form morphemes consist of ten (10) prefixes: *na-, pag-, ka-, paga-, i-, magka-, naga-, panag-, maka- and ma-*; four (4) infixes: *-pa-, -lu-, -wi- and –a-*; and five (5) suffixes: *-on, -an, -hon, -ng, and –a.*

Table 21: Word Inflections in the *"balak" "Pinangga"*

Original Word	English Translation	Parts of Speech	Root	Affixes			Inflections
				Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
muhan-ay	to arrange	verb	han-ay	mu-			Future Tense
pangitaa	search	verb	pangita			-a	Present Tense
nasud-ong	beheld	verb	sud-ong	na-			Past Tense
kuhaon	to take away	verb	kuha			-on	Future Tense
itipon	to join/merge	verb	tipon	i-			Future Tense
tamakan	step on	verb	tamak			-an	Future Tense
pagatakson	to scoop	verb	takson	paga-			Future Tense
iphon	to count	verb	ipha			-on	Future Tense
magkadayon	to be forever	verb	dayon	magka-			Future Tense
pagadulaan	to play	verb	dula	paga-		-an	Future Tense

The table indicated that there are ten (10) inflections in the *"balak" "Pinagga."* These inflectional verbs. There are eight (8) future tenses, one (1) present tense, and one (1) past tense.

The inflectional morphemes of *"balak" "Pinangga"* are predominantly verbs. The prefixes *mu-, i-, paga-, magka-, pag-,* and *na-,* and the suffixes *–on* and *–an* are bound morphemes that modify the tenses of the verbs.

Table 22: Word Derivations in the *"balak" "Pinangga"*

Original Word	English Translation	Root	Affixes			Shifts/changes
			Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
makasaypanan	faulty	sayop	maka-	-an-	-an	from noun to adjective
makita	visible	kita	ma-			from verb to adjective
kaulaw	shame	ulaw	ka-			from verb to noun
katugnaw	coldness	tugnaw	ka-			from adjective to noun
pinangga	dear	pangga		-in-		from verb to noun
kahadlok	afraid	hadlok	ka-			from adjective to noun

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The table demonstrates that the *"balak" "Pinangga"* reveals six (6) derivations. There are two (2) Verb-to-Noun derivations. There are two (2) Adjective-to-Noun derivations. There is one (1) derivation between Noun and Adjective and between Verb and Adjective.

Table 23: Lexical Morphemes in the *"balak" "Pinangga"*

Lexical Morphemes	English Translation	Parts of Speech
pinangga	darling	noun
balaka	poem	noun
ining	this	adverb
mao	is	verb
sukad	since	adverb
karon	now	adverb
wala	none/not	adverb
makita	visible	adjective
pasayloa	forgive	verb
pulong	word	noun
paglitok	utterance	noun
makasaypanan	faulty	adjective
pagtan-aw	view	noun
diay	really	adverb
nasayop	wrong	adjective
batid	cleverly	adverb
muhan-ay	to arrange	verb
tagik	compose	verb
hinashasang	well-chosen	adjective
asa	where	adverb
pangitaa	search	verb
timbang	weigh	verb
kaulaw	shame	noun
naulaw	ashamed	adjective
katugnaw	coldness	noun
apan	but	adverb
lamang	only/just	adverb
kasamaw	brightness	noun
nasud-ong	beheld	verb
man	also	adverb
buot	desire/decide	verb
kuhaon	take away	verb
kamot	hand	noun
pagpadayon	to continue	verb
ayaw	do not	verb
kahadlok	afraid	adjective
pagalaparohon	to be slapped	verb
tiil	foot	noun
ulo	head	noun
pagalukduhon	to carry over the head	verb
itipon	to join/merge	verb
baybayon	seashore/shoreline	noun
duhang	both/two	adjective
tamakan	step on	verb
bunbun	sand	noun
aron	in order to	adverb
pagatakson	to scoop	verb
kagantang	ganta	noun
iphon	to count	verb
gusto	want	verb
duha	two	noun
magkadayon	end up together	verb

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hangdon	lookup	verb
langit	heaven	noun
nagasigang	shining	adjective
bituon	star	noun
pagadulaan	to play	verb
panag-ipon	union	noun
handuman	remember	noun
mga	many	adjective
pagayapakan	to stamp on	verb
makaluluoy	pitiful	adjective
makawili	nostalgia	noun
unta	would like to	adverb
diay	indeed	adverb
busa	therefore	adverb

The table indicates that the *"balak" "Pinangga"* revealed sixty-six (66) lexical morphemes. There are nineteen (19) nouns. There are twenty-three (23) verbs. There are ten (10) adjectives. There are fourteen (14) adverbs.

The results indicate that verbs are the most prevalent lexical morphemes in *"balak" "Pinangga.* The second most common lexical morpheme is the noun. Adverbs are the third most frequent lexical morpheme. Adjectives are the least frequent lexical morpheme in the *"balak."*

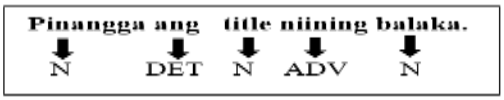
Table 24: Grammatical Morphemes in the *"balak" "Pinangga"*

Grammatical Morphemes	English Translation	Parts of Speech
hangtod	until	preposition
ikaw	you	pronoun
ug	and	conjunction
ang	the	determiner
ko	me/I	pronoun
kung	if	conjunction
mo	you	pronoun
sa	of	conjunction
aho	mine	pronoun
kang	you	pronoun
ngadto	to/at	preposition
kay	because	conjunction
pila	how many	preposition
atong	our	pronoun
kitang	we	pronoun
nato	us	pronoun
kining	this	pronoun

The table depicts that the *"balak" "Pinangga"* revealed seventeen (17) grammatical morphemes. There are nine (9) pronouns, four (4) conjunctions, three (3) prepositions, and one (1) determiner.

It can be inferred that pronouns are the most common function words. Determiners are the least common grammatical morphemes in *"balak"*

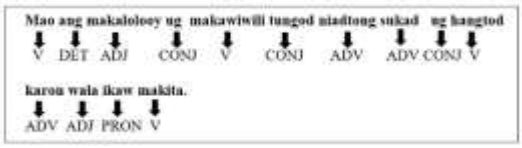
Immediate Constituents Analysis (ICA) and Rewrite Rules of the *"balak" "Pinangga"*
Sentence 1: Pinangga ang title niining balaka.



Rewrite Rule:
N + DET + N + ADV + N ➡ **S1**

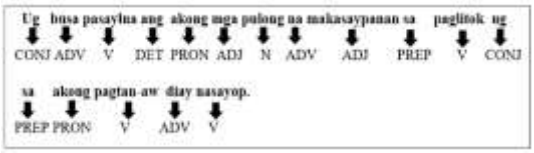
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Sentence 2: Mao ang makaloloy ug makawiwili tungod niadtong sukad ug hangtod karon wala ikaw makita.



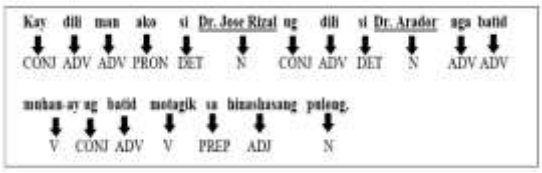
Rewrite Rule:
V + DET + ADJ + CONJ + V + CONJ + ADV + ADV + CONJ + V + ADV + ADJ + PRON + V ➡ **S2**

Sentence 3: Ug busa pasaylua ang akong mga pulong na makasaypanan sa paglitok ug sa akong pagtan-aw diay nasayop.



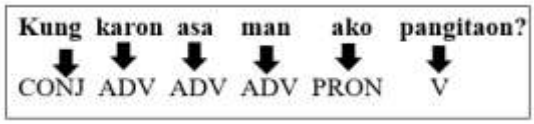
Rewrite Rule:
CONJ + ADV + V + DET + PRON + ADJ + N + ADV + ADJ + PREP + V + CONJ + PREP + PRON + V + ADV + V ➡ **S3**

Sentence 4: Kay dili man ako si Dr. Jose Rizal ug dili si Dr. Arador nga batid muhan-ay ug batid motagik sa hinashasang pulong.



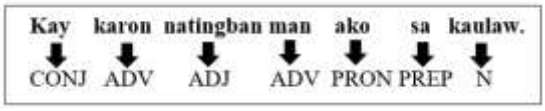
Rewrite Rule:
CONJ + ADV + ADV + PRON + DET + N + CONJ + ADV + DET + N + ADV + ADV + V + CONJ + ADV + V + PREP + ADJ + N ➡**S4**

Sentence 5: Kung karon asa man ako pangitaon?



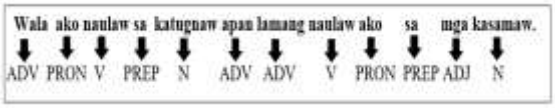
Rewrite Rule: CONJ+ADV+ADV+ADV+PRON+V ➡ **S5**

Sentence 6: Kay karon natingban man ako sa kaulaw.



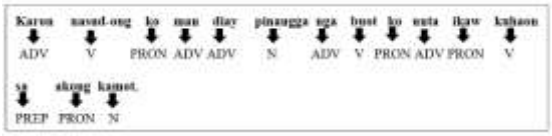
Rewrite Rule:
CONJ + ADV + ADJ + ADV + PRON + PREP + N ➡ **S6**

Sentence 7: Wala ako naulaw sa katugnaw apan lamang naulaw ako sa mga kasamaw.



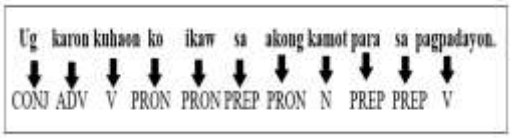
Rewrite Rule:
ADV+PRON+V + PREP + N + ADV + V + PRON + PREP + ADJ + N ➡ **S7**

Sentence 8: Karon nasud-ong ko man diay pinangga nga buot ko unta ikaw kuhaon sa akong kamot.



Rewrite Rule:
ADV + V + PRON + ADV + ADV + N + ADV + V + PRON + ADV + PRON + V + PREP + PRON + N ➡ **S8**

Sentence 9: Karon nasud-ong ko man diay pinangga nga buot ko unta ikaw kuhaon sa akong kamot.



Rewrite Rule:
CONJ+ADV+V+PRON + PRON + PREP + PRON + N + PREP + PREP + V➡ **S8**

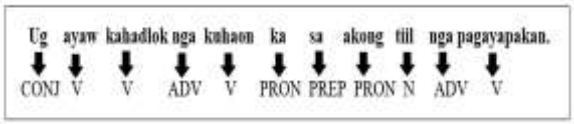
Sentence 10: Ayaw kahadlok, pinangga, nga ako ka nga kuhaon sa akong kamot nga pagalaparohon.



Rewrite Rule:
V + V + N + ADV + PRON + PRON + ADV + V + PREP + PRON + N + ADV + V ➡**S10**

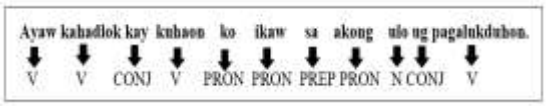
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Sentence 11: Ug ayaw kahadlok nga kuhaon ka sa akong tiil nga pagayapakan.



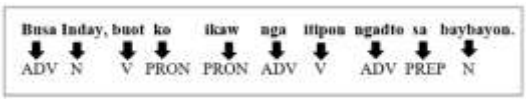
Rewrite Rule:
CONJ + V + V + ADV + V + PRON +PREP + PRON + N + ADV + V
➡**S11**

Sentence 12: Ayaw kahadlok kya kuhaon ko ikaw sa akong ulo ug pagalukdohon.



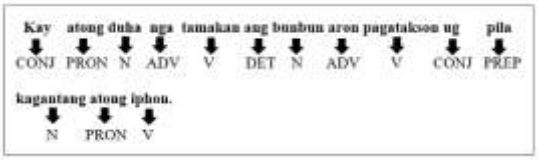
Rewrite Rule:
V + V + CONJ + V + PRON + PRON + PREP + PRON + N + CONJ + V ➡ **S12**

Sentence 13: Busa Inday, buot ko ikaw nga itipon ngadto sa baybayon.



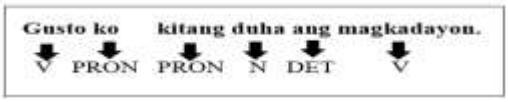
Rewrite Rule:
ADV + N + V + PRON + PRON + ADV + V + ADV + PREP + N ➡**S13**

Sentence 14: Kay atong duha nga tamakan ang bunbun aron pagatakson ug pila kagantang atong iphon.



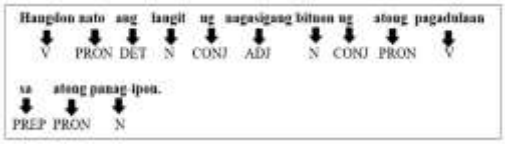
Rewrite Rule:
CONJ + PRON + N + ADV + V + DET + N + ADV + V + CONJ + PREP + N + PRON + V ➡ **S14**

Sentence 15: Gusto ko kitang duha ang magkadayon.



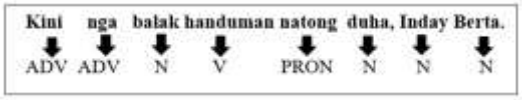
Rewrite Rule:
V + PRON + PRON + N + DET ➡ **S15**

Sentence 16: Hangdon nato ang langit ug nagasigang bituon ug atong pagadulaan sa atong panag-ipon.



Rewrite Rule:
V + PRON + DET + N + CONJ + ADJ + N + CONJ + PRON + V + PREP + PRON + N ➡ **S16**

Sentence 17: Kini nga balak handuman natong duha, Inday Berta.



Rewrite Rule:
ADV + ADV + N + V + PRON + N + N + N ➡ **S17**

There are seventeen (17) sentences that follow the predicate sentence pattern that has been syntactically analyzed using their immediate constituents and rewrite rules. The rewrite rules uses the following indicators:

ADV	-	Adverb	DET	-	Determiner
PRON	-	Pronoun	N	-	Noun
V	-	Verb	CONJ	-	Conjunction
PREP	-	Preposition	INTERJ	-	Interjection

Table 25: Idealization of the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran"*

RAW DATA **Dughang Samaran**	**IDEALIZED** **Dughang Samaran**
Stanza 1 Lines 1 and 2	
Dughang samaran Mao kana ang akong dughan	***Dughan nga samaran[,] mao kana ang akong dughan[.]***
Stanza 1 Lines 3 and 4	
Nga sa kalit imong gitalikdan Aron magpauraray sa laing mga dughan.	***Nga sa kalit imong gitalikdan aron magpauraray sa laen nga mga dughan.***
Stanza 2 Line 1	
Nganong imo akong gitalikdan?	***Ngano imo [man] akong gitalikdan?***
Stanza 2 Line 2	
Nganong imo akong gilimbungan?	***Ngano imo [man] akong gilimbungan?***

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Stanza 2 Lines 3 and 4	
Nga unta ikaw ra may natingban Sa tim-os nga pagbati ning dughan.	***Nga unta ikaw ra may natingban sa tim-os [ko] nga pagbati niining [akong] dughan.***
Stanza 3 Line 1	
Gisud-ong ko ikaw sa matag adlaw.	***Gisud-ong ko ikaw matag-adlaw.***
Stanza 3 Line 2	
Gilantaw ko ikaw ug gihanduraw.	***Gilantaw ko ikaw ug gihanduraw.***
Stanza 3 Lines 3 and 4	
Subo kaayong palandungon Nga ikaw dili ko maangkon.	***Subo kayo nga palandungon nga ikaw dili ko maangkon.***
Stanza 4 Lines 1 and 2	
Samaran man kining dughan. Nasakit man kining galamhanan	***Samaran kining [akong] dughan [ug] nasakit [akong] galamhanan[.]***
Stanza 4 Lines 3 and 4	
Dawaton ko kining tanan Kay maoy gimbut-an sa kapalaran.	***Dawaton ko kining tanan kay maoy gimbut-an sa kapalaran.***

The table displays both the original text (raw data) and the idealized structure of *"balak" "Dughang Samaran."* The raw data consists of four (4) stanzas, each of which contains four (4) lines. There are ten (10) idealized sentences constructed based on the predicate sentence pattern out of the sixteen (16) lines in the *"balak."*

The idealization of the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran"* consists of nine (9) declarative and two (2) interrogative sentences. The idealized sentences begin with the predicate and end with the subject.

Table 26: Word Segments in the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran"*

Original Word	English Translation	Morphemes		Form
		Free	Bound	
dughang	chest/heart	dughan	-g	complex
samaran	wounded	samad	-an	complex
mao	is	mao		simple
kana	that	kana		simple
ang	the	ang		simple
akong	mine	ako	-ng	complex
dughan	chest/heart	dughan		simple
sa	of/to	sa		simple
kalit	suddenly	kalit		simple
imong	your	imo	-ng	complex
gitalikdan	abandon	talikdan	gi-	complex
aron	in order to	aron		simple
magpauraray	to nestle	uraray	magpa-	complex
laing	another	lain	-g	complex
mga	many	mga		simple
nganong	why	ngano	-ng	complex
imo	your	imo		simple
gilimbungan	deceive	limbong	gi- , -an	complex
unta	would like to	unta		simple
ikaw	you	ikaw		simple
ra	only	ra		simple
may	there is	may		simple
tim-os	sincere	tim-os		simple
pagbati	feeling	bati	pag-	complex
ning	this	ni	-ng	complex
gisud-ong	behold	sud-ong	gi-	complex
ko	my/mine	ko		simple
matag	every	matag		simple
adlaw	day	adlaw		simple
gilantaw	looking	lantaw	gi-	complex
ug	and	ug		simple
gihanduraw	imagine	handuraw	gi-	complex

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subo	sad	subo		simple
kaayong	very	kaayo	-ng	complex
palandungon	to contemplate	palandong	-on	complex
dili	no/not	dili		simple
maangkon	to admit	angkon	ma-	complex
man	also	man		simple
kining	this	kini	-ng	complex
nasakit	sick	sakit	na-	complex
galamhanan	power	gahom	-la-, -am-, -an-, -an	complex
dawaton	to accept	dawat	-on	complex
tanan	all	tanan		simple
kay	because	kay		simple
maoy	is	maoy		simple
gimbut-an	decide	but-an	gi-, -m-	complex
kapalaran	fate	palad	ka-, -an	complex

The table demonstrates that there are forty-seven (47) morphemes revealed in the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran."* There are twenty-three (23) morphemes in complex form. There are twenty-four (24) morphemes in the simple form.

Among complex form morphemes, two lexical morphemes are formed by changing the end consonant 'd' to 'r' when the bound morpheme ***–an*** is attached to the base morpheme. It is evident in the root word ***samad*** (**wound**) + suffix ***–an*** becomes ***samaran*** (**wounded**). Similarly, in the root ***palad*** (**palm**) + prefix ***ka-*** + suffix ***–an*** becomes ***kapalaran*** (**fate**).

Additionally, there is also a dropping of a vowel that occurs in forming the ***galamhanan*** (gahom + -al- + -am- + -an- + -an). A vowel 'o' is dropped when the affixes are added to the root.

Overall, the writer of the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran"* uses both simple and complex word forms. Complex form morphemes include three (3) prefixes: ***gi-***, ***magpa-***, ***pag-***, and ***ma-***; three (3) infixes: ***-ala-***, ***-an-***, and ***-m-***; and four (4) suffixes: ***-gi***, ***-an***, ***-ng***, and ***-on***.

Table 27: Word Inflections in the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran"*

Original Word	English Translation	Parts of Speech	Root	Affixes			Inflections
				Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
gitalikdan	abandon	verb	talikdan	gi-			Present Tense
magpaurarray	to nestle	verb	uraray	magpa-			Future Tense
gilimbungan	deceive	verb	limbong	gi-		-an	Present Tense
gihandurаw	imagine	verb	handuraw	gi-			Present Tense
maangkon	to admit	verb	angkon	ma-			Future Tense
dawaton	to accept	verb	dawat			-on	Future Tense
palandungon	to contemplate	verb	landong	pa-		-on	Future Tense

The table indicates that the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran"* reveals seven (7) word inflections. All eight (8) inflected words are verbs. There are three (3) forms of the present tense and four (4) forms of the future tense.

The content words that have made inflections in *"balak" "Dughang Samaran"* are verbs. The affixes attached to the root word that results in word inflections include prefixes ***gi-***, ***magpa-***, ***ma-***, and ***pa-***, as well as suffixes ***-an*** and ***-on***.

Table 28: Word Derivations in the *"balak" Dughang Samaran"*

Original Word	English Translation	Root	Affixes			Shifts/changes
			Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
samaran	wounded	samad			-an	from noun to adjective
nasakit	sick	sakit	na-			from noun to adjective

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The table shows that there are two (2) word derivations revealed in the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran."* The two (2) derivations are from noun to adjective.

The result denotes that the affixes in the Southern Leyte dialect, when added to the base morphemes, result in a shift from one-word function to another. This demonstrates that the Southern Leyre dialect reveals various morphological techniques that can distinguish and aid in determining the word's meaning and function.

Table 29: Lexical Morphemes in the *"balak" Dughang Samaran"*

Lexical Morphemes	English Translation	Parts of Speech
dughang	chest/heart	noun
samaran	wounded	adjective
mao	is	verb
dughan	chest/heart	noun
kalit	suddenly	adverb
gitalikdan	abandon	verb
aron	so that	adverb
magpauraray	to nestle	verb
laing	another	adjective
mga	many	adjective
nganong	why	adverb
gilimbungan	deceive	verb
unta	would like to	adverb
ra	only	adverb
may	there is	verb
tim-os	pure	adjective
pagbati	feeling	noun
ning	this	adjective
gisud-ong	behold	verb
matag	every	adjective
adlaw	day	noun
gihanduraw	imagine	verb
subo	sad	adjective
kaayong	very	adverb
palandungon	to contemplate	verb
dili	not	adverb
maangkon	to admit	verb
man	also	adverb
kining	this	adverb
nasakit	sick	adjective
galamhanan	power	noun
dawaton	to accept	verb
tanan	all	adjective
maoy	is	verb
gimbut-an	decide	verb
gilantaw	looking	verb
kapalaran	fate	noun

The table shows that there are thirty-seven (37) lexical morphemes identified in the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran."* There are thirteen (13) verbs, nine (9) adjectives, nine (9) adverbs, and six (6) nouns.

In general, verbs are the most prevalent content words. The second most common are adjectives. Adverbs are third among the most frequent words. Nouns are the least frequent content word in the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran."*

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Table 30: Grammatical Morphemes in the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran"*

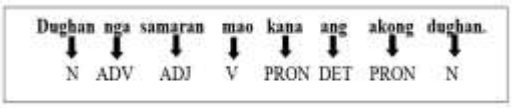
Grammatical Morphemes	English Translation	Parts of Speech
kana	that	pronoun
ang	the	determiner
akong	mine	pronoun
sa	of	preposition
imong	your	pronoun
imo	your	pronoun
ikaw	you	pronoun
ko	me	pronoun
ug	and	conjunction
kay	because	conjunction

The table depicts that there are ten (10) grammatical morphemes revealed in the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran."* There are six (6) identified pronouns. There are two (2) conjunctions. There is one (1) identified determiner and preposition in *"balak."*

The majority of grammatical morphemes are pronouns. The second most common function word is the conjunction. Determiners and prepositions are also used by the writer in the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran."*

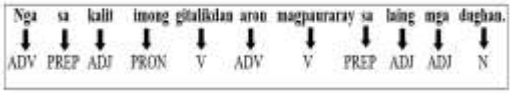
Immediate Constituents Analysis (ICA) and Rewrite Rules of the *"balak" "Dughang Samaran"*

Sentence 1: Dughan nga samaran mao kana ang akong dughan.



Rewrite Rule:
N + ADV + ADJ + V + PRON + DET + PRON + N ➡ **S1**

Sentence 2: Nga sa kalit imong gitalikdan aron magpauraray sa laing mga dughan.



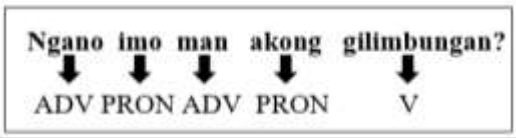
Rewrite Rule:
ADV + PREP + ADJ + PRON + V + ADV + V + PREP + ADJ + ADJ + N ➡**S2**

Sentence 3: Ngano imo man akong gitalikdan?



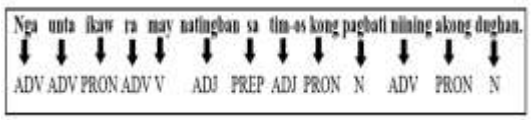
Rewrite Rule:
ADV + PRON + ADV + PRON + V ➡ **S3**

Sentence 4: Ngano imo man akong gilimbungan?



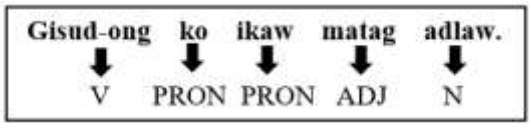
Rewrite Rule:
ADV + PRON + ADV + PRON + V ➡**S4**

Sentence 5: Nga unta ikaw ra may natingban sa tim-os kong pagbati niining akong dughan.



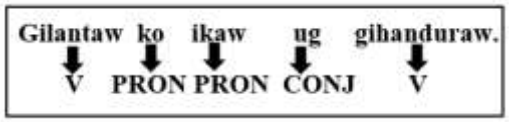
Rewrite Rule:
ADV + ADV + PRON + ADV + V + ADJ + PREP + ADJ + PRON + N + ADV + PRON + N ➡**S5**

Sentence 6: Gisud-ong ko ikaw matag adlaw.



Rewrite Rule:
V + PRON + PRON + ADJ + N ➡**S6**

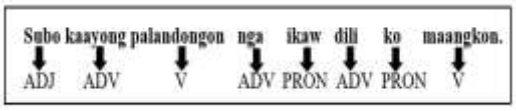
Sentence 7: Gilantaw ko ikaw ug gihanduraw.



Rewrite Rule:
V + PRON + PRON + CONJ + V ➡ **S7**

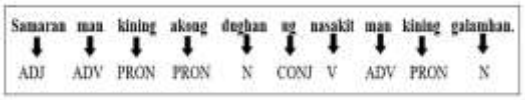
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Sentence 8: Subo kaayong palandongon nga ikaw dili ko maangkon.



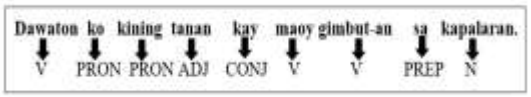
Rewrite Rule:
ADJ + ADV + V + ADV + PRON + ADV + PRON + V ➡**S8**

Sentence 9: Samaran man kining akong dughan ug nasakit man kining galamhan.



Rewrite Rule:
ADJ + ADV + PRON + PRON + N + CONJ + V + ADV + PRON + N ➡**S9**

Sentence 10: Dawaton ko kining tanan kay maoy gimbut-an sa kapalaran.



Rewrite Rule:
V + PRON + PRON + ADJ + CONJ + V + V + PREP + N ➡**S10**

There are ten (10) sentences that follow the predicate sentence pattern that has been syntactically analyzed using their immediate constituents and rewrite rules. The rewrite rules uses the following indicators:

ADV	-	Adverb	DET	-	Determiner
PRON	-	Pronoun	N	-	Noun
V	-	Verb	CONJ	-	Conjunction
PREP	-	Preposition	INTERJ	-	Interjection

CONCLUSION

The morphosyntactic investigation of local poems in Southern Leyte reveals that there are fifty-three (53) idealized sentences constructed following the predicate sentence pattern of the selected local poems written by the Southern Leyteño, native speakers. Moreover, the linear morphologic word segmentation of the selected local poems by the Southern Leyteño native speakers reveals three (3) different word forms, verb and adjective word affixations, seven (7) types of derivations process, and contains lexical and grammatical morphemes. Additionally, the word formation processes in the local poems reveal three (3) morphemic metathesis. Further, the fidings reveal that the linear structuralization in the idealized sentences of the local poems reveals fifty-three (53) sentences that constitute the predicate sentence pattern based on the immediate constituent analysis and rewrite rules. It has been concluded that the *"balak"* in Southern Leyte revealed distinct morphemic structures. Hence, it is recommended that the idealization of raw data may be the initial stage in any linguistic or grammatical structural investigation to promote and improve language skills. Furthremore, the local poems may be good content sources for word segmentation, affixation, and sentential relationship analysis to aid and enhance learners' language competence.

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