



Morphemic Variations of Calbayog and Catarman Waray Visayan Content Words

Miriam B. Cabrilo

University of Eastern Philippines, University Town, Catarman, Northern Samar, Philippines

ABSTRACT

This linguistic study analyzes the variation in morphology of Waray Visayan content words in Calbayog and Catarman communities of Samar Province. This investigates the Calbayog-Catarman spoken variants of Waray Visayan nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs. This is supported by the theory of language variation by Parker and Riley (147-149), which states that language variation reveals features of a language that differ systematically according to different groups of speakers regionally, socially, and stylistically. The content words in Waray Visayan under investigation are sourced out from its native speakers in Calbayog and Catarman communities of Samar Province. This study serves as a linguistic research prototype focusing on native Philippine languages, which maintain linguistic variations across the multi-lingual variants of Bahasa Malay. This investigation utilizes the linguistic structural analysis which is a qualitative research method, the IMRAD format and MLA citation style. The verbal data for analysis are processed descriptively in tabular template for all content words. Results show that first, most nouns spoken in Waray Visayan Calbayog are derivations of those in Catarman with the use of synonymous word variants. Second, Waray Visayan verbs spoken in Calbayog and Catarman communities reveal variations through consonant shifts in final –W to –T, and synonymous word variants. Third, adjectives in Waray Visayan spoken in Catarman undergo variations when spoken in Calbayog through consonant shift in –D to –R, consonant shift in syllables DUL- to SIR-, vowel shift in –I to –A, and synonymous word variants. Fourth, Waray Visayan adverbs spoken in Calbayog are variations from those in Catarman through consonant shift in –L to –D, and

synonymous word variants. The study concludes that Waray Visayan content words are spoken with morphological variations in Calbayog and Catarman communities of Samar Province. Hence, it recommends that parallel investigations be made in the future that reveal linguistic variations.

Keywords: language, variation, structural analysis, Philippines

INTRODUCTION

Since, by nature, language is dynamic (Cassidy 92), it varies as spoken by its speakers from different geographical locations. Waray Visayan, the native tongue of Samarans in the land province of Samar, is spoken variantly in Calbayog in comparison to the speech in Catarman. In order to understand this linguistic phenomenon, this investigation is conducted.

This paper argues that Waray Visayan content words are spoken with morphemic variations in Calbayog and Catarman communities of Samar Province.

This argument is supported by theory of language variation by Parker and Riley (147-149)

which states that:

Language variation reveals features of a language that differ systematically according to different groups of speakers regionally, socially, stylistically.

Focusing on regional varieties, McDavid (176) and Fasold (190) explain how linguistic variation can be sourced out in this situation:

In some regions of the United States, a large container used to carry water is called PAIL, in others, the same item is called BUCKET.

In a similar situation, Wolfram (15) and Edward (82) stress how language varies from place to place, as follows:

In some regions of the U.S.A., the word greasy is pronounced with a medial /s/; in others with a /z/.

Within the context of the rationale and the theoretical background, this study is conceived of, focusing on morphemic variations of Waray Visayan between Calbayog and Catarman speech.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

This study investigates the morphemic variations in Waray Visayan content words in Calbayog and Catarman communities of Samar Province. Specifically, it analyzes the Calbayog-Catarman spoken variants of Waray Visayan (1) nouns, (2) verbs, (3) adjectives, and (4) adverbs.

The study serves as a linguistic research prototype focusing on native Philippine languages, which maintain linguistic variations across the multi-lingual variants of *Bahasa Malay*.

METHODOLOGY

This investigation utilizes the linguistic structural analysis, which is a qualitative research method. The IMRAD format and the MLA citation style are used.

The scope is focused on the Calbayog and Catarman variations of Waray Visayan, which are limited to the content words: nouns verbs, adjectives, adverbs. The content words (N, V, ADJ, ADV) in Waray Visayan under investigation are sourced out from its native speakers in Calbayog and Catarman communities of Samar Province.

The verbal data for analysis are processed descriptively in tabular template for all content words:

Calbayog Variants	Catarman Variants	English	Morphemic Variations

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The linguistic data are presented according to the sub-problems raised, resulting from their descriptive analytical discussion.

Calbayog-Catarman Morphemic Variations in Waray Visayan Nouns

Nouns spoken in Calbayog and Catarman communities in Samar reveal morphemic variations as reflected in this table.

Table 1 Calbayog-Catarman Morphemic Variations in Waray Visayan Nouns

Calbayog Variants	Catarman Variants	English	Morphemic Variations
ADLAW	SUDANG	sun	synonymous words
MISAY	IDING	cat	synonymous words
ITUM	PILI	black	synonymous words
TIIL	SIKI	foot	synonymous words
USA	SAYU	one	synonymous words

Most nouns spoken in Calbayog undergo morphemic variations from those in Catarman with the use of synonymous words.

Synonymous word variants can be seen in: ADLAW from SUDANG (sun). MISAY from IDING (cat). ITUM from PILI (black). TIIL from SIKI (foot). USA from SAYU (one).

Calbayog-Catarman Morphemic Variations in Waray Visayan Verbs

Verbs spoken in Calbayog and Catarman communities in Samar reveal morphemic variations as shown in this table.

Table 2 Calbayog-Catarman Morphemic Variations in Waray Visayan Verbs

Calbayog Variants	Catarman Variants	English	Morphemic Variations
LAKAT	LAKAW	walk	shift: final -W to -T
ABUT	DATUNG	arrive	synonymous words
TINDOG	TUGBUS	stand	synonymous words
UNDANG	TUKU	stop	synonymous words
PALIT	BALYU	buy	synonymous words

Most verbs spoken in Catarman undergo morphemic variations in Calbayog variants through synonymous word variants as well as consonant shift of final -W to -T.

Consonant shift of final -W to -T is shown in: LAKAW to LAKAT (walk).

Synonymous word variants occur in:
 DATUNG to ABUT (arrive),
 TUGBUS to TINDOG (stand),
 TUKU to UNDANG (stop),
 BALYU to PALIT (buy).

Calbayog-Catarman Morphemic Variations in Waray Visayan Adjectives

Adjectives spoken in Calbayog and Catarman communities in Samar reveal morphemic variations as shown in this table.

Table 3 Calbayog-Catarman Morphemic Variations in Waray Visayan Adjectives

Calbayog Variants	Catarman Variants	English	Morphemic Variations
PARAYAW	PADAYAW	boast	shift: D to R
HALABA	HILABA	long	shift: I to A
SIRUM	DULUM	dark	shift: DUL- to SIR-
LABAD	SAGDAT	stubborn	synonymous words
GUTI	DITUY	small	synonymous words

Most adjectives spoken in Catarman undergo morphemic variations when spoken in Calbayog through consonant and vowel shifts as well as synonymous words.

Consonant shift in medial -D- to -R- occurs in: PADAYAW to PARAYAW (boastful).

Vowel shift in initial -I- to -A- occurs in: HILABA to HALABA (long).

Consonant shift in syllables is exemplified in: SIRUM from DULUM (dark) where the syllable DUL- shifts to SIR-.

Synonymous word variants are revealed in: SAGDAT and LABAD (stubborn), DITUY and GUTI (small).

Calbayog-Catarman Morphemic Variations in Waray Visayan Adverbs

Adverbs spoken in Catarman and Calbayog communities in Samar show morphemic variations as revealed in this table.

Table 4 Calbayog-Catarman Morphemic Adverbs Variations in Waray Visayan

Calbayog Variants	Catarman Variants	English	Morphemic Variations
DAYUN	LAYUN	immediately	shift: L-to D-
YANA	NIYAN	now	synonymous words
TAPUS	DIKAN	afterward	synonymous words
SADTU	SANHI	before	synonymous words
DIDTU	DITHUN	there	synonymous words

Most adverbs spoken in Calbayog are variations of those spoken in Catarman through consonant shift and synonymous words.

Consonant shift in initial L- to -D occurs in: LAYUN to DAYUN (immediately).

Synonymous word variants are revealed in: NIYAN and YANA (now), DIKAN and TAPUS (afterward), SANHI and SADTU (before), DITHUN and DIDTU (there).

The results of the investigation are hereby synthesized:

1. Most nouns spoken in Waray Visayan Calbayog are derivations of those in Catarman with the use of synonymous word variants.
2. Waray Visayan verbs spoken in Calbayog and Catarman communities reveal morphemic variations through consonant shifts in final -W to -T, and synonymous word variants.
3. Adjectives in Waray Visayan spoken in Catarman undergo variations when spoken in Calbayog through consonant shift in -D to -R, consonant shift in syllables DUL- to SIR-, vowel shift in -I to -A, and synonymous word variants.
4. Waray Visayan adverbs spoken in Calbayog are variations from those in Catarman through consonant shift in -L to -D, and synonymous word variants.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings, this generalization is hereby concluded:

Waray Visayan content words are spoken with morphemic variations in Calbayog and Catarman communities in Samar.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings and conclusion, these recommendations are hereby offered:

1. Waray Visayan noun variants can be used to enrich its existing lexicon.
2. Waray Visayan verb variants can intensify the Waray Visayan production patterns in syntax.
3. Waray Visayan adjective variants can magnify the textual ties of literariness in poesy.
4. Waray Visayan adverb variants can create a colourful narrativity in Waray Visayan fiction.

Further Recommendations for Future Research

1. Waray and Cebuano Variants in Visayan Morphology
2. Nativization of English Loan Words in Waray Visayan
3. Boholano Visayan and Cebuano Visayan Cognates
4. Waray Visayan and Hiligaynun Visayan Cognates
5. Spanish Loan Words in Waray Visayan

6. Boholano-Waray-Cebuano Roots in Visayas
7. Translating the Preamble to Waray Visayan
8. Hiligaynun and Boholano Visayan Cognates
9. Archaisms in Waray Visayan
10. Colloquialisms in Waray Visayan

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