| **RESEARCH ARTICLE**

Cebuano-Visayan Superbalita Select News Articles: A Morphosyntactic Analysis

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| **ABSTRACT**

The present study conducted an analysis of the morphosyntactic structures found in three specific news articles from the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita publication. The articles in question are titled "34 ka menor naluwas sa CCPO", "Signal Shutdown Sa Pasigarbo Sa Sugbo", and "Manindahay Sa Carbon Nabalaka Sa Grabi'ng Alkansi". The study aimed to address the following inquiries: the immediate constituents and rewrite rules of syntactic structures and the morphemic structures that comprise the content words within sentences of the news articles. The research employed a qualitative approach, specifically utilizing structural analysis. The frameworks of Corder's linear grammar and Pesirla's pedagogic grammar were employed, yielding the subsequent discoveries: The analysis of the three chosen textual samples revealed the presence of sixteen simple sentences, eleven complex sentences, and one compound sentence, specifically sentence 3, which was identified through its corresponding rewrite rules. The second problem's data unveiled the morphemic structures of content words, exhibiting a total of fifty nouns, fifty-eight verbs, five adjectives, and five adverbs. Most of the nouns present in the text are in their simple form, while three of them are compound nouns, namely uplan bulabug, minur di idad, and tunga'ng gabi. The prefix "ka" is employed in the formation of five complex nouns, namely kadagku-an, kagamhanan, kalihukan, kahigayuan, and kasumaran. On the other hand, the base words pama-agi and pasigarbu are utilized in the formation of the remaining two complex nouns, using the prefixes "pama" and "pasi". Most verb prefixes are observed to be bound morphemes, specifically "gi", "nag", "mag", "gipa", and "mu". The three chosen news articles from Cebuano-Visayan Superbalita exhibit the manifestation of morphosyntactic linearity, as indicated by the findings. Therefore, additional research on morphology and syntax may serve as a starting point for discourse that employs indigenous languages.

1. Introduction

Cebuano-Visayan constitutes the primary language of the country. It belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family. Cebuano-Visayan, which is also referred to as Sugbuanon, Bisayan, or Visayan, is utilized as a lingua franca in Central and Southern Philippines, being spoken by approximately two-thirds of the Philippine population. The language is utilized in Mindanao, Cebu, Bohol, and certain areas of Samar (Bernad,1972).

Cebuano-Visayan is a highly developed language with a vast vocabulary and complex grammar, and it has a substantial readership across different areas, especially in mass media. Despite numerous speakers of this language, there have been many inaccuracies in its syntactic system, word structure, and orthography visible in local-based written discourse. These inaccuracies correspond to the insufficient grasp of the native speakers towards acquiring the Cebuano-Visayan as a first language.

With the gaps mentioned above, a native Cebuano-Visayan speaker should be an educated, cultured Filipino who can communicate in his or her native tongue with the same fluency and sophistication as the world's leading thinkers and scholars without compromising his or her regional or national identity. As lingua franca in the Visayas, it must be taught correctly to its native

speakers by incorporating the pedagogic grammar of Cebuano-Visayan, which presents an adequate and potent linear description of the language. To grasp its linguistic accuracy in spoken and written discourse, it should focus on the phoneme-grapheme correspondence, morphologic segmentation, and the predicate construct of the Cebuano-Visayan's syntactic structure.

In this light, this linguistic analysis of the news articles is made. Specifically, this study delves into the morphemic and syntactic linearity revealed in the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita news textualities. Within the parameters of the rationale, this study is conceived.

1.1 Research Objectives

This linguistic research aimed to analyze the morphosyntactic structures of the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita selected news articles.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following:

1. How are the syntactic structures analyzed in terms of:
1.1 immediate constituents; and
1.2 rewrite rules?
2. What morphemic structures constitute the content words in the sentences of the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita selected news articles?

2. Literature Review

This section discusses the literature review on the Cebuano-Visayan language, morphology, and syntax.

Cebuano-Visayan, often referred to as Sinugbuanon, is one of the many languages spoken the most in the Philippines. In addition to Cebu, it is also spoken in the areas of Negros Occidental, Negros Oriental, Bohol western sections of Samar and Leyte, Biliran islands, Palawan, the southern half of Masbate, and Mindanao. Cebuano-Visayan is a member of the Visayan language family. Although it is categorized as a dialect of the Visayan language (also known as Binisaya), it is widely recognized and spoken in other parts of the world. It is a member of the subgroup formerly known as the Malayo-Polynesian language, and it originated from Cebu or Sugbu. Sugbu means "to wade" in the bayou or "suba" waters.

Cebuano-Visayan is used for social communication in the Visayas and Mindanao regions of the Philippines, where Cebu serves as the nerve center and origin. Zorc (1986) lists seven diverse elements and seven different vocabulary items that appear to be inventions of the Cebuano subgroup. The "ug" indefinite genitive marker who "kinsa", what "unsa", and later "unya" are among these features. Current research focuses on the status of dialects such as Boholano as distinct dialects of Cebuano. In Boholano, the voiced palato-alveolar fricative / (written dy>) replaces the voiced palatal-alveolar fricative /j/. The Philippines' 2000 census introduced new categories that distinguished Boholano and Binisaya (spoken in Mindanao) is distinguished from Cebuano as a distinct language that claims mutual comprehension with Cebuano.

Mindanao's native Cebuano serves as a lingua franca for native Cebuano speakers and speakers of other languages. In this region, the Cebuano-speaking population coexists with populations speaking other languages (Thompson, 2003). As a result, code-switching and foreign borrowings are possible in the Cebuano spoken in these regions. Despite the allegations that there is diversity, Wolff (2003) suggests that Cebuano is surprisingly consistent in its pronunciation over a wide variety of geographical settings. There is a significant degree of mutual intelligibility across Cebuano dialects; hence, speakers of different varieties of Cebuano may commonly comprehend one another.

The wider scope of Cebuano-Visayan can be understood using the following linguistic components: morphology and syntax. Morphology is a linguistic subdiscipline that pertains to the internal structure of words. It identifies morphemes as the fundamental units of language, which are constant in both form and sense. Morphemes can be classified into two categories: free and bound. Free morphemes are independent units of meaning that can function as words, while bound morphemes require attachment to free morphemes to convey significance. Affixes, such as prefixes, suffixes, and infixes, are examples of bound morphemes. Inflectional morphemes are a type of bound morpheme that do not alter the part of speech of the words they modify, while derivational morphemes may modify the meaning of the words they are attached to.

Cebuano-Visayan morphemes are exemplified using the following example. The word "pinakamatinabangun" has a free morpheme, "tabang," and a bound morpheme, "pinakama," which is the prefix "in" for infix and "un" as the suffix. Free morphemes may have lexical meaning when they stand alone, but grammatical meaning is when they express the relationship between lexical morphemes in a sentence. Lexical morphemes (such as Nouns, Verb, Adjective, and Adverb) are sometimes known as content words, while grammatical morphemes are also referred to as function words (PRON, PREP, CONJ, INTJ). Bound morphemes can

take on an inflectional role when attached to free morphemes in a way that does not alter the parts of speech. Bound morphemes in Cebuano-Visayan can be either attached to other morphemes as affixes or detached and used as particles. Derivational morphemes are bound morphemes that, when attached to their content words, change the parts of speech of those content words. The following table displays Cebuano and Visayan derivational bound morphemes.

Borello (2018) has provided a compilation of instances of affixes used in conjunction with Cebuano-Visayan adjectives in the context of English Cebuano Visayan Grammar. The intricacy of the language's morphology is closely intertwined with the grammaticalization of various ideas and concepts. The concept of "humility" is exemplified by this statement. The term used to denote the quality of humility in the Cebuano language is "pagkamapainubsanon." The present terminology comprises seven nominal affixes, wherein each affix modifies the semantic content of the root word "ubos," denoting "under," to connote the notion of humility. Lexical items are comprised of morphemes, which can be either roots or affixes. Inflected words can be analyzed by breaking them down into their constituent morphemes. The morphological analysis will be utilized to generate the words found in pag+ka+ma+pa+in+ubos+an+on.

The study also delves into the syntactic structures of the text. The term syntax refers to the rules of a language for combining words into bigger units like sentences. A sentence is the basic unit of syntax. The first matter to stress when dealing with the sentence is that its construction is rule-governed (Arnoff, 2022). He emphasized the three main aims in the analysis of sentence structure: to disclose the elements' order, explain how ambiguous the surface comes about, and display the link of specific sentences. "A Cebuano Visayan sentence is composed of a subject and a predicate. Cebuano Visayan is a verb-construct language. This indicates that all Cebuano Visayan sentences commence with the subject and conclude with the predicate. Cebuano is a verb-initial language in which "a sentence consists primarily of a verb followed by a group of noun phrases". The verb "nitakas" precedes the noun phrase "ang pinirisu" in the sentence "NITAKAS ANG PINIRISU ."The order of the Cebuano sentence is reversed when the emphasis is on the subject.

After idealizing the syntactic features using the predicate-construct order, the sentence features can be analyzed using immediate constituent analysis. Immediate constituent analysis (IC Analysis) is a grammatical analysis approach in linguistics that splits sentences into successive layers or constituents until each constituent consists of a single word or meaningful part of a word in the final layer.. A constituent is any word or phrase that enters a more well-known phrase or clause. For example, the constituents of the sentence "NITAKAS ANG PINIRISU" can be analyzed as nitakas is a verb and determiner, and pinirisu is a noun.

Pedagogic grammar also underpins the study. Pesirla says that pedagogic grammar describes language education norms and principles to make grammar easier to learn. It promotes and guides language learning by introducing foreign language rules (Pesirla, 2012).

Pedagogic grammar is an essential component in the curriculum for the Cebuano-Visayan language because it provides a structural description of a language for teaching and learning. Producing synchronic statements about linguistic targets to be learned via instruction in such a fashion that the structures of language (sentences, sounds, words) will be better acquired is an example of pedagogic grammar (Corder, 1973). Pedagogic grammar describes the language education criteria and the language usage rules. It presents rules of a foreign language to promote and guide learning processes in language teaching or to learn or to increase one's awareness of one's native tongue.

This idea is highly supported by Jes Tirol, a college professor from the University of Bohol and a member of LUDABI (Lubas sa Dagang Bisaya). Tirol outlined the primary objectives of the LUDABI, which are as follows: (1) to preserve and enhance the language and cultural realm; (2) to promote the usage of the local language; (3) to work for the teaching of the Cebuano-Visayan language in Visayan-speaking areas; and (4) to implement projects to achieve the primary objectives. Regarding the teaching of Sugbuanun'g Bisaya, Tirol identified the linguistic difference between Cebuano-Visayan and English. According to Tirol, English is inflectional since numbers and tenses are indicated through the verb and its inflection. Sugboanong Bisaya, on the other hand, is an agglutinative language since it uses affixes to denote numbers and tenses. Both languages have distinct categories and advanced grammatical structures. Usually, their grammatical norms clash. So, one's regulations can't apply to the other. The meaning is embedded in English statements. In English, the meaning is included inside the statement. In Sugboanon Bisaya, the true meaning is derived from the purpose of the writer and speaker. After mastering the grammatical rules and acquiring essential lexical knowledge in Cebuano-Visayan, studying the language's subtleties is the next crucial step. This is essential because sentence subtleties communicate the intended meaning (Alburo,1990).

The best way to describe Cebuano-language Visayan is based on its natural linear structure as a Malayo-Polynesian language, which is a family of languages spoken across the Pacific and Indian Oceans toward the continent of Asia. Because of phylogenetic variation, Cebuano-Visayan has many of the same linear language features as Bahasa Malay.

Cebuano-Visayan has been well-described in a clear, linear way. Its pedagogical grammar is made up of the following comprehensive teaching parts: The sound-letter system, the word system, and the sentencing system are all parts of phonology and orthography.

The three teaching features explored by this Cebuano-Visayan pedagogical grammar reflect these universal similarities with its mother language (Bahasa Malay): Cebuano-Visayan is a phonetic language; hence its phonology must adhere to the alphabetic phonetic spelling system (spelled as it is spoken), obeying the phoneme-grapheme connection of three vowel sounds and fifteen consonant sounds. Affixes verify the significance, purpose, and form class of words in Cebuano-Visayan, an agglutinative language.

The predicate may be used in various sentence structures in Cebuano-Visayan (as in all Philippine languages). This predicate can be an adjective, a noun, a verb, an adverb, a prepositional phrase, a transitive verb, or an intransitive verb with a variety of complements. As a result, Cebuano-Visayan sentences will always start with the predicate and conclude with the subject's natural sentence structure (Pesirla, 2012).

The concepts of pedagogic grammar and linear grammar theory are used in this study to demonstrate the teaching importance of the Cebuano-Visayan language. Based on its sentence structures and affixations, the textuality will be analyzed using syntactic and morphemic linearity. Pedagogic grammar will be used to idealize the inaccuracies in the chosen news article to provide a more detailed analysis of Cebuano-Visayan as a mother tongue.

This study is conducted within the rationale and theoretical background matrix.

3. Research Method
3.1 Research Design
This study made use of the qualitative method of research incorporating structural analysis. Structural analysis refers to the way words are interpreted to form the entire word. It can help readers determine how a word is pronounced and how it is being used in a sentence. The use of pedagogic grammar was incorporated into further analysis.

3.2 Data Collection
Cebuano Visayan textuality from Sunstar SuperBalita news articles titled "34 ka menor naluwas sa CCPO", "Signal Shutdown Sa Pagsigarbo Sa Sugbo", and "Manindahay Sa Carbon Nabalaka Sa Grabeng Alkansi" were used as the source for data analysis. These were selected based on the following criteria: (1) SuperBalita is one of the most widely read newspapers in Cebu; (2) Cebuano-Visayan is the language utilized in the written discourse; and (3) the news poses social relevance.

3.3 Data Analysis
The data-gathering process came in two phases:

Phase One: Syntactic Structures of Sentences. Phase one focused on sentence idealization utilizing the predicate construct. After such, the idealized sentences in the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita news article were then analyzed in terms of immediate constituents.

> **Example:** Nisaka ang kaso sa Covid-19.
> **English Translation:** The Covid-19 cases increased.
> **ICA OF THE IDEALIZED SENTENCE**
>
> NISAKA ANG KASU SA COVID-19.
> V   DET   N   PREP   N
>
> **REWRITE RULES**: V+DET+B+PREP+N

Phase Two: Morphemic Structures of Content Words. Phase two focused on the morpheme structure of content words in the select Cebuano-Visayan news article. In this phase, all lexical morphemes in the textuality were identified and analyzed in terms of free morphemes (roots) and bound morphemes (affixations). This template accounts for all lexical morphemes (content words for analysis).

NOUNS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			prefix	infix	Suffix	
pinulungan	language	pulung		-in-	-an-	complex

4. Results and Discussion

This section presents the analysis and interpretation of the data gathered. The data follow the specific sequence as outlined below.

Table 1. Syntactic structures of the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita news article: _34 ka menor de edad naluwas sa CCPO"_

Raw Sentence no. 1
Ang 'Oplan Bulabog' gibalik karon sa kapulisan sugod sa Miyerkules sa kaadlawon, Agusto 10.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Gibalik na karun sa kapulisan sugud sa Miyirkulis sa ka-adlawun , Agustu 10 ang "Oplan Bulabug".
  V   PART ADV DET N   V   PREP N   PREP N   N   DET   N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PART+ADV+DET+N+V+PREP+N+N+DET+N

Raw Sentence no. 2
Gi-implimintar kini human mabantayi nga daghan na sa menor de edad ang nanggawas sa lawom nga gabii hangtod sa kaadlawon, nga ma-uy hinungdan sa paglambigit sa krimin.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Gi-implimintar kini human mabantayi nga daghan na sa minur di idad ang nang-gawas sa lawum nga gabi-i hangtud sa
  V   PRON ADV   V   CONJ ADJ PART PREP   N   DET   V   PREP ADJ PART N   PREP PART
 ka-adlawun nga ma-uy hinungdan sa paglambigit sa krimin.
   N   CONJ N   N   PREP N   DET N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PRON+ADV+V+CONJ+ADJ+PART+PREP+N+DET+V+PREP+ADJ+PART+N+PREP+PART+N+CONJ+N+N+PREP+N+DET+N

Raw Sentence no. 3
Si Police Lt. Col. Wilbert Parilla, deputy director for administration sa Cebu City Police Office (CCPO), niingon nga ang oplan nagsentro sa mga menor nga mogawas sugod sa alas 12:00 sa tungang gabii hangtod sa alas 5:00 sa kaadlawon apan walay labot ang mga hamtong.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Niingun si Police Lt. Col.Wilbert Parilla, deputy director for administration sa Cebu City Police Office (CPPO), nga ang uplan
  V   PART   N   N   N   PREP   N   PREP   N   CONJ DET   N

nagsintru sa mga minur nga mugawas sugud sa alas 12:00 sa tunga'ng gabi-i hangtud sa alas 5:00 sa ka-adlawun apan wala'y
  V   DET PART N   PART   V   PREP PART N   N   PREP   N   PREP PART N N   PREP N   CONJ ADJ

labut ang mga hamtung.
 ADJ DET PART N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PART+N+N+N+PREP+N+PREP+N+CONJ+DET+N+V+DET+PART+N+PART+V+PREP+PART+N+N+PREP+N+PREP+PART+N+N+PREP+CONJ+ADJ+ADJ+DET+PART+N

Raw Sentence no. 4

Atol sa dungan nga Oplan Bulabog sa police stations kagahapon sa kaadlawon, nakaluwas sila og 34 ka mga menor nga ilang gi-turnover sa City Social Welfare and Services (CSWS).

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Nakaluwas sila ug 34 ka mga minur nga ila'ng gi-turnover sa City Social Welfare Services (CSWS) atul sa dungan nga Oplan
    V   PRON PART N PART PART N   PART PRON V   PREP   N   PREP PREP ADJ   PART N

Bulabug sa police stations kagahapun sa ka-adlawun.
   PREP   N   ADV   PREP   N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PRON+PART+N+PART+PART+N+PART+PRON+V+PREP+N+PREP+PREP+ADJ+PART+N+PREP+N+ADV+PREP+N

Raw Sentence no. 5
Human maproseso, gidala sa barangay diin nagpuyo ug gipakuha sa ilang ginikanan.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Human maprusisu , gidala sila barangay diin sila nagpuyu ug gipakuha sa ila'ng ginikanan.
   ADV   V   V   PRON N   CONJ PRON   V   CONJ   V   PREP PRON   N

Rewrite Rules:
ADV+V+V+PRON+N+CONJ+PRON+V+CONJ+V+V+PREP+PRON+N

Raw Sentence no. 6
Ang mga ginikanan giawhag sa kapulisan nga monitoron ang ilang mga anak panahon sa kagabhion.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Giawhag sa kapulisan ang mga ginikanan nga muniturun ang ila'ng mga anak panahun sa kahagbhi-un.
   V   PREP   N   DET PART N   V   DET PRON PART N   PREP   PART   N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PREP+N+DET+PART+N+V+DET+PRON+PART+N+PREP+PART

Raw Sentence no. 7
Gimandoan ni Parilla kadtong mga pulis sa barangay (PSB) nga mo-report sa ilang tagsa-tagsa ka barangay diin sila nadestino aron ipatuman ang ordinansa sa curfew.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Gimanduan ni Parilla kadtun'g mga pulis sa barangay (PSB) nga mu-ripurt sa ila'ng tagsa-tagsa ka barangay diin sila nadistinu
V   PART N   PRON PART N PREP N   PREP V   PREP PRON ADJ   PART N   CONJ PRON V
arun ipatuman ang urdinansa sa curfew.
PREP V   DET   N   PREP N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PART+N+PRON+PART+N+PREP+N+PREP+V+PREP+PRON+ADJ+PART+N+CONJ+PRON+V+PREP+V+DET+N+PREP+N

Raw Sentence no. 8
Magpatabang sila sa mga opisyal sa barangay sa pagpatuman sa curfew.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Magpatabang sila sa mga upisyal sa barangay sa pagpatuman sa curfew.
V   PRON PREP PART   N   PREP N   PREP V   PREP N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PRON+PREP+PART+N+PREP+N+PREP+V+PREP+N

Raw Sentence no. 9
Matod ni Parilla nga dako og matabang sa barangay sanglit sila na ang mo-roving sa mga sudlonon nga bahin.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Matud ni Parilla nga daku ug matabang sa barangay sanglit sila na ang mu-rubing sa mga sudlunun nga bahin.
PREP PART   N   CONJ ADJ PART V   PREP N   CONJ PRON PART DET   V   PREP PART ADJ   PART N

Rewrite Rules:
PREP+PART+N+CONJ+ADJ+PART+V+PREP+N+CONJ+PRON+PART+DET+V+PREP+PART+ADJ+PART+N

Raw Sentence no.10
Makigtagbo siya sa bise mayor aron matuki ang kasamtangang ordinansa nga gi aprobahan sa Konseho niadtong 2020.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Makigtagbu siya sa bisi mayur arun matuki ang kasamtangan' g urdinansa nga gi aprubahan sa Kunsiho niadtu' ng 2020.
V   PRON PREP N   V   DET   ADJ   N   PREP V   PREP N   ADV   N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PRON+PREP+N+V+DET+ADJ+N+PREP+V+PREP+N+ADV+N

Table 1 shows the initial constituent analyses and rewriting rules of the first selected news story, "34 ka menor de edad naluwas sa CCPO". Sentences 2,5,7,8 and 10 use intellectualized Cebuano-Visayan sentence structure. On the other hand, sentences 1,3,4,6 and 9 do not follow the predicate structure of the Cebuano-Visayan; thus, these are idealized by incorporating the initial-verb construction. Sentences 1,6,8 and 10 are simple, 2,4,5,7, and 9 are complex, and 3 is compound.

Table 2. Syntactic structures of the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita news article: Signal shutdown sa Pasigarbo sa Sugbo.

Raw Sentence no. 11

Nikunsidirar sa pagpatuman sa signal shutdown ang or ganizers sa " Pasigarbu sa Sugbu" atul sa pasundayag sa Cebu City Sports Center (CCSC) sa Agustu 29, 2022.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Nikunsidirar sa pagpatuman sa signal shutdown ang organizers sa " Pasigarbu sa Sugbu" atul sa pasundayag sa Cebu City
      V   PREP   V   PREP   N   DET   N   PREP   N   PREP PART N   PREP   N

Sports Center (CCSC) sa Agustu 29, 2022.
             PREP   N

Rewrite Rules:

V+PREP+V+PREP+N+DET+N+PREP+N+PREP+PART+N+PREP+N+PREP+N

Raw Sentence no. 12

Si Cebu Governor Gwendolyn Garcia nianunsyo niini sa Agusto 9, Martes, atol sa tigom sa kadagkoan sa lalawigan sa Capitol Social Hall.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Nianunsyu si Cebu Governor Gwendolyn Garcia niini sa Agustu 9, Martis, atul sa tigum sa kadagkuan sa prubinsya sa
     V   PART N   N   N   PRON PREP   N   N   PREP PREP N   PREP N   PREP N   PREP

Capitol Social Hall.
    N

Rewrite Rules:

V+N+PART+N+N+N+PRON+PREP+N+N+PREP+PREP+N+PREP+N+PREP+N+PREP+N

Raw Sentence no. 13

Sama sa Sinulog Festival, gikonsiderar usab sa Kagamhanan sa Probinsya ang pagmuntar og signal jammers sa sulod isip kabahin sa security measures niini.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Gikonsiderar usab sa Kagamhanan sa Prubinsya sama sa Sinulog Festival, ang pagmuntar ug signal jammers sa sulud isip
     V   ADV PREP   N   N   ADJ   PREP   N   DET   V   PART   N   PREP PREP CONJ

kabahin sa security measures ni-ini.
  PREP   PREP   N   N   PRON

Rewrite Rules:

V+ADV+PREP+N+N+ADJ+PREP+N+DET+V+PART+N+PREP+PREP+CONJ+PREP+PREP+N+N+PRON

Raw Sentence no. 14
Ang maong kalihukan live nga i-broadcast sa Sugbo News.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
I-broadcast nga live ang mau'ng kalihukan sa Sugbu News.
   V   PART ADJ DET   ADJ   N   PREP N   N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PART+ADJ+DET+N+PREP+N+N

Raw Sentence no.15
Gipasabot ni Garcia nga kon mopatuman sa pagbutang og signal jammers sa CCSC, mahimong motan-aw ang mga Sugboanon ug uban pang viewers pinaagi sa himuong livestreaming online.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Gipasabut ni Garcia nga kun mupatuman sa pagbutang ug signal jammers sa CCSC, mahimu'ng mutan-aw ang mga
        V   PART N   CONJ CONJ   V   PREP V   PREP N   N   PREP N   V   DET   PART
Sugbuanun ug uban pang viewers pinaagi sa himuun'g livestreaming online.
    N   CONJ N   PART   N   PREP   PREP V   N   N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PART+N+CONJ+CONJ+V+PREP+V+PREP+N+PREP+N+V+DET+PART+N+CONJ+N+PART+N+PREP+PREP+V+N+N

Raw Sentence no.16
Una na nga gipahibawo sa kagamhanan nga mosagop na sa bag-ong pamaagi nga online voting alang sa himuong pasundayag sa contingents.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Gipahibaw una sa kagamhanan nga musagup na sa bag-ung pamaagi nga online voting alang sa ginu'ung pasundayag sa
        V   ADV PREP   N   CONJ   V   PART PREP ADJ   N   CONJ   N   N   PREP PREP N   N   PREP
contigents.
  N

Rewrite Rules:
V+ADV+PREP+N+CONJ+V+PART+PREP+ADJ+N+CONJ+N+N+PREP+PREP+N+N+PREP+N

Raw Sentence no.17
Arun mas maagni ang mga Sugboanon ug viewers nga mo-vote online, gipahibawo sa gobernador nga dunay usa ka brand new nga sakyanan isip grand prize sa modaug nga voter.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Gipahibawu sa gubirnadur nga duna'y usa ka brand new nga sakyanan isip grand prize sa mudaug nga voter arun mas
V   PREP   N   CONJ PRON N PART ADJ ADJ PART   N   CONJ ADJ N   PREP V   PART N   CONJ V

ma-agni ang mga Sugbu-anun ug viewers nga mu-vote online.
V   DET PART N CONJ   N   PREP   V   N

Rewrite Rules:

V+PREP+N+CONJ+PRON+N+ADJ+ADJ+PART+N+CONJ+ADJ+N+PREP+V+PART+N+CONJ+V+V+DET+PART+N+CONJ+N+PREP+V+N

Raw Sentence no. 18

Aron modaug, dugang sa gobernador, gikinahanglan nga motan-aw sa tanang lima ka segments sa pasundayag ug mobotar sa matag segment.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Gikinahanglan nga mutan-aw sa tanang lima ka segments sa pasundayag ug mubutar sa matag segment arun mudaug ,
V   PREP   V   PREP ADJ   N PART   N   PREP   N   CONJ V   PREP ADJ   N   PrEP V

dugang sa gubirnadur.
N   PREP N

Rewrite Rules:

V+PREP+V+PREP+ADJ+N+PART+N+PREP+N+CONJ+V+PREP+ADJ+N+PREP+V+N+PREP+N

Raw Sentence no. 19

Duna kini quick-response (QR) code nga ipakita sa livestream aron magiyahan ang mga mobotar sa online.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Arun magiyahan ang mga mubutar sa online, duna kini quick response (QR) code nga ipakita sa livestream.
PREP   V   DET PART V   PREP N   PRON PART ADJ   N   N   PREP V   PREP N

Rewrite Rules:

PREP+V+DET+PART+V+PREP+N+PRON+PART+ADJ+N+N+PREP+V+PREP+N

Raw Sentence no. 20

.Ang botante nga makapili sa modaog nga contingent hatagan og kahigayonan nga makaapil sa raffle.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Hatagan ug kahigayunan nga makaapil sa raffle ang mga butanti nga makapili sa mudaug nga contingent.
V   PART   N   PREP V   PREP N DET PART N   PREP V   PART V   PART N

Rewrite Rules:

V+PART+N+PREP+V+PREP+N+DET+PART+N+PREP+V+PART+V+PART+N

Table 2 reveals the immediate constituent analyses and the rewrite rules of the second news article entitled "Signal shutdown sa Pasigarbo sa Sugbo". Regarding its sentence form, the data show eight simple sentences (11,12,13, 14, 16, 20, and 21) and three complex sentences which are (15,17 and 19). The majority of the sentences start with noun phrases and do not follow the predicate construct of the Cebuano-Visayan language. The inaccurate sentence arrangements are the following: sentences 12,13,14,16,17,18,19 and 20. Only sentences 11 and 15 utilized the predicate-subject format.

Table 3
Syntactic structures of the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita news article: "Manindahay sa Carbon nabalaka sa grabi'ng alkansi"

Raw Sentence no. 21
Nabalaka ang mga manindahay ug nanag-iya og stalls sa Carbon Public Market ngamakasinati og alkansi sa ila unyang pagbalhin sa interim market human gipang demolish ang ilang mga estraktura sa Cebu City government.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Nabalaka ang mga manindahay ug nanag-iya ug stalls sa Carbon Public Market nga makasinati ug alkansi sa ila'ng
    V   DET PART   N   CONJ N   PART N PREP   N   CONJ   V   PART N   PREP PRON

    pagbalhin sa interim human gipangdimulis ang mga istraktura sa Cebu City government.
        V   PREP N   ADV   V   DET   PART   N   PREP   N

Rewrite Rules:
V+DET+PART+N+CONJ+N+PART+N+PREP+N+CONJ+V+PART+N+PREP+PRON+V+PREP+N+ADV+V+DET+PART+N+PREP+N

Raw Sentence no. 22

Kini maoy gipadayag sa presidente sa Cebu Market Vendors Multipurpose Cooperative nga si Erwin Goc-ong sa dihang nahinabi sa SunStar Cebu, kagahapon, Hulyo 19.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Gipadayag kini sa prisidinti sa Cebu Market Vendors Multipurpose Cooperative nga si Erwin Goc-ong sa diha'ng nahinabi
    V   PRON PREP   N   PREP   N   N   N   N   N   PART PART N   N   PREP PREP   V
    sa Sunstar Cebu, kagahapun, Hulyu.
     PREP   N   N   ADV   N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PRON+PREP+N+N+N+N+N+PART+PART+V+PREP+N+N+ADV+N

Raw Sentence no. 23
Matod pa nga ang kapin sa 5,000 ka stall owners ug sidewalk vendors ang naapektuhan sa gihimong clearing operations sa Freedom Park, Warwick Barracks.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Naapiktuhan sa gihimu'ng clearing operations ang kapin 5,000 ka stall owners ug sidewalk vendor sa Freedom Park,
       N   PREP   V   N   DET ADJ   N   PART N   N   CONJ N   N   PREP   N
    Warwick Barracks.
       N

Rewrite Rules:
N+PREP+V+N+DET+ADJ+N+PART+N+N+CONJ+N+N+PREP+N+N

Raw Sentence no. 24

Ninghangyo ang mga manindahay ngadto kang Cebu City Mayor Michael Rama sa pagpahunong sa maong demolisyon ug mopatawag og tigum tali sa stakeholders.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Ninghangyu ang mga manindahay ngadtu kang Cebu City Mayor Michael Rama sa pagpahunung sa mau'ng dimulisyun ug
    N   DET PART   N   PREP PART   N   N   N   N   PREP   N   PREP   ADJ   N   CONJ
    mupatawag ug tigum tali sa stakeholders.
       V   CONJ N   PREP PART   N

Rewrite Rules:
N+DET+PART+N+PREP+PART+N+N+N+N+PREP+N+PREP+ADK+N+CONJ+V+CONJ+N+PREP+PART+N

Raw Sentence no. 25
Nagkanayon si Goc-ong nga di angay magdali-dali ang mayor sa iyang tinguha nga kopyahon sa Cebu City ang Singapore.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Nagkanayun si Goc-ong nga di angay magdali-dali ang mayor sa iya'ng tinguha nga kupyahun sa Cebu City ang Singapore.
      V   PART   N   CONJ ADV ADJ   V   DET   N   PREP PRON   N   PREP   V   PART   N   N   DET   N

Rewrite Rules:
V+PART+N+CONJ+ADV+ADJ+V+DET+N+PREP+PRON+N+PREP+V+PART+N+N+DET+N

Raw Sentence no. 26
Nasayran nga gisuportahan sa mga manindahay ang tinguhang modernization plan.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Nasayran nga gisupurtahan sa mga manindahay ang tinguha'ng modernization plan.
    V   PREP   V   PREP PART   N   DET   ADJ   N   N
Rewrite Rules:
V+PREP+V+PREP+PART+N+DET+ADJ+N+N

Raw Sentence no. 27
Napanglantawan sa mga manindahay nga mosaka ang ilang abangan sa stalls sa maong privatization.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

```
Napanglantawan sa mga manindahay nga musaka ang ila'ng abangan sa stalls sa mau'ng privatization plan.
       V        PREP PART    N    CONJ  V    DET  PRON   N    PREP  N  PREP ADJ      N          N

    Rewrite Rules:
    V+PREP+PART+N+CONJ+V+DET+PRON+N+PREP+N+ADJ+N+N

Raw Sentence no. 29
Tungod niini, motaas sab ang presyo sa ilang produkto o baligyaon tungod sa nimahal nga bayrunon sa ilang pagnegosyo sa maong merkado.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence
Mutaas sab ang prisyu sa ila'ng pruduktu ug baligyaun tungud sa nimahal nga bayrunun sa ila'ng pagnegosyo sa mau'ng
   V   ADV DET   N   PREP PRON    N   CONJ    N      CONJ PREP  V    PART     N     PREP PRON     N     PREP  ADJ

    mirkadu.
      N

Rewrite Rules:
V+ADV+DET+N+PREP+PRON+N+CONJ+N+CONJ+PREP+V+PART+N+PREP+PRON+N+PREP+ADJ+N

Raw Sentence no. 30
Gibutyag ni Goc-ong nga aduna nay mga manindahay nga moundang na lang sa pagpaninda aron mangita og laing panginabuhian.

ICA of the Idealized Sentence

Gibutyag ni Goc-ong nga aduna nay mga manindahay nga mu-undang na lang sa pagpaninda arun mangita ug lain'g
   V    PART  N   CONJ  N   PART PART    N     PART    V     PART ADV PREP   N      PREP  V   PART ADJ

    panginabuhian.
          N
Rewrite Rules:
V+PART+N+CONJ+N+PART+PART+N+PART+V+PART+ADV+PREP+N+PREP+NPREP+V+PART+ADJ+N
```

Table 3 reveals the immediate constituent analyses and the rewrite rules of the third news article entitled " Manindahay sa Carbon nabalaka sa grabi'ng alkansi". The textuality shows four simple sentences (24, 26, 27, 28, and 30), three complex sentences (22, 2,3 and 29), and one compound sentence, which is sentence 25. Regarding the Cebuano-Visayan predicate-construct, sentences 22, 23 and 24 do not follow the mentioned sentence arrangement, while seven out of ten sentences utilize the verb-initial structure of the article.

Immediate constituent analysis (IC Analysis) is a grammatical analysis approach in linguistics that splits sentences into successive layers or constituents. Any word or phrase that appears in a larger phrase or sentence is referred to as a constituent. Immediate constituent analysis is the process of studying units of a language, such as a word, phrase, clause, or sentence. In other words, IC analysis is the breakdown of a phrase into its components or immediate parts.

In common with other Philippine languages, the predicate in Cebuano-Visayan exhibits a variety of sentence structures. Cebuano Visayan is a language that is based on a construct system. In Cebuano Visayan, it is a grammatical convention for the subject to initiate the sentence and the predicate to conclude it. Examples of predicates include noun predicates, adjective predicates, adverb predicates, prepositional phrase predicates, and intransitive or transitive verb predicates. Cebuano is a language that follows a verb-initial structure in two frameworks. In these frameworks, a sentence is primarily composed of a verb that is succeeded by a series of noun phrases.

Morphemic Structures of Content Words. This stage involves the identification of both free and bound morphemes present in the content words extracted from the Cebuano-Visayan select textuality. The categorization of content words is delineated in a distinct table for each category, namely nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

Table 4. **Morphemic Structures of Nouns of the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita news article: _34 ka menor de edad naluwas sa CCPO"_**

NOUNS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PREFIX	INFIX	SUFFIX	
kapulisan	police	pulis	ka	-	san	complex
Miyirkulis	Wednesday	Miyirkulis	-	-	-	simple
Agustu	August	Agustu	-	-	-	simple
ka-adlawun	dawn	adlaw	ka	-	un	complex
oplan bulabug	oplan bulabug	uplan-bulabug	-	-	-	compound
gabi-i	night	gabi-i	-	-	-	simple
hinungdan	cause	hinungdan	-	-	-	simple
paglambigit	involvement	lambigit	pag	-	-	complex
krimin	crime	krimin	-	-	-	simple
minur di idad	minors	minur di idad	-	-	-	compound
hamtung	adult	hamtung	-	-	-	simple
barangay	barangay	barangay	-	-	-	simple
tunga'ng-gabi-i	midnight	tunga nga gabi-i	-	-	-	compound
ginikanan	parents	gikan	-	in	an	complex
anak	child	anak	-	-	-	simple
pulis	police	pulis	-	-	-	simple
urdinansa	ordinance	urdinansa	-	-	-	simple
upisyal	official	upis	-	-	yal	complex
bahin	part	bahin	-	-	-	simple
mayur	mayor					simple
kunsihu	council	kunsihu	-	-	-	simple

Table 4 reveals the morphemic structures of nouns in the first news article entitled "34 ka menor de edad naluwas sa CCPO". The textuality reveals twenty-one (21) nouns. Twelve out of twenty-one nouns are categorized as simple in form, five are complex, and three are compound words which are the uplan bulabug, minur di idad, and tunga'ng gabi-i. The bound morphemes "ka", "pag", "in", "an", and yal are commonly present in the text.

Table 5. Morphemic Structures of Nouns of the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita news article: "_Signal shutdown sa Pasigarbo sa Sugbo"_

NOUNS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PREFIX	INFIX	SUFFIX	
pasigarbu	pride	garbu	pasi	-	-	complex
Martis	Tuesday	Martis	-	-	-	simple
kadagkuan	head	dagku	ka	-	an	complex
prubinsya	province	prubinsya	-	-	-	simple
kagamhanan	office	gahum	ka-		an	complex
kalihukan	event	lihuk	ka	-	an	complex
sugbu	cebu	sugbu	-	-	-	simple
sugbu-anun	cebuano	sugbu	-	-	anun	complex
pama-agi	method	agi	pama	-	-	complex
pasundayag	performance	pasundayag	-	-	-	simple
sakyanan	car	sakay	-	an	an	complex
kahigayunan	chance	higayun	ka	-	an	complex
butanti	voter	butar	-	-n	ti	complex
kasumaran	celebration	sumad	ka	-	an	complex

Table 5 reveals the morphemic structures of nouns in the second news article entitled "Signal shutdown sa Pasigarbo sa Sugbo". The data presents fourteen (14) nouns where four (4) words are categorized as simple, and ten words are complex. Five nouns in complex form utilize the prefix "ka" like kadagku-an, kagamhanan, kalihukan, kahigayuan, and kasumaran while the other two use the prefix "pama" and "pasi" from the base words pama-agi and pasigarbu. Six complex words use the suffix "an" while the remaining two use the suffix "ti" from the word butanti and "anun" from the root Sugbu.

Table 6. Morphemic Structures of Nouns in the Cebuano-Visayan News Article: "***Manindahay sa Carbon nabalaka sa grabi'ng alkansi***"

NOUNS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PREFIX	INFIX	SUFFIX	
1. manindahay	vendor	tinda`	ma	in	-	complex
2. mirkadu	market	mirkadu	-	-	-	simple
3.alkansi	loss	alkansi	-	-	-	simple
4.pagbalhin	transfer	balhin	pag	-	-	complex
5.istruktura	structure	istruktura	-	-	-	simple
6. insidinti	incident	insidinti	-	-	-	simple
7. dimulisyun	demolition	dimulis	-	-	yon	complex
8. tigum	meeting	tigum	-	-	-	simple
9. tinguha	aim	tinguha	-	-	-	simple
10.abangan	rent	abang	-	-	an	complex
11. prisyu	price	prisyu	-	-	-	simple
12. bayrunun	bill	bayad	-	un	un	complex
13. pruduktu	product	pruduktu	-	-	-	simple
14.baligya-un	for sale	baligya	-	-	un	complex
15.pagnisgusyu	business	nigusyu	pag	-	-	complex

Table 6 reveals the morphemic structures of nouns in the second news article entitled *"Manindahay sa Carbon nabalaka sa grabi'ng alkansi".* The textuality shows seven (7) complex nouns and eight (8) simple nouns. The majority of the complex words utilize the prefix " *pag"* and *"ma" and the suffix "an", "un",* and *"yun".*The morphology of the language is complex and is highly involved in the grammaticalization of ideas and concepts.

Table 7. Morphemic Structures of Verbs in the Cebuano Visayan News Articles " 34 ka menor de edad naluwas sa CCPO"

1. VERBS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PREFIX	INFIX	SUFFIX	
2. gibalik	have returned	balik	gi	-	-	complex
3. sugud	starting	sugud	-	-	-	simple
4. gi-implimintar	is implemented	implimintara	gi	-	ar	complex
5. mabantayi	noticing	bantay	ma-	-	i	complex
6. nang-gawas	going out	gawas	nang	-	-	simple
7. ni-ingun	said	ingun	ni	-	-	complex
8. nagsintru	centering	sintru	nag	-	-	complex
9. mugawas	go out	gawas	mu	-	-	complex
10. nakaluwas	rescued	luwas	naka	-	-	complex
11. gidala	turned over	dala	gi	-	-	complex
12. nagpuyu	residing	puyu	nag	-	-	complex
13. gipakuha	get	kuha	gipa	-	-	complex
14. gi-awhag	encourage	awhag	gi	-	-	complex

15. muniturun	monitor	munitur	-	-	un	complex
16. gimandu-an	mandated	mandu	gi	-	an	complex
17. mu-ripurt	to report	ripurt	mu	-	-	complex
18. nadistinu	destined	distinu	na	-	-	complex
19. ipatuman	implemented	tuman	ipa	-	-	complex
20. magpatabang	ask help	tabang	magpa	-	-	complex
21. pagpatuman	enforce	tuman	pagpa	-	-	complex
22. makigtagbu	seek a meeting	tagbu	making	-	-	complex
23. matuki	search	tuki	ma	-	-	complex
24. gi-aprubahan	was approved	aprubar	gi	-	han	complex

Table 7 reveals the morphemic structures of verbs in the first news article entitled " 34 ka menor de edad naluwas sa CCPO". The data show twenty-three (23) verbs, and twenty-two (22) of those words are categorized as complex. Most of the prefixes used are found to be the bound morphemes "gi", "nag", "mag", "gipa", and "mu". Only one simple word was found, which is the word"sugud", which means start in English.

Table 8. Morphemic Structures of Verbs in the Cebuano Visayan News Articles " Signal Shutdown sa Pasigarbu sa Sugbu"

VERBS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PREFIX	INFIX	SUFFIX	
nikunsidirar	considered	kunsidirar	ni	-	ar	complex
ni-anunsyu	announced	anunsyu	ni	-	-	complex
pagmuntar	mounting	muntar	pag	-	-	complex
gipasabut	mean	sabut	gi	-	-	complex
mutan-aw	check	tan-aw	mu	-	-	complex
gipahibaw	inform	hibaw	gipa	-	-	complex
musagup	to save	sagup	mu	-	-	complex
muda-ug	to win	da-ug	mu	-	-	complex
magiyahan	to be guided	giya	ma	-	han	complex
gikinahanglan	needed	kinahanglan	gi	-	-	complex
hatagan	give /provide	-hatag	-	-	an	complex
ipakita	show	kita	ipa	-	-	complex
makaapil	can join/ participate	apil	maka	-	-	complex
makapili	can choose	pili	maka	-	-	complex
nasayran	learned/discovered	sayud	na	-	an	complex
mu-apil	to join	apil	mu	-	-	complex

Table 8 reveals the morphemic structures of verbs in the second news article entitled " Signal Shutdown Sa Pasigarbu Sa Sugbu". The data show sixteen verbs, and all of these are in complex forms.

Table 9. Morphemic Structures of Verbs in the Cebuano Visayan News Articles " Manindahay sa Carbon nabalaka sa grabi'ng alkansi"

VERBS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			prefix	infix	suffix	
nabalaka	concerned/ worried	balaka	na	-	-	Complex
makasinati	experience	sinati	maka	-	-	Complex
gipangdimulis	demolished	dimulis	gipa 'ng	-	-	complex
gipadayag	expressed	dayag	gipa	-	-	complex
nahinabi	interview	tabi	nahi	-	-	complex
na-apiktuhan	affected	ipiktu	na	-	han	complex
gihimu	done	himu	gi	-	-	complex
nihangyu	asked	hangyu	ni	-	-	complex
papahunung	stopping	hunung	pagpa	-	-	complex
mupatawag	call out	tawag	pagpa	-	-	complex
nagkanayun	said	nayun	nagka	-	-	complex
magdali-dali	hurry	dali	mag	-	-	complex
kupyahun	copy	kupya	-	-	hun	complex
nasayran	discovered	sayud	na	-	an	Complex
gisupurtahan	supported	supurta	gi	-	han	complex
napaglantawan	can be anticipated	lantaw	na-pag	-	an	complex
musaka	increase	saka	mu	-	-	complex
mutaas	increase	taas	mu	-	-	complex
nimahal	increase in price	mahal	ni	-	-	complex

Table 9 reveals the morphemic structures of verbs in the third select news article entitled " Manindahay sa Carbon nabalaka sa grabi'ng alkansi". There are nineteen (19) verbs, and all of these words are complex in form. The majority of the prefixes used are the following: gipa, pagpa,mu, ni, na, and maka.

Table 10. Morphemic Structures of Adjectives in the Cebuano Visayan News Article " 34 ka menor de edad naluwas sa CCPO"

ADJECTIVES	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PREFIX	INFIX	SUFFIX	
daghan	more	daghan	-	-	-	Simple
lawum	deep	lawum	-	-	-	simple
daku	big	daku	-	-	-	simple
sudlunun	remote	sulud	-	un	un	complex
kasamtangan	current	samtang	ka	-	an	complex

Table 10 reveals the morphemic structures of adjectives in the first select news article, " 34 ka menor de edad naluwas sa CCPO". There are three (3) simple words and two (2) complex words. The bound morphemes display the use of affixes ka, un, and an.

Table 11. Morphemic Structures of Adjectives in the Cebuano Visayan News Articles "Signal Shutdown sa Pasigarbu sa Sugbu"

ADJECTIVES	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PRE FIX	IN FIX	SUFF IX	
bag-u	new	bag-u	-	-	-	simple

Table 11 reveals one adjective which is simple in form.

Table 12. Morphemic Structures of Adjectives in the Cebuano Visayan News Articles "Manindahay sa Carbon nabalaka sa grabi'ng alkansi"

ADJECTIVES	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PREFIX	INF IX	SUFFI X	
di angay	Not appropriate	Angay	-	-	-	compound

Table 12 reveals one adjective from the third select news article, "Manindahay sa Carbon nabalaka sa grabi'ng alkansi". The word "di angay" is compound in form since it is composed of two words.

Table 13. Morphemic Structures of Adverbs in the Cebuano Visayan News Article " 34 ka menor de edad naluwas sa CCPO"

ADVERBS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PREFIX	INFI X	SUFFIX	
1.karun	now	karun	-	-	-	simple
2. human	after	human	-	-	-	simple

Table 13 reveals two adverbs in the first select news article, " 34 ka menor de edad naluwas sa CCPO". The words karun and human are both simple in form.

Table 14. Morphemic Structures of Adverbs in the Cebuano Visayan News Articles "Signal Shutdown sa Pasigarbu sa Sugbu"

ADVERBS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PREFIX	INFIX	SUFFIX	
1. sama	like	sama	-	-	-	simple

Table 14 reveals one adverb from the second select news article, "Signal Shutdown sa Pasigarbu sa Sugbu" . The word "sama" is simple in form.

Table 15. Morphemic Structures of Adverbs in the Cebuano Visayan News Articles "Manindahay sa Carbon nabalaka sa grabi'ng alkansi"

ADVERBS	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	FREE MORPHEMES (ROOTS)	BOUND MORPHEMES			FORM (SIMPLE, COMPOUND, COMPLEX)
			PREFIX	INFIX	SUFFIX	
1. kagahapun	yesterday	hapun	kaga	-	-	complex
2. human	after	human	-	-	-	simple

Table 15 reveals two adverbs in the third select news article, "Manindahay sa Carbon nabalaka sa grabi'ng alkansi" The word "kagahapun" is complex in form with the prefix "kaga", while the word "human" is simple.

Borello's discourse on English Cebuano Grammar provides substantiation for the subsequent examination of content words. The individual has provided a catalog of affixes that are capable of being appended to the root word to generate adjectives in the Cebuano language. The affixes can manifest in various forms, including prefix, suffix, circumfix, or infix. Examples of such forms are as follows: The morpheme ma- can be affixed to a root word to intensify its meaning, as in the case of matahum, which means beautiful.

The circumfix -ma and -un are utilized to derive an adjective that denotes possessing the quality of performing or undergoing an action, as exemplified by the word malipayun (happy). The affixes "un," "hun," "an," and "han" are utilized to create adjectives that connote both moral and physical attributes, as exemplified by the term "tabian", which denotes talkativeness. The prefix "ha-" is utilized at the root level in order to create an adjective that pertains to distance or degree, as exemplified by the term "hata-as."The prefix "hi-" is utilized to indicate frequency, as exemplified in the word "hingatugun".In academic writing, it is common to add the infix "-g-" after the vowel of the initial syllable of an adjective that pertains to measurements in order to indicate plurality. This is exemplified in the word "lagyu" (far), which becomes pluralized when referring to multiple objects. The prefix "maka-" is utilized in conjunction with the initial syllable of the root word, which is then duplicated, as seen in the example of "makaluya."The addition of the infix -in- between the initial two syllables and -on- to the final syllable of the prefix ma- results in the formation of an adjective that denotes a particular quality, as exemplified by the term matinahuron. The infix -pa- is inserted between the morphemes "ma" and the initial syllable of the root, while an additional morpheme is appended to the final syllable to generate adjectives of quality, as exemplified by the term palabilabihon. Moreover, the prefix paki- is utilized to construct adjectives that connote an intense fondness for a particular entity.

With the data presented above, it is determined that the syntactic and morphemic linearity of words are revealed in the select textuality of Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita news article.

5. Conclusion
The present study has investigated the morphosyntactic structures in three specific news articles from the Cebuano-Visayan SuperBalita publication. The analysis provided valuable insights into the manifestation of morphosyntactic linearity in indigenous languages. Findings revealed the presence of various simple, complex, and compound sentences and the morphemic structures of content words within the texts. These findings highlight the importance of further research on morphology and syntax to promote a deeper understanding of indigenous languages and their intricate language structures. It is essential to continue exploring the complexities of language to foster a greater appreciation for the diversity of languages and cultures. In addition, the study's findings can be used to develop pedagogical materials for teaching Cebuano-Visayan grammar. These materials can help learners understand the language's morphosyntactic structures and how they are used to construct sentences. Thus, it is recommended that teachers engaged in Cebuano-Visayan courses must display expertise in teaching the accurate morphoyntactic features of the language.

5.1 Further Recommendations for Future Research
Based on the findings, the following topics are hereby recommended for future linguistic researchers:

1. Segmental Analysis of Cebuano-Visayan poems
2. Suprasegmental Features of Philippine English Variety as Spoken in Northern
Cebu
3. Morphological Analysis of Compound Words used in certain textuality
4. Morphological Analysis of "AWIT SA BOHOL"

5. Word-Formation Processes on Internet Slang Used by Filipino Millennials
6. Syntactic Analysis of Boholano poems
7. The Morphology of Nouns in the Visayan Daily Conversations
8. A Morphosyntactic Analysis of the Pronominal System of Cebuano-Visayan Language
9. Morphological Borrowing: A Linguistics Ethnographic Study of Cebuano-Visayan verb affix Adaptation
10. A Phonetic, Phonological and Morphosyntactic Analysis of the Cebuano-Visayan

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.
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