

## MORPHOPHONEMICS ANALYSIS OF KAMAYO “KADI” LANGUAGE IN SURIGAO DEL SUR , PHILIPPINES

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**ABSTRACT:** *The main focus of this study is to analyze the phonemic differences between allomorphs of the same morpheme in the adjectives and verbs of the Kamayo language .This study is qualitative and it uses key informants in gathering the needed data. The common phonemes used which signify the time when the event happened is attached to a root word. Often times, the phonemes : [tag], [ya], [yaka] [ki] [yang], [an] are commonly found in the past form of the verb; while, [yaga], [ga] [paga] and [yag] are phonemes usually used in the present tense of the verb. The [mag], and [mang] in the beginning of the root word and [an], [on] and [i] are also attached in the end of the root word which are usually used in the future tense of the verb. The common phonemes used in the comparative degree in all categories of adjectives are the [ya],[ay] [ka] [ga] and [ma], where [ya], [ ka] and [ga] are phonemes commonly attached in the beginning of the root word, while [ay], and [ma] are usually found in the end of the rootword to signify the comparison. The phonemes [i], [ay], [hay],[hi] are usually found in the end of a superlative degree adjectives. The phoneme [ hi] is an allomorph of the vowel sound in the words “ guapuhi’, ‘guapahi’ and pubrehi’. On the other hand, the adjectives used to describe an amount has no specific distinction in meaning among the words “ few”, “some”, “multiple”, “ plenty”, and “ several”, usually in the Kamayo Language it would only use one word “ hamuk-hamukay” for comparative degree and “ hamuki” and “hamukay” in the superlative degree. The result of the analysis revealed that kamayo language is distinct and it has its own characteristics. It is further revealed that because of its distinctness it is interesting to come up with teaching materials perfectly suited to the first language of the learners in the classroom for Mother Tongue Based- Education in the place of Surigao del Sur.*

**KEYWORDS:** Language , Kamayo , morphemes, morphophonemics analysis, Philippines

### INTRODUCTION

In the Philippines several languages have been recognized and have been utilized by the people in the place and even used in school in consonance with the new DepEd curriculum introducing the Mother Tongue Based- Education for grades I-III. In Surigao del Sur, there are several local languages which have been used in the area, one of these is the Kamayo language which is barely recognize as a language group in the Philippines due to lack of studies in the field; hence, the study. The main focus of this study is to analyze the phonemic differences between allomorphs of the same morpheme in the adjectives and verbs of the Kamayo language.

There are several studies in the past, which deal with the different ethnolinguistic group of the country; however, there are non in Kamayo Language in particular. To cite a few of those ethnolinguistic studies such as the work of (Liao, 2008) which deal with the documentation of the

Ilongot, a particular language of the people in South Cordillera. It highlights the two aspects of Ilongot morpho- syntax, the word order and the personal pronoun system. In the nearby province of Agusan, one study conducted by Campos in 2014, which determines the level of Agusan Manobo language vitality. The work of Endriga in her paper entitled a description of the dialectology of Cebuano spoken in the provinces of Bohol, Cebu and Davao which she concluded that Bohol, Cebu and Leyte are distinct from other languages in Binisaya. She added that they are also dialects by virtue of mutual intelligibility.

It is known that a shared language is important such as Kamayo which a common language shared by the people in Surigao del Sur. The language identity can be traced back in the historical and cultural background of the people in the community and this recognition can be of helped in proving its usefulness and relationship to policy making and implemetation of curicular programs and the like. The documented file of a researcher is a living document that prevents the possibilty of losing the ethnic identity of the Kamayo Language.

Kamayo is related linguistically to the Tausug and Butuanon, and belongs to the Meso and central Philippine family of languages. Meanwhile, some municipalities such as Lingig, Bislig and Hinatuan are using a different version of the language: A prefix is attached to most adjectives. The disparities of the dialects are due to the interchange of communication between the Kamayo settlers and the native Manobo (<http://www.ncca.gov.ph/Ethnologue>, [www.ethnologue.com](http://www.ethnologue.com)).

The Language Kinamayo is an Austronesian language that is classified as Malayo-Polynesian, Meso Philippine, Central Philippine Mansakan. (Lewis, 2009) The Ethnologue cited (Villoria, 2011) Kamayo is the term for the people and Kinamayo for the language. When talking about the language in English, Kamayo use the terms Kamayo and Kinamayo interchangeably for the language. The people are also called Kadi, and their language Kinadi. In the same way, Kadi is also sometimes used to refer to the language especially when speaking English (Viloria, et al, 2011).

Kamayo people in the coastal areas do fishing as their means of living. The origins of the Kamayo as a people are not clear. They said they are descendants of those who live in the mountains: the Manobo and Mandaya. They said they are the one whose ancestors were - here they used different words in different places - educated, baptised, civilized. They further said that when their ancestors became educated/baptised/civiized they began to speak Kinamayo “kadi”.

This is study is deemed significant to the educational system in the Basic Education of the province which implemented Mother Tongue Based-Education. The use of mother tongue for instruction as part of the curriculum brings confusion to the teachers, pupils and parents in the locality because of the materials used in the classroom. The use of the textbooks in Sugbuanong binisaya for the graders is totally different because Kamayo “kadi” has different language. Thus, this study can help the administrators and teachers to come up with materials in the Language of the learners which is Kamayo “kadi”, in so doing DepEd can offer suited instructional materials for the learners in the province of Surigao del Sur.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study is qualitative in nature, it uses key informants in gathering the needed data for this analysis. According to Creswell (2006) and Polkinghorn (2008), a qualitative data can be taken from a research participants from 5-25. This sample size is enough basis for analysis which you reach to saturation of their responses. Commonly the KIs are the native speakers of the language and one who fully understand the language. The age group of the participants are ranging from 50-70 years old. On the other hand, the analysis is based on the action verbs and adjectives of the Kamayo language.

## RESULTS AND FINDINGS

**Table 1- Tenses of the Verbs (action verbs) in the Kamayo Language**

Affixes	Root word	Past tense	Present Tense	Future Tense
Mag	Duwa (play)	Tagduwa	Yagaduwa	Magduwa
	Banga (bite)	Tagbanga	Gabanga	Magbanga
	Laba( wash)	Taglabahan	Yaglabaha	Maglabaha
Ma	Duwa (play)	Yaduwa	Gaduwa	Maduwa
	Sumbag(pounce)	Yasumbagan	Gasumbagan	Masumbagan
	Garab (harvest)	Yagarab	Yagagarab	Magarab
An	Duwa (play)	Tagduwaan	Pagaduwaan	Duwaan
	Haruk( kiss)	Yakaharukan	Yagharukan	Harukan
	Katkat (climb)	Kinatkat	Yagkatkat	Katkatan
Mang	Labyog (catch)	Yanglabyog	Yagalabyog	Manglabyog
	Lampas( trim)	Yanglampas	Galampas	Manglampas
	Hawid (hold)	Yanghawid	Yaghawid	Manghawid
On	Kamang (pick)	Tagkamang	Gakamang	Kamangon
	Sipa(kick)	Tagsipaan	Gasipa	Sipaon
	Bingwit(actof fishing)	Tagbingwit	Gabingwit	Bingwiton
I	Kagtang (fall)	Tagkagtangan	Yagakagtang	Kagtangi
	Burat(spreada mat)	Tagburatan	Yagburat	Burati
	Tud (push)	Tagtud	Gatud	Tudi

The data revealed that kamayo verbs have simple tenses. It has present tense, past tense and future tense. The phonemes which are attached to the root word give the meaning of the tense of the verb. For example in the word *“banga”* (bite) in the past form it becomes *“tagbanga”* which means the event biting was done, and *“gabanga”* means currently (bitten). The word *“magbanga”* means the event will happen in the future. The phonemes “tag, ga”, and mag” of the given root word give different meaning of the world which signifies the specific event when the event happen. The word *“sumbag”* means pounce, becomes *“yasumbagan”* pounced *“gasumbagan”* pounce *“masumbagan”* will pounce. The word *“haruk”* (kiss), *“yagharukan”* (kissed), *“yagharukan”* Kissing at the moment, *“harukan”*, (will kiss). Other examples like *“labyog”* (catch), *“Yanglabyog”* ( caught), *“Yagalabyog”*

(catch)“**Manglabyog**” (will catch),” *sipa* “(kick)”**Tagsipaan**”,(kicked)”**Gasipa**”(kick)” **Sipaon**” (will kick). The word “**tud**” means (push), “**Tagtudan**” (pushed) “**gatud**” (push)”**tudi**”(will push). The phonemes “ya, ga and yag, in the word “**sumbagan**’, give the meaning when the event happened. The same phonemes used in the word “haruk” mean kiss in the (past and present form) but not in the future form, it uses the phoneme “an”, such as in the word “harukan”. In the example labyog, the phonemes “ yang, yaga and mang, are also found while while ‘tag, ga, and on” are also found in the word sipa. The same with the word, “tud” the phonemes “tag and ga” are common in past form and present form but not in future form which is the phoneme “i” is present ,”tudi’.The given examples above give the idea of some commonalities of phonemes which are also found attached to a root word in the present form and past form but may vary in the phoneme that signify the future tense of the verbs such as “an” , in “**harukan**” and” *i* “in the word” **tudi**”. In general, the following phonemes are used to form the past “tag, yang, and ya, while the phonemes such as” , yaga and ga, are commonly used to signify present tense of the verb. The phonemes,” mag, on, and i’, are also found in the future form of the verb in a Kamayo Language. This results conformed to the previous literatures cited in this paper which says, “A prefix is attached to most adjectives. The disparities of the dialects are due to the interchange of communication between the Kamayo settlers and the native Manobo (<http://www.ncca.gov.ph/Ethnologue>, [www.ethnologue.com](http://www.ethnologue.com)).”

**Table 2- Degree of Comparison of Adjectives**

**Adjectives**

**To Describe Personality Traits**

<b>Words</b>	<b>Comparison</b>	<b>Superlative degree</b>	<b>Phonemes</b>
<b>hinuud</b> <i>old</i>	hinuud/hinuuday	hinuudi/hinuuday	[i][ay]
<b>parahatag</b> <i>generous</i>	parahatag/parahatagay	paratagi/parahatagay	[i] [ay]
<b>isog</b> <i>brave</i>	maisug/maisugay	maisugi/maisugay	[i] [ay]
<b>kataw-anan</b> <i>funny</i>	kataw-anan/kataw-ananay	kataw-anani/kataw-ananay	[i] [ay]
<b>satanas</b> <i>evil</i>	satanas/satanas-ay	satanasi/satanasay	[i] [ay]
<b>kwartahan</b> <i>rich</i>	kwartahan/kwartahanay	kwartahani/kwartahanay	[i] [ay]
<b>pubri</b> <i>poor</i>	pubri/pubrihay	pubrehi/pubrihay	[hi] [hay]
<b>sipogon</b> <i>shy</i>	Masipugun/masipugonay	masipuguni/masipugunay	[i][ay]

The table above summarizes the degree of comparison of an adjective in the specific category on describing the personality traits. In this particular group of adjectives, it can be noted that the phonemes [i] and [ay] are both use to show the highest degree of compaprison(the superlative degree). On the other hand, [ay] as a phoneme is also used in the comparative degree. The [ay] when added to a root word both in comparatiev and superlative, vary in meaning dependeng on the placement of stress, for example “**hinuuday**” comparative degree would mean “older” to

someone if the stress fall in the second syllable in short stop and would mean “*oldest*” when the stress fall in the third syllable “**hinuuday**” with a prolong [u] sound.

### To Describe Physical Appearance

Words	Comparative	Superlative	Phonemes
raat <i>ugly</i>	Karaat	maraati/maraatay	[i][ay] [ka]
ripa <i>dirty</i>	Karipa	ripai/maripaay	[i][ay] [ka]
mahinlu <i>clean</i>	Hinlu	hinluay/mahinlui	[ay][i]
guapo <i>handsome</i>	Gwapu	gwapuhay/gwapuhi	[ay] [hi]
ngisi <i>smiling</i>	Parangisi	parangisihay/	[ay] [pa]
gwapa <i>beautiful</i>	Gwapa	gwapahay/gwapahi	[hay] [hi]
bayuku <i>slouch</i>	Bayuku	bayukui, bayukuay	[i][ay]
alingasa <i>Tense</i>	gaalingasa/gaalingsahay	Yagaalingasahi	[ga][yaga] [hi]

Table 1.1.2 the adjectives that describe physical appearance have varied phonemes which show comparison. The phonemes [i] [ay] [pa] [ga], and [yaga] are available in the superlative degree; while, [ka] is found in comparative degree like in the following examples “karaat” (more ugly) and “karipa” (more dirty). The phoneme [hi] is an allomorph of the words “guapahi” (most beautiful) “guapuhi” (handsomest) and yagaalingasahi (most tense). This allomorph [hi] signifies the meaning of the word/words in the superlative degree.

### To describe Size and shapes

Words	Comparative	Superlative	Phonemes
hayupu <i>short</i>	hayupu/hayupuay	hayupu-i, hayupuay	[i][ay]
haba <i>tall</i>	haba/habaay	habaay, haba-i	[i][ay]
badi <i>big</i>	badi/badihay	badihi, badihay	[i][ay]
kaig <i>skinny</i>	kaig/kaigay	kaigi, kaigaay	[i][ay]
gamay <i>small</i>	Gamay	gamayi, gamayay	[i][ay]
lawum <i>deep</i>	lawum/ lawumay	Lawumi,lawumay	[i][ay]
hawag <i>wide</i>	hawag / hawagay	hawagi ,hawagay	[i][ay]
limun <i>roud</i>	imun / limunay	limuni,limunay	[i][ay]
tul-id <i>straight</i>	tul-id / tul-iday	matul-idi, matul-iday	[i][ay]

In the table above, the adjectives are classified into the size and the shape. It can be commonly noted that the phonemes of the given words which describe the size and shape, are the [i] and [ay], which are commonly found in the superlative degree. On the other hand, the phoneme [ay] is found in both comparative and superlative degree. The difference of the two is generally based on the stressing of the vowel sound of the word. Like for example in the word “hayupuay” (shorter) comparative degree is stress in the second syllable and “hayupuay” (shortest) stressed in the

third syllable. The stress of the specific phonemes, give another meaning of the given word just like in the given example above.

### To describe a Taste

Words		Comparative	Superlative	Phonemes
<b>harang</b>	<i>spicy</i>	maharang /harangay	harangi, harangay	[ma] [i] [ay]
<b>parat</b>	<i>salty</i>	maparat /paratay	parati, paratay	[ma] [i][ay]
<b>aslum</b>	<i>sour</i>	maaslum/ aslumay	aslumi, aslumay	[ma][i] [ay]
<b>tam -is</b>	<i>sweet</i>	matam-is/ tam-isay	tam-isi, tam-isay	[ma] [i][ay]
<b>pait</b>	<i>bitter</i>	mapait /paitay	paiti, paitay	[ma] [i] [ay]
<b>Half-cook</b>	<i>harug</i>	maharug /harugay	hurugi, harugay	[ma][i][ay]

The table above shows the adjectives which describe the taste the phonemes [ma] [i] [ay]. In the comparative degree you can see the phoneme [ma] in the beginning of the root word. Just like in the word “**maharug**” which means half-cook it comes from the root word “**harug**”, in the the superlative degree “harugi” and “harugay” which both means half-cook in different level. It is just awkward to say “most half-cook” but for the Kamayo speakers “harugi” and “harugay” signifies a different level of comparison, therefore it gives a different meaning to the word used. The word “**harang**” means spicy, “**maharang**” and “**harangay**” “more spicy” phonemes [ma] and [ay], the [ay] signifies comparison when the word is stressed in the second syllable and when stressed in the third syllable it signifies superlative degree.

### To describe Touch

Words		Comparative	Superlative	phonemes
<b>tignaw</b>	<i>cold</i>	matignaw /tignaway	matignawi, matignaway	[ma] [i] [ay]
<b>pasu</b>	<i>hot</i>	mapasu/pasuay	mapasu-i, pasu-ay	[ma][i][ay]
<b>humuk</b>	<i>soft</i>	mahumuk/ humukay	humuki, humukay	[ma][i] [ay]
<b>gahi</b>	<i>hard</i>	magahi/ gahiay	magahii, gahiay	[ma][i][ay]
<b>tahay</b>	<i>dry</i>	matahay/ tahayay	tahayi, tahayay	[ma] [i] [ay]
<b>hanut</b>	<i>smooth</i>	mahanuti /hanutay	Hanuti, hanutay	[ma][i][ay]
<b>gurud-gurud</b>	<i>rough</i>	gurud-guruday	gurudi, gurud-guruday	[i] [ay]
<b>basa</b>	<i>wet</i>	mabasa/ basaay	Basa-i, basaay	[ma][i][ay]
<b>kinlaw</b>	<i>shinny</i>	makinlaw / kinlaway	Kinlawi, kinlaway	[ma][i][ay]

The table above shows the adjectives which describe the touch phonemes [ma] [i] [ay]. In the comparative degree you can see the phoneme [ma] in the beginning of the root word. Just like in the word “**mahamuk**” which means “soft” it comes from the root word “**humuk**”, in the the superlative degree “**humuki**” and “**humukay**” which both means “softest”. The word “**guru-gurud**” means “rough”, “**gurud-guruday**” “more rough” phonemes [ma] and [ay], the [ay] signifies comparison when the word is stress in the second syllable, the word ‘**gurudi, gurud-guruday**’ signifies superlative degree.

## To describe a Sound

Words	Comparative	Superlative	Phonemes
<b>hilum</b> <i>silent</i>	mahilum/ hilumay	hilumi, hilumay	[i][ay]
<b>kusug</b> <i>loud</i>	makusug /kusugay	kusugi, kusugay	[i][ay]
<b>saba</b> <i>noisy</i>	masaba/ sabaay	sabai, saba-ay	[i][ay]
<b>libag</b> <i>awful</i>	malibag/ libagay	libagi, libagay	[i][ay]
<b>waray tingog</b> <i>voiceless</i>	waray tingog	warai-tingog	[i]
<b>hagas</b> <i>whisper</i>	hagas/ hagasay	Hagasi	[i][i]

The table above shows the adjectives which describe the sound, phonemes [ma] [i] [ay]. In the comparative degree you can see the phoneme [ma] in the beginning of the root word. Just like in the word “**malibag**” which means “more awful” it comes from the root word “**libag**”, which means, “awful”, in the the superlative degree “**libagi**” and “**libagay**” which both means “most awful”. The word “**kusug**” means “loud “**makusug**” and “**kusugay**” “louder” phonemes [ma] and [ay], signifies comparison when the word is stress in the second syllable, the word ‘kusugi, kusugay” signifies superlative degree.

## To describe an Amount

Words	Comparative	Superlative	Phonemes
<b>hamuk</b> <i>few</i>	hamuk-hamukay	hamuki/hamukay	[i], [ay]
<b>hamuk</b> <i>some</i>	hamuk-hamukay	hamuki/hamukay	[i], [ay]
<b>hamuk</b> <i>multiple</i>	hamuk-hamukay	hamuki/hamukay	[i], [ay]
<b>hamuk</b> <i>plenty</i>	hamuk-hamukay	hamuki/hamukay	[i], [ay]
<b>hamuk</b> <i>many</i>	hamuk-hamukay	hamuki/hamukay	[i], [ay]
<b>isa</b> <i>one</i>	isa-isahay	Isahay	[ay]
<b>hamuk</b> <i>several</i>	hamuk-hamukay	hamuki/hamukay	[i], [ay]
<b>isa</b> <i>each</i>	kada- isa	kada-isahay	[i], [ay]
<b>hurut</b> <i>all</i>	hurut/ hurutay	huruti/ hurutay	[ay]

The table above, summarize the adjectives to describe an amount. The word “**hamuk**” could mean “few”, “some”, “multiple”, “plenty”, “many”, and “several” when use to compare and describe an amount- in the comparative degree it becomes “**hamuk-hamukay**” and in the superlative degree it becomes “**hamuki**” and “**hamukay**”. In the comparative degree the repetition of the root word “**hamuk-hamukay**”, becomes a degree of comparing two- amount. Looking at the examples of adjectives to describe an amount it pointed that there is no difference in meaning when the word “**hamuk**” is used, it would sometimes mean “few”, “some”, “multiple”, “plenty”, “many”, and “several”, though the phonemes [ay] and [i] also give the meaning of the amount being expressed or described.

## To describe a Situation

Words	Comparative	Superlative	Phonemes
<b>bastus</b> <i>nasty</i>	kabastus/ bastusay	bastusi, bastusay	[ka][i][ay]
<b>huya</b> <i>waiting</i>	gahuyaun /gahuyaunay	gahuyauni,gahuyaunay	[ga] [i][ay]
<b>parahubog</b> <i>alcoholic</i>	parahubug/ parahubugay	parahubugi, parahubugay	[para][i][ay]
<b>kahadukan</b> <i>horrible</i>	kahadukani/ kahadukanay	kahadukani, Kahadukani,	[i][ay]
<b>waray- arti</b> <i>simple</i>	waray-arti	warai-arti	[i]
<b>duda</b> <i>doubtful</i>	yagduda/ gadudahay	yagdudahi, yagdudahay	[ga][yag][i] [ay]
<b>uran</b> <i>rainy</i>	mauran/mauranay	maurani, mauranay	[i] [ay] [ma]
<b>delikado</b> <i>dangerous</i>	delikadu/	delikaduhi, delikaduhay	[i] [ay]

The following adjectives above are used to describe a situation, the phonemes [i] , [ka] , [ga] and [ay] are found in both the comparative and superlative degree of adjectives of the Kamayo words. The word **bastus** “nasty” becomes “**kabastus, bastusay**” means “more nasty” and “**bastusi**,”**bastusay**” (most nasty). The phonemes [ka] and [ay] are found in the comparative degree and [i] and [ay] are also found in the superlative degree of Kamayo adjectives. In the word “**huya**”, “**gahuyaun,**” **gahuyaunay**”, the phoneme [ga] and [ay] is found in the kamayo word which form a degree of comparison. The word “**duda**”, “**yagduda, gadudahay**”, the phoneme [yag] ,[ga] and [hay] are found in the comaparative degree and [i], and [ay] and the common phonemes found in the superlative degree.

#### To describe an emotion

Words	Comparative	Superlative	phonemes
<b>daman</b> <i>angry</i>	yadaman/ yadamanay	yadamani/ yadamany	[i], [ay] [ya]
<b>sakitan</b> <i>hurt</i>	yasakitan/yasakitanay	yasakitani/ yasaaitanay	[i][ay] [ya]
<b>awaan</b> <i>selfish</i>	awaan/ awaanay	Awaani Awaanay	[i][ay]
<b>kahadlukan</b> <i>scary</i>	kahadukan/ kahadukanay	kahadlukani kahadukanay	[i][ay]
<b>libog</b> <i>confused</i>	yalibug/ yalibugay	Yalibugi Yalibugay	[i][ay] [ya]
<b>kapuy</b> <i>tired</i>	Kapuyi	Kapuyi Kapuyay	[i][ay]
<b>sipog</b> <i>embarass</i>	yasipug/ yasipugay	Yasipgan Yasipguni	[an] [i][ya]
<b>haduk</b> <i>afraid</i>	yahaduk/yahadukay	Yahaduki Yahadukay	[i] [ay] [ya]
<b>puluhi</b> <i>lazy</i>	kapuluhi/puluuay	kapuluhui kapupuluhuay	[ka][i], [ay] [ya]

The following adjectives above are used to describe an emotion, the phonemes [i] , [ya] , [ka] and [ay] are found in both the comparative and superlative degree of adjectives of the Kamayo words.

The word “**daman**” “angry” becomes “**yadaman, yadamanay**” means “more angry” and “**yadamani**”, “**yadamanay**” (most angry). The phonemes [ya] and [ay] are found in the comparative degree and [i] and [ay] are also found in the superlative degree of Kamayo adjectives. In the word “**puluhu**”, (lazy), “**kapuluhu,**” **puluhuanay**”, the phoneme [ka] and [ay] is found in the kamayo word which form a degree of comparison. The word “**haduk**” (afraid), “**yahaduk,yahadukay**”, the phoneme [ya] , and [hay] are found in the comparative degree and [i], and [ay] and the common phonemes found in the superlative degree.

## DISCUSSION

The simple tenses of the verbs are found in the Kamayo language such as; present tense, past tense and future tense. The common phonemes used which signify the when the event happened is attached to a root word. Often times, the phonemes : [tag], [ya], [yaka] [ki] [yang], [an] are commonly found in the past form of the verb; while, [yaga], [ga] [paga] and [yag] are phonemes usually used in the present tense of the verb. The [mag], and [mang] in the beginning of the root word and [an], [on] and [i] are also attached in the end of the root word which are usually used in the future tense of the verb.

In this discussion the the adjectives of the Kamayo language are group according to the following: to describe a personality traits, to describe a physical appearance, to describe a size and shapes, to describe a taste, to describe touch, to describe sound, to describe an amount, to describe a situation and to describe and emotion. The common phonemes used in the comparative degree in all categories of adjectives are the [ya],[ay] [ka] [ga] and [ma], where [ya], [ ka] and [ga] are phoneme commonly attached in the beginning of the root word, while [ay],[ga] and [ma] are usually found in the end of the rootword to signify the comparison. The phonemes [i], [ay], [hay],[hi] are usually found in the end of a superlative degree adjectives. The phoneme[ hi] is an allomorph of the vowel sound in the words “ guapuhi’, ‘guapahi’ and pubrehi’. On the other hand, the adjectives used to describe an amount has specific distinction among the words “ few”, “some”, “multiple”, “plenty”, and “several”, usually in the Kamayo Language it would only uses one word “ hamuk-hamukay” for comparative degree and “ hamuki” and “hamukay” in the superlative degree. In (2011, Dumalagan) revealed that Surigaonon, Kamayo-Hinatuan, and Kamayo-Bislig, like most of the other Philippine languages exhibit a syntactic phenomenon, in which certain verbal affixes require the use of a common article *ang* or *ing* as a basic constituent element in their utterance to mark the focus of the sentence. Other works which relates to the findings of this inquiry is the work of (Bucjan, 2016) cited Dumanig (2015), which says, the Surigaonon language is distinct as compared to other languages in the Visayas and Mindanao because it has its own consonant and vowel sounds, stress, intonation patterns and morphophonemic processes..

### Implication to Rsearch and Practice

The result of the analysis revealed that kamayo language is distinct and it has its own characteristics. It is further revealed that because of its distinctness it is interesting to come up with teaching materials perfectly suited to the first language of the learners in the classroom for Mother Tongue Based Education in the place of Surigao del Sur.

## CONCLUSION

The simple tenses of the verbs are found in the Kamayo language such as; present tense, past tense and future tense. It also have its own phonemes which signify the state of time an event happened. There are common phonemes used in the comparative degree in all categories of adjectives and phonemes are attached either in the beggining or end of the word to show the degree of comparison.

## Future Reseach

1. Phonological Analysis of the Kamayo Language
2. Morpho-syntactic Analysis of the Kamayo Language
3. Lexicographic Study of the Kamayo Language

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