ORTHOGRAPHY, SYNTAX, AND MORPHEMES IN CEBUANO VISAYAN NEWS EDITORIAL: A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT: *This study analyzes the inaccuracies of the Cebuano Visayan language in the SunStar News Editorial Dalaygon ang Kausaban. It aims to idealize the inaccurate orthography, syntactic system and morphemic structures of content words found in the textuality. Findings of the study reveal fifty-seven misspelled words which involve the use of inaccurate vowels, the absence of hyphens for glottal stops, and the lack of apostrophe in contracted words. Moreover, there are three inaccurate sentence constructions with a subject-predicate sequence instead of the predicate-subject system of the Cebuano Visayan language. Meanwhile, the morphemic structure of content words reveal that majority of the Cebuano words are formed by affixations that affect the grammaticalization of ideas and concepts. The study concludes that the Cebuano Visayan editorial of SunStar News reveals a textuality of inaccurate orthography, syntax, and morphemes. The study recommends the use of one common standard form of the language in mass media and in Cebuano Visayan language classes for linguistic accuracy.*

KEYWORDS: Cebuano Visayan, linguistic accuracy, linguistic analysis, pedagogic grammar

INTRODUCTION

Cebuano-Visayan is one of the major languages in the Philippines (Caturza, 2012 ; Dita, 2010 ; Linguistic Data Consortium, 2020 ; Pesirla, 2019). As a Malayo-Polynesian language, Cebuano Visayan is part of the Austronesian language family (Bell, 1976 ; Eberhard, Simons, & Fennig, 2020). Also known as Sugbuanon, Bisayan or Visayan (Wolff, 1972), Binisaya or Bisaya (Eberhard, Simons, & Fennig, 2020) , Cebuano Visayan is a language spoken by two-thirds of the Philippine population (Pesirla, 2019, p. 1), making it a lingua franca in Central and Southern Philippines (Abastillas, 2015, p. 2) with more than 20, 000,000 speakers of the language not only in Cebu, Bohol, some areas in Samar but also in the regions of Mindanao (Cebuano Phonetics and Orthography, 2020). In Mindanao, where a large portion of the urban population in Davao, Cagayan de Oro, Iligan, Zamboanga and Cotabato are Cebuano Visayan speaking, Cebuano Visayan is also used as the trade language (Wolff, 1972) where Cebuano-speaking populations and populations speaking other languages are in contact.

Despite the numerical majority of speakers of the Cebuano Visayan language, there have been many inaccuracies in terms of its spelling and syntactic structure especially on how the language is used in mass media. It is in this light that this linguistic analysis of the news editorial *Dalaygon ang Kausaban* (Dalaygon ang Kausaban, 2019) is made. This study analyzes the inaccuracies in orthography, syntax and morphemes in the editorial *Dalaygon ang*

Kausaban of SunStar News for linguistic idealization. Specifically, it focuses on the phoneme-grapheme correspondence, syntactic system and the morphemic structures of content words.

Theoretical Background

This paper argues that the Cebuano Visayan editorial, *Dalaygon ang Kausaban* of SunStar News (Dalaygon ang Kausaban, 2019) reveals a textuality of inaccurate orthography, syntax and morphemes. This argument is supported by the theory of pedagogic grammar. Pedagogic grammar deals with how grammatical items of a language can be made more learnable or teachable (Pesirla, 2010) as it describes the criteria for language education and rules of language use (Almazloum, 2018). It presents rules of a foreign language with the aim of promoting and guiding the learning processes in the teaching or learning of the language or for developing one's awareness of the mother tongue (Crystal, 2008). Richards & Rippen (2014) claim that grammar can be viewed both as knowledge and as ability. When grammar is viewed as knowledge, it focuses on the rules for sentence formation, while when it is viewed as an ability, it focuses on how grammar can be used as a resource in the creation of spoken and written texts. In this study, grammar is viewed both as knowledge and as ability. The concept of pedagogic grammar is used in this study as the researcher aims to uphold the importance of teaching the standard form of the Cebuano Visayan language by idealizing the inaccuracies of the Cebuano Visayan language in the news editorial *Dalaygon ang Kausaban.*

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The Philippines is home to 186 languages of which 184 are living while 2 are extinct (Eberhard, Simons, & Fennig, 2020). Out of the 184 living languages, Cebuano Visayan is considered as one of the major languages in the Philippines (Caturza, 2012; Dita, 2010; Pesirla, 2019)) which traced back its roots to the Austronesian Malayo-Polynesian language family (Bell, 1976; Caturza, 2012; Eberhard, Simons, & Fennig, 2020; Endriga, 2010; Pesirla, 2019).

Cebuano Visayan is a phonetic language that has only three vowels *and fifteen consonants* (Cebuano Phonetics and Orthography, 2020; Pesirla, 2019). The vowels are *a, i,* and *u* while the consonants are *p, t, k, b, d, g, m, n, ng, s, h, w, l, r and y.* Pesirla (2019) in *Pagpalambu sa Pinulungan'g Sugbu-anun'g Binisaya*, points out that the Cebuano Visayan language maintains a phoneme-grapheme correspondence in which all words are spelled as sounded. Hence all three vowels and fifteen consonants are spelled as pronounced. A glottal stop, also called as a sound stop (Endriga, 2010) is written as a hyphen, while contractions use an apostrophe (Pesirla, 2019). The glottal stop /ʔ/ appears in between two vowels (Pesirla, 2019; Endriga, 2010), but can also occur in all positions (Endriga, 2010).

In terms of sentence structure, "a Cebuano Visayan sentence is made up of at least two grammatical constituents, the topic and the predicate, both of which can be expanded" (Bunye & Yap, 1971). Generally, Cebuano Visayan is a predicate-construct language (Bell, 1976 ; Pesirla, 2019). This means that sentences in Cebuano Visayan start with the predicate and end with the subject. These predicates can be noun predicates, adjective predicates, adverb predicates, prepositional phrase predicates, intransitive verb predicates or transitive verb predicates (Bunye & Yap, 1971; Cubar & Cubar, 1994). Bell in *Cebuano Subjects in Two Frameworks* describes Cebuano as a verb-initial language of which "a sentence consists

basically of a verb followed by a string of noun phrases" (1976). This structure can be observed in the sentence *Magkuha ang bata nga babayi sa iyahang lapis* (The young girl will get her pencil) where the verb "magkuha" precedes the noun phrase "ang bata nga babayi sa iyahang lapis". However, according to Bunye & Yap (1971), when emphasis is placed on the topic, the order of the Cebuano sentence is reversed.

Like any other language, a Cebuano Visayan word is made up of morphemes. The morpheme can be a whole word such as *kuha* (get), or an affix to be added to a base such as the prefix *gi-* (gi + kuha), or a suffix –an (kuha + an). An affix is an addition to the base form of the word to create a new meaning or a new word (Borello, 2018). In Cebuano Visayan language, affixation occurs with nouns, adjectives and verbs (Bunye & Yap, 1971). Hence, it is a morphosyntactic language; its morphology is complex and is highly involved in the grammaticalization of ideas and concepts. Bodily and Lonsdale (2014) in *Morphologically Parsing the Cebuano Lexicon* cited the grammaticalization of the word humility as an example. Humility in Cebuano-Visayan is *pagkamapa-inubsanun*. This word consists of a root word*, ubus (under)*, and seven nominal affixes, each of which mold the meaning of *ubus* into the concept of humility.

The morphemic structure of a Cebuano verb generally consists of a stem plus affixes which show tense, aspect and voice (Bell, 1976; Bunye & Yap, 1971). To show tense, inflectional affixes are added to verbs to indicate future, past, and subjunctive actions. According to Wolff, verb tense can be real or unreal. Real tense is used for present and past action, while the unreal tense is used for habitual actions, negated past actions, and imperatives (Wolff, 1966 in Bell, 1976). Wolff (1972) in *A Dictionary of Cebuano Visayan* has presented a table of verb affixes as reference. The affixes mark with asterisks are forms that are not normally used in colloquial speech

Table 1. Verb Affixes

	Future	Past	Subjunctive
Active Punctual Durative Potential	Mu- Mag-, maga- Maka-, ka-	mi-,ni-,ning-, ming- nag-,naga-, ga- naka-, ka-	Mu- Mag-,maga- Maka-, ka-
Direct Passive Punctual Durative Potential	-un Paga-un* Ma-	Gi- Gina-* Na-	-a Paga-a* Ma-

Local Passive	-an	Gi-an	-i
	Paga-an*	Gina-an*	Paga-i*
Punctual	Ma-an, ka-an	Na-an	Ma-i, ka-i
Durative			
Potential			

Source: Wolff, J. (1972). *A Dictionary of Cebuano Visayan.*

Aspect refers to the condition or state of an action. (Bunye & Yap, 1971) enumerated two types of aspects in Cebuano Visayan. These are the non-causative and the causative aspects. The former involves actions that are momentary, one that lasts over a period of time, one that indicates ability and possibility, and actions that signify plurality of actor, object and action. The latter, on the other hand, involves actions that indicate a causative actor or cause of the action.

For voice, the verb can be in the active, objective, locative and instrumental voice (Bell, 1976), but according to Berg (1958) in McKaughan (1960), the verb system of Cebuano Visayan is divided into two voices, the eventive and the non-eventive.

> *"*Eventive means: something happens to a substance, something befalls the substance" (p. 5). Hence in the eventive voice the subject does not initiate the action. In a non-eventive process "the initiative proceeds from the agent" and therefore the subject and agent are the same. Further "in the eventive three categories are found" (p. 77). These three categories are (a) a process "entirely pertaining" to the subject only, (b) a process entirely pertaining to the subject but also pertaining to something else, and (c) a process not entirely pertaining to the subject. Verb affixes characterizing these categories are ka- and zero, i-*,* and -an, respectively.

Cebuano verbs also contain affixes to indicate mood (Bunye & Yap, 1971). In Cebuano Grammar Notes, Bunye & Yap present three types of mood in Cebuano Visayan:

Factual	An action that has already been begun or started.
Non-factual	An action that has not been started or begun yet.
Afactual	An action that is either a request or a command. The forms used with the negatives *wala* and *dili* are also classified as afactual (1971).

Borello (2018) in English Cebuano Visayan Grammar has enumerated a list of affixes that can be added to the base to form the Cebuano adjectives. These affixes can be a prefix, a suffix, a circumfix or an infix, such as the following:

(a) Affix ma- to mean very (so and so), like in *maalam* (wise);

(b) Circumfix ma- -un is added to form an adjective which means having the characteristic of doing or becoming, like in *malipayon* (happy);

(c) Affix on, hon, an, han are added to form adjective indicating moral and physical qualities, like in *tabian* (talkative);

(d) Prefix ha- is added at the root to form adjective of distance or degree, like in *hata-as*;

(e) Prefix hi- is added for pointing out frequency, like in *hinga-on;*

(f) Infix -g- is added after the vowel of the first syllable to an adjective referring to measurements to pluralize referring to more than one thing, like in *lagyo* (far);

(g) Prefix maka- and the first syllable of the root is duplicated, like in *makahihilu*;

(h) Prefix ma-, with the insertion of infix -in- between the first two syllables, and -on- to the last, creates adjective of quality, like in *matinahuron*;

(i) Infix -pa- between ma and the first syllable of the root, and adding on to the last create adjectives of quality, like in *palabilabihon*;

(j) Prefix paki- is added to form adjectives denoting "very fond of (such and such)".

METHODOLOGY

This study is a qualitative research utilizing content analysis. The source of data is SunStar Superbalita News Editorial, *Dalaygon ang Kausaban* (Dalaygon ang Kausaban, 2019). SunStar is a network of community newspapers in the Philippines which originate in Cebu City. In generating the research data, three phases are involved. Phase 1 focuses on the *Phoneme-grapheme Correspondence: Phonetic Alphabetic Orthography.* All the misspelled words in Cebuano Visayan were identified from the textuality of the editorial *Dalaygon ang Kausaban* of SunStar Superbalita News. The misspelled Cebuano Visayan words are idealized for linguistic accuracy based on the alphabetic-phonetic system of the Cebuano Visayan language observing the phoneme-grapheme correspondence with only three vowels, the *–a, -i,* and *–u* and fifteen consonants. Hyphens and apostrophes are also added in words with glottal stops and contractions, respectively. An English translation for each Cebuano Visayan word is also provided. The translation is based on the Cebuano Visayan dictionary of John Wolff (1972).

Phase 2 focuses on the Syntactic System: Predicate Constructs. The inaccurate sentence structures in the textuality are identified and recorded for idealization as shown in Table 3. The idealization of each inaccurate sentence construct is based on the predicate-subject order of Cebuano Visayan sentences. In this phase, sentences that have the subject-predicate order are idealized following the predicate-subject system of sentences in the Cebuano Visayan language.

Phase 3 focuses on the Morpheme Structure of Content Words: Free Bound Morphemic Affixations. In this phase, all content words in the editorial textuality are identified and analyzed in terms of affixations. All nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs were tallied and each of these are analyzed based on their morphemic structure. In terms of form, the content words are classified as either simple or complex. Simple words are those that consist of free morphemes only, while complex words are those which have affixes added to the base form. Affixes are classified as prefix, suffix, infix and circumfix.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Orthographic Idealization
The textuality of the editorial *Dalaygon ang Kausaban* of SunStar Superbalita News has fifty-seven misspelled words as shown in Table 2. Majority of the misspelled Cebuano Visayan words use the vowel *"o"* instead of *"u"* in their spelling such as the words *panahon* (time), *tawo* (man), *administrasyon* (administration), *alternatibo* (alternative) ug *aron* (in order to). Other misspelled words use the vowel "e" instead of "i" like in *ehemplo* (example), *kumportable* (comfortable), *pagdayeg* (to praise), *problema* (problem) and reklamo (complaint). Other misspellings are found in words that do not have hyphens for glottal stops in words with two consecutive vowels such as *Pahiuyon* (in accordance with), *maluagan,*(will widen), *lain* (different), *hinuon* (rather) and *niini* (this). Meanwhile, there are contracted words that do not have apostrophes like in the word *dihang*, a contracted form of "*Diha nga"* (there) and karung, a contracted form of "karun nga" (this time now). The particle *nga* which can function as a conjunction, a relative pronoun, or an adjective is contracted as *ng* when the preceding word ends with a vowel. In words that end in /n/, the linker *g* is used (Borello, 2018) like in the word *karun'g*. The misspelled words are idealized based on the alphabetic-phonetic system of the Cebuano Visayan language observing the phoneme-grapheme correspondence with only three vowels, the *–a, -i,* and *–u* (Pesirla, 2019; Wolff, 1972). Hyphens and apostrophes are also added in words with glottal stops and contractions, respectively based on Endriga (2010) and Pesirla (2019). The idealized words are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Orthographic Idealization

	Misspelled words	Accurate Orthography	English Translation
1.	Administrasyon	Administrasyun	Administration
2.	Alternatibo	Altirnatibu	Alternative
3.	Aron	Arun	In order to
4.	Balido	Balidu	Valid
5.	Dalaygon	Dalaygun	Admirable
6.	Dihang	Diha'ng	there
7.	Ehemplo	Ihimplu	Example, model
8.	Gihapon	Gihapun	Still, as before
9.	Gihimong	Gihimu'ng	Was made
10.	Gikonsiderar	Gikunsidirar	Was considered
11.	Gipalambo	Gipalambu	been improved

12.	Gipatutokan	Gipatutukan	been monitored
13.	Gitumong	Gitumung	Was aimed
14.	Giuyonan	Gi-uyunan	Was agreed
15.	Gobernador	Gubirnadur	Governor
16.	Hinuon	Hinu-un	Rather, instead
17.	Karong	Karun'g	This time now
18.	Kausaban	Ka-usaban	Changes that have taken place
19.	Komportable	Kumpurtabli	Comfortable
20.	Kon	Kun	If
21.	Laing	La-in'g	Different
22.	Magpadayon	Magpadayun	Going to continue
23.	Mahimong	Mahimu'ng	Will become
24.	Makanunayong	Makanunayun'ng	Will constantly
25.	Makasulod	Makasulud	Can enter
26.	Maluagan	Malu-agan	will widen
27.	Molukat	Mulukat	Will pay
28.	Naandang	Na-andan'ng	Accustomed to
29.	Nato	Natu	Us
30.	Niadtong	Ni-adtu'ng	Since way back
31.	Niini	Ni-ini	This
32.	Og	Ug	And
33.	Opisyal	Upisyal	Official
34.	Padayong	Padayun'g	Continue to
35.	Pagdayeg	Pagdayig	To praise
36.	Pagkonrolar	Pagkuntrular	To control
37.	Pagpunsisok	Pagpunsisuk	Crowding of
38.	Pahiuyon	Pahi-uyun	In accordance with
39.	Pamaagi	Pama-agi	means
40.	Panahon	Panahun	Time, weather
41.	Pasahero	Pasahiru	Passenger
42.	Pinaagi	Pina-agi	Through, means
43.	Posisyon	Pusisyun	Position
44.	Problema	Prublima	Problem
45.	Pwesto	Pwistu	Place, position
46.	Reklamo	Riklamu	Complaint
47.	Sistema	Sistima	System
48.	Solusyon	Sulusyun	Solution
49.	Sugbo	Sugbu	Cebu
50.	Sugyot	Sugyut	Suggestion
51.	Suportahan	Supurtahan	To support
52.	Takos (worthy)	Takus	Worthy
53.	Tarong	Tarung	Right and proper
54.	Tawo	Tawu	Man, person
55.	Tiket	Tikit	Ticket
56.	Tungod	Tungud	Because
57.	Unang	Una'ng	first

Syntactic Idealization

The study found three inaccurate sentence constructs in the textuality. The syntactic structure of the three sentences in Table 3 follows the subject-verb-object system instead of the predicate-subject system of the Cebuano Visayan language (Bell, 1976; Pesirla, 2019). For example, the compound sentence "*Ang waiting area sa terminal gihimong airconditioned ug ang paging system gipalambo*" (The waiting area in the terminal has been air-conditioned) begins with the subject "*Ang waiting area sa terminal (The waiting area in the terminal)*" and is succeeded by the predicate "*gihimong airconditioned (has been airconditioned)*" in the first clause; the subject "*ang paging system (The paging system)*" is followed by the predicate "*gipalambo (has been improved)*"in the second clause. To idealize this sentence in Cebuano Visayan, the sentence is written as "*Gihimu'ng airconditioned ang waiting area sa terminal ug gipalambu ang paging system.*" In this way, the sentence is constructed following the predicate- subject syntactic structure of the Cebuano Visayan language. Meanwhile, the second sentence *Ang luwas ug kumpurtabli nga CSBT iyang gipatutukan pagbalik* (The safety and comfort of the CSBT have been monitored.) is idealized by rearranging the words into *Gipatutukan niya pagbalik ang luwas ug kumpurtabli nga CSBT.* The same process is applied to idealize the inaccuracy in the third sentence, *Dili pa lang dugay, laing lakang ang gipatuman aron pagkonrolar sa mga tawo sa terminal* (Not long ago, another measure was implemented to control the crowd of people in the terminal). The idealized version starts with the predicate and reads *Dili pa lang dugay, gipatuman ang la-in'g lakang arun pagkuntrular sa mga tawu sa terminal*.

Table 3. Syntactic Idealization

Inaccurate Sentence Construct	Idealized Sentence Construct
1. Ang waiting area sa terminal gihimong airconditioned ug ang paging system gipalambo.	Gihimu'ng air-conditioned ang waiting area sa *terminal* ug gipalambu ang *paging system.*
2. Ang luwas ug komportable nga CSBT iyang gipatutokan pagbalik.	Gipatutukan niya pagbalik ang luwas ug kumpurtabli nga CSBT.
3. Dili pa lang dugay, laing lakang ang gipatuman aron pagkonrolar sa mga tawo sa *terminal.*	Dili pa lang dugay,gipatuman ang la-in'g lakang arun pagkuntrular sa mga tawu sa *terminal.*

Morphemic Structures of Content Words

Table 4 shows the morphemic structures of content words which are presented alphabetically based on their word classes: nouns, adjectives, verbs and adverbs. In terms of form, majority of the nouns in the textuality are simple; they consist of free morphemes only. In nouns with complex forms, bound morphemes such as *ka-* in *kausaban* (changes that have taken place*)*, *pag-* in *pagpunsisuk* (crowding of*)* and *pama-* in *pama-agi* (means) are used as prefixes while

bound morphemes such as *–an* in *ka-usaban*, *-yal* in *upisyal* (official) are used as suffixes. From among the complex nouns, the word *ka-usaban* appears to be the only noun in the textuality that has a circumfix *ka- –an* added to the root word *usab*. The affixation of the circumfix ka- -an to the root word *usab* (change) denotes collectivity of units, thus *kausaban* (ka-+ usab + -an) means changes that have taken place (Wolff, 1972).

Circumfixes are common to the morphological structures of many Cebuano Visayan words. This can be exemplified further by the morphemic structures of sixteen complex verbs in Table 4. The verbs *gihimung (gi+ himu + ng)*, gikunsidirar (gi +kunsidir + ar), malu-agan (ma+ lu-ag + an), gipatutukan (gi + pa + tutuk + an) and *makanunayun* (ma + kanunay + un).

The prefix *gipa-* which indicates actions in the perfect tense is used in the words *gipalambu (been improved)* and *gipatutukan (been monitored)*. Other prefixes in verbs are *mag- + pa-* in *magpadayun (*going to continue*)* which indicate progressive tense in a non-factual mood, *ma-* in *malu-agan (*will widen) to indicate future tense in a non-factual mood, *mu-* on *mulukat (to pay*) to indicate a future action in subjunctive mood, and *pag-* in *pagkuntrular*.

The suffix *–un* is added to the root *dalayig* to form the adjective *dalaygun* (admirable) which indicates a moral quality. M*akanunayun'g* (constant) has the circumfix *ma- -un* affixed to the root *kanunay* to indicate frequency. *Makanunayun'g* is a contracted form of the adjective *makanunayun* and the particle *nga*. Another contracted form is the word *na-andan'g* from the adjective *na-andan* and the particle *nga*. The prefix na- is added to the base *anad (accustomed to)*. Other adjectives found in the textuality are having free morphemes only such as *altirnatibu*, *balidu*, *kumpurtabli* and *tarung*.

Adverbs in the textuality are diha'ng, gihapun and karun'g. The words are simple in forms. They have free morphemes only. Diha'ng and karun'g are contracted forms of *diha nga* and *karun nga*, respectively.

Table 4. Morphemic Structure of Content Words: Free Bound Morphemic Affixations

Content Words	Morphemes		Form
	Free (Roots)	Bound (Affixes)	
Nouns			
1. Administrasiyun (administration)	Administrar	-siyun (suffix)	complex
2. Ihimplu (example)	ihimplu		Simple
3. Gubirnadur (governor)	Gubirnu	-adur(suffix)	complex
4. Ka-usaban (changes that have taken place)	usab	Ka- ; -an (circumfix)	complex
5. Upisyal (official)	Upis	-yal (suffix)	complex

6.	Pagpunsisuk (crowding of)	-punsisuk	Pag- (prefix)	complex
7.	Pama-agi (means)	agi	pama- (prefix)	complex
8.	Panahun (time,weather)	panahun		simple
9.	Pasahiru (passenger)	Pasahiru		simple
10.	Pusisyun (position)	Pusisyun		simple
11.	Prublima (problem)	Prublima		simple
12.	Pwistu (place,position)	Pwistu		simple
13.	Riklamu (complaint)	Riklamu		simple
14.	Sistima (system)	Sistima		simple
15.	Sulusyun (solution)	Sulusyun		simple
16.	Sugbu (Cebu)	Sugbu		simple
17.	Sugyut (suggestion)	Sugyut		simple
18.	Tawu (man, person)	tawu		simple
19.	Tikit (ticket)	Tikit		simple

ADJECTIVES

1.	Altirnatibu (alternative)	Alternatibu		simple
2.	Balidu (valid)	Balidu		simple
3.	Dalaygun (admirable)	Dalayig	-un (suffix)	Complex
4.	Kumpurtabli (comfortable)	Kumpurtabli		Simple
5.	Makanunayun'g (constant)	Kanunay	Ma- -un (circumfix)	Complex
6.	Na-andan'g (usual)	Andan	Na- (prefix)	complex
7.	Takus (worthy)	takus		Simple
8.	Tarung (right and proper)	Tarung		Simple

VERBS

1.	Gihimung (was made)	-himu	Gi- (prefix) -ng (suffix)	Complex
2.	Gikunsidirar (was considered)	-kunsidirar	Gi- (prefix)	Complex
3.	Gipalambu (been improved)	-lambu	Gipa- (prefix)	Complex
4.	Gipatutukan (been monitored)	-tutuk	Gipa- (prefix) -an (suffix)	Complex
5.	Gitumung (was aimed)	-tumung	Gi- (prefix)	Complex
6.	Gi-uyunan (was agreed)	-uyun	Gi- -an (circumfix)	Complex
7.	Magpadayun (may continue)	dayun	Magpa- (prefix)	Complex
8.	Mahimung (may become)	-himu	Ma- (prefix)	Complex
9.	Makasulud (can enter)	-sulud	Maka- (prefix)	Complex
10.	Malu-agan (could widen)	-lu-ag	Ma- -an (circumfix)	Complex
11.	Mulukat (to pay)	lukat	Mu- (prefix)	Complex
12.	Padayung (continue to)	-dayun	Pa- (prefix)	Complex
13.	Pagdayig (to praise)	-dayig	Pag- (prefix)	Complex
14.	Pahi-uyun (in accordance with)	-uyun	Pahi- (prefix)	Complex
15.	Pagkuntrular (to control)	-kuntrul	Pag-; -ar (circumfix)	Complex
16.	Supurtahan (to support)	supurta	-han (suffix)	Complex

ADVERBS

1.	Diha'ng (there)	diha		simple
2.	Gihapun (still, as before)	Gihapun		Simple
3.	Karun'g (this time now)	Karun		simple
4.	Ni-adtu'ng (since way back)	-adtu	Ni- (prefix)	Complex

CONCLUSION

Therefore, it has been proven that the Cebuano Visayan editorial, *Dalaygon ang Kausaban* of SunStar Superbalita News revealed a textuality of inaccurate orthography, syntax and morphemes. This study has also shown that many Cebuano words are formed by affixations using prefixes, suffixes and circumfixes that affect the grammaticalization of ideas and concepts. Based on the findings of the study, it is recommended that an information drive on the idealized version of the Cebuano Visayan language be made through a smart website where users of the language including those who are interested to learn Cebuano Visayan, can have access to the accurate orthography, syntax and morphemic structure of the language. The smart website can be a useful guide for learners to the correct spelling and orthographic system of the Cebuano Visayan language. Furthermore, it is recommended to review the language policy on the use of Cebuano Visayan language in the print media. The policy makers may look into how using one common standard form of the language be made possible. In line with this, publishing companies which present news in Cebuano Visayan may coordinate with experts of the Cebuano Visayan language including linguists who can train and teach them with the accurate Cebuano Visayan grammar. Third, language teachers especially those who are teaching Cebuano Visayan in their Mother tongue- based Multilingual Education (MTB- MLE) classes should be equipped with materials containing the accurate form and use of Cebuano Visayan so that they can model to young learners the correct way of forming words in Cebuano Visayan. Understanding how Cebuano Visayan words are formed is a necessary skill in order to use the language both in speech and in writing. The ability to recognize how words change as morphemes are added to it can be helpful for a learner of the Cebuano Visayan language to learn proper word formation and the possible combinations of morphemes. It is also recommended for future researchers to come up with an accurate Cebuano Visayan work text that can be used by elementary pupils in their MTB –MLE classes.

IMPLICATIONS TO RESEARCH AND PRACTICE

News editorials can be a good source of authentic learning materials for language classes. However, while editorials convey ideas and stance on a particular issue, giving readers an implicit knowledge on how to use the language, they can also be a source of linguistic inaccuracies in using the language. Hence, the need to uphold one common standard form in the use of Cebuano Visayan language in printed texts in order to earn mastery of its grammar, and to preserve its native form.

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