International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation.

Morphosyntactic analysis of *surigaonun*: "*Martsa Surigao*"

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Abstract

This paper argued that *Surigaonun* morphosyntactic linearity is revealed in the textuality of Ellen Amores' "*Martsa Surigao*". The knowledge of the structure of *Surigaonun* language plays significant role in language learning, comprehension, formation of phrases, clauses and sentences, and effective communication using the language. *Surigaonun* language has no established pedagogic grammar, and there is no research conducted yet on the morphology and syntax of *Surigaonun* language using textuality. This study aimed to describe the morphosyntactic characteristics of *Surigaonun* language by analyzing the text "*Martsa Surigao*" to generate linguistic data on the *Surigaonun* word structure, the very basis for the morphemic structure of the words, which make up the constituents of the sentence. This qualitative research used the discourse analysis. Specifically, it focused on raw data idealization, morphological analysis, and syntactic analysis on immediate constituents and rewrite rules for each syntactic unit. The linear morphologic segmentation of morphemic contents of "*Martsa Surigao*" reveals 39 lexical phonemes of 13 simple forms and 26 complex forms; 21 grammatical morphemes of 4 prepositions, 9 pronouns, 5 conjunctions, and 3 determiners. The linear structuration of the textuality in idealized syntactic units reveals 12 simple sentences, 1 compound sentence, and 1 complex sentence according to form. Syntactically, *Surigaonun* sentences always begin with the predicate and end with the subject as their natural sentence patterning. Sentences are introduced by noun predicates, adjective predicates, adverb predicates, prepositional phrase predicates, intransitive verb predicates and transitive verb predicates. Therefore, the text reveals the morphosyntactic segmentation linearity in its textuality.

Introduction

The Philippines is an archipelago of 7,100 islands in Southeast Asia which made it a linguistically diverse country with 181 living languages used by Filipinos which are belong to the Western Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family (Bravante & Holden, 2020) [1]. One of these languages is *Surigaonun*, the native language spoken in the district of Surigao del Norte and some parts of Surigao del Sur, Agusan del Norte and Agusan del Sur, Dinagat Islands and Davao Oriental. In the province of *Surigao del Norte*, 95% of the people speak *Surigaonun* as their native language. This language shares Malayo-Polynesian linguistic properties with the *Cebuano Visayan* and *Boholano* languages.

Dumanig (2005) [2] studied the *Surigaonun* language and revealed that it consists 17 consonants with 17 sounds, 3 vowels and 5 sounds, 25 clusters and 4 diphthongs, and undergone morphophonemic processes such as deletion, alternation, and metathesis which made the language distinct as compared to other languages in Visayas and Mindanao.

Surigaonun language has no established pedagogic grammar, which is scientifically developed according to its *Malayo-Polynesian* linguistic property as a *phonetic language*: spelled as sounded.

Filipinos, like the *Surigaonuns*, are linguistically inadequate scholastic learners who can be very literate in a second language (Filipino and English) yet totally illiterate in their own first language (*Surigaonun*). Thus, this linguistic study investigates the first language morphology and syntax which believed to scholarly solve the problematic scholastic phenomenon involving first language illiteracy. The knowledge of the structure of *Surigaonun* language play a significant role in language learning, comprehension, formation of phrases, clauses and sentences, and effective communication using the language. There is no linguistic research conducted yet on the morphology and syntax of *Surigaonun* language using textuality. This study aimed to describe the morphologic and syntactic characteristics of *Surigaonun* language by analyzing the text "*Martsa Surigao*" by Ellen A. Amores, in order to generate linguistic data on the *Surigaonun* word structure (or morphology), the very basis for the morphemic structure of the words, which make up the constituents of the sentence (syntax).

Materials and Methods
This qualitative research uses the discourse analysis. Discourse analysis is the study of the ways in which language is used in texts and contexts, or text's surrounding and defining discourse. It focuses on the broad and general use of language within and between particular individual groups of people. It is deemed appropriate in analyzing the morphologic and syntactic structures of the *Surigaonun* text in "*Martsa Surigao*" by Ellen A. Amores.

The source of data is the text of "*Martsa Surigao*" by Ellen A. Amores. It is the provincial hymn of the province of Surigao del Norte. The text is analyzed morphologically and syntactically.

The process of generating the data follows of the following phases:

Phase One*: *Idealization of Raw Data. In this phase, idealization of raw data involves processing of raw textualities from irregularities to their natural linguistic features: phoneme-grapheme correspondence in phonetic orthography, retrieve the ellipses, word order inversions, and contractions. The idealized data is translated to English in order for the non-*Surigaonun* to understand the text. A sample data idealization is shown, as follows:

Raw Data	Idealized Data	English
Waya molampos an tolisan sa pagtolis sa osa ka doctor kay gikarate sija sa ijang biktima.	*Wayâ mulampus an tulisan sa pagtulis sa usa ka duktur kay gikarati sija sa ija nga biktima.*	*The thief did not succeed to rob the doctor because he was attacked by his victim.*

Phase Two: Morphological Structure Analysis. In this phase, the lexical morphemes (content words N, V, ADJ, and ADV) are analyzed according to forms, roots and affixes; and grammatical morphemes (function words- PRON, PREP, ART, CONJ, and etc.) are analyzed according to its constituents and function in the sentences.

This table template is used to account for all lexical morphemes (content words) for analysis.

***Surigaonun* Lexical Morphemes**

Content Words	Free Morphemes (Roots)	Bound Morphemes			Form (simple, compound, complex
		Prefix	Infix	Suffix	

This table template is used to account for all grammatical morphemes (function words) for analysis.

***Surigaonun* grammatical morphemes**

Function Words	Constituents in Sentences	Functions in Sentences
(Pronouns)		
(Prepositions)		
(Articles)		
(Conjunctions)		
(particles)		

Phase Three: Syntactic Structure Analysis. In this phase, the immediate constituents are analyzed and to be followed by rewrite rules for each syntactic unit.

A sample of ICA of a simple *Surigaonun* sentences is shown, as follows:

```
Magpadaya aku   nan    suyat   kan   Nanay. (I will send a letter to Mom.)

   |         |     |      |      |      |
   V       PRON   DET    N     PREP    N

Rewrite Rule:
         V + PRON + DET + N + PREP + N  ———————>  S

Where:
         V   ———————>   Verb
         PRON ——————>   Pronoun
         DET ———————>   Determiner
         N   ———————>   Noun
         PREP ——————>   Preposition
         S   ———————>   Sentence
```
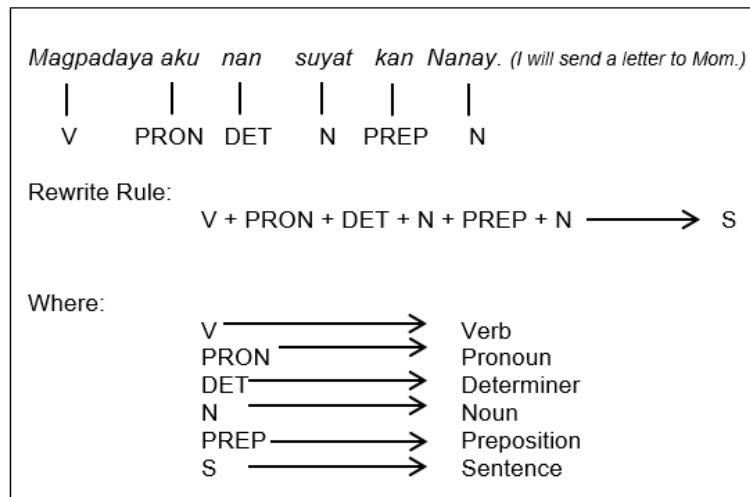
Results and Discussion
Idealization of Raw Data
The Ellen Amores' "*Martsa Surigao*" has five (5) stanzas with four (4) lines in each stanza, in a total of twenty lines (20). The raw data is idealized by retrieving the phoneme-grapheme correspondence in phonetic orthography in lines 1, 2, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 18, 19 and 20, retrieving the ellipses in lines 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20, word order inversions in lines 1, 2, 5, 6,7, 12, 14, 15,16 and 19, and contractions in lines 7, 8 and 16.

The original text of the lyrics is, as follows:

MARTSA SURIGAO
Composed by: Romeo Cagas
Lyrics: Ellen Amores

Surigao mapagarbohon
Surigao lupa na masaaron
Tinagaan ni Bathala
Nan grasya kay pinayangga

Kabukiran ug kadagatan
Kakahujan sanan kasubaan
Inin tanan atong tagngayanan
Taghatag na wayay kinutuban

Matam-is matinud-anon
Gugma nan Surigaonon
Surigao ikaw gajod ang mutja
Bandera mo tinahod ug kilaya na

Refrain:

Ugsa kita angay na maglipay
Pagbati ta kahayahay
Probinsya ta pagkalinaw
Bisan diin wayay makalabaw

Pahismulan sanan ignajan
Para sa atong kaliwatan
Sa imo kami makig-angay
Mag-iban ta sa kaguol ug kalipay.

Repeat refrain:
Mag-iban ta sa kaguol ug kalipay.

Table 1: Idealization of Raw Data

Raw Data	Idealized Data	English Translation
First Stanza		
1. Surigao mapagarbohon	*Mapagarbuhun an Surigao.*	Surigao is proud.
2. Surigao lupa na masaaron	*Lupa na masa-arun an Surigao.*	Surigao is a promising land.
3. Tinagaan ni Bathala	*Tinaga-an sija ni Bathala nan grasya kay pinayangga.*	God blessed her with grace because He loves her so much
4. Nan grasya kay pinayangga		
Second Stanza		
5. Kabukiran ug kadagatan	*Tagngayanan datu an mga kabukiran, kadagatan, kakahujan sanan kasuba-an.*	We named the mountains, seas, forests and rivers.
6. Kakahujan sanan kasubaan		
7. Inin tanan ato tagngayanan		
8. Taghatag na wayay kinutuban	*Taghatag ini na waya nay kinutuban.*	These were given endlessly.
Third Stanza		
9. Matam-is matinud-anon	*Matam-is ug matinud-anun an gugma nan Surigaonun.*	The love of *Surigaonun* is sweet and sincere.
10. Gugma nan Surigaonon		
11. Surigao ikaw gajod an mutja	*Surigao, ikaw gajud an mutja.*	Surigao, you are a gem.
12. Bandera mo tinahod ug kilaya na	*Tinahud ug kilaya na an bandira mu.*	Your flag is respected and well-known.

Fourth Stanza		
13. Ugsa kita angay nga maglipay	*Ugsa angay kita nga maglipay.*	Therefore let us be glad.
14. Pagbati ta kahayahay	*Kahayahay an pagbati ta.*	We feel so comfortable.
15. Probinsya ta pagkamingaw	*Pagkamingaw sa prubinsya ta ug bisan di-in waya nay makalabaw.*	Our province is so peaceful no place can compare.
16. Bisan diin wayay makalabaw		
Fifth Stanza		
17. Pahimuslan sanan ignajan	*Pahimuslan sanan ignajan ta para sa atu kaliwatan.*	Let us exploit and take care of it for the next generation.
18. Para sa ato kaliwatan		
19. Sa imo kami makig-angay	*Makig-angay kami sa imu.*	We will share with you.
20. Mag-iban ta sa kaguol sa kalipay	*Mag-iban ta sa kagu-ul ug sa kalipay.*	Let us be together in sadness and happiness.

Thus, there are now fourteen (14) idealized sentences as follows:

1.	*Mapagarbohon an Surigao.*
2.	*Lupa na masa-arun an Surigao.*
3.	*Tinaga-an sija ni Bathala nan grasya kay pinayangga.*
4.	*Tagngayanan datu an mga kabukiran, kadagatan, kakahujan sanan kasuba-an.*
5.	*Taghatag ini na waya nay kinutuban.*
6.	*Matam-is ug matinud-anun an gugma nan Surigaonun.*
7.	*Surigao, ikaw gajud an mutja.*
8.	*Tinahud ug kilaya na an 533andura mu.*
9.	*Ugsa angay kita nga maglipay.*
10.	*Kahayahay an pagbati ta.*
11.	*Pagkamingaw sa prubinsya ta ug bisan di-in waya nay makalabaw.*
12.	*Pahimuslan sanan ignajan ta para sa atu kaliwatan.*
13.	*Makig-angay kami sa imu.*
14.	*Mag-iban ta sa kagu-ul ug sa kalipay.*

Morphologic Structure of Words
Lexical Morphemes: Content Words
Lexical words include nouns, verbs, adjectives, and most adverbs. These are words that convey the meaning of a sentence. They are open-class words which take the addition of new morphemes such as compounding, derivation, inflection, coining, and borrowing. Lexical morphemes may be consisted of free and bound morphemes.

"*Martsa Surigao*" by Ellen A. Amores contains the following lexical morphemes:

Table 2: *Surigaonun* **Lexical Morphemes**

Content Words	Free Morphemes (Roots)	Bound Morphemes			Form (simple, compound, complex
		Prefix	Infix	Suffix	
Surigao	*SURIGAO*				Simple
Surigaonun	*SURIGAO*			-NUN	Complex
lupa	*LUPA*				Simple
masa-arun	*SA-AD*				Complex
tinaga-an	*HATAG*		-IN-	-AN	Complex
Bathala	*BATHALA*				Simple
grasya	*GRASYA*				Simple
pinayangga	*PAYANGGA*		-IN-		Complex
tagngayanan	*NGAYAN*	TAG-		-AN	Complex
kabukiran	*BUKID*	KA-		-AN	Complex
kadagatan	*DAGAT*	KA-		-AN	Complex
kakahujan	*KAHUY*	KA-		-AN	Complex
kasubaan	*SUBA*	KA-		-AN	Complex
taghatag	*HATAG*	TAG-			Complex
kinutuban	*KUTUB*		-IN-	-AN	Complex
matam-is	*TAM-IS*	MA-			Complex
matinud-anun	*TINU-UD*	MA-		-ANUN	Complex
gugma	*GUGMA*				Simple
mutja	*MUTJA*				Simple
tinahud	*TAHUD*		-IN-		Complex
kilaya	*KILAYA*				Simple
bandira	*BANDIRA*				Simple
maglipay	*LIPAY*	MAG-			Complex
pagbati	*BATI*	PAG-			Complex
kahayahay	*HAYAHAY*	KA-			Complex
prubinsya	*PRUBINSYA*				Simple
pagkamingaw	*MINGAW*	PAGKA-			Complex
makalabaw	*LABAW*	MAKA-			Complex

pahimuslan	*HIMULUS*	*PA-*	*-AN*	Complex
ignajan	*IGNAY*		*-AN*	Complex
kaliwatan	*LIWAT*	*KA-*	*-AN*	Complex
makig-angay	*ANGAY*	*MAKIG-*		Complex
mag-iban	*IBAN*	*MAG-*		Complex
kagu-ul	*GU-UL*	*KA-*		Complex
kalipay	*LIPAY*	*KA-*		Complex
waya	*WAYA*			Simple
gajud	*GAJUD*			Simple
ugsa	*UGSA*			Simple
di-in	*DI-IN*			Simple

The simple forms, made up of roots only, are the nouns S*URIGAO, LUPA, BATHALA, GRASYA, GUGMA, MUTJA, PRUBINSYA, BANDIRA*; the adjective *KILAYA*; and the adverbs *WAYA, GAJUD, UGSA*, and *DI-IN*.

The complex forms are made up of roots and affixes. The complex forms are the nouns *SURIGAONUN, KABUKIRAN, KADAGATAN, KAKAHUJAN, KASUBAAN, KINUTUBAN, PAGBATI, KALIWATAN, KAGU-UL and KALIPAY*, where the prefix *KA-* and suffixes *–NUN* and *–AN* are added to the root words; the verbs *TINAGA-AN, TAGHATAG, MAGLIPAY, MAKALABAW, PAHIMUSLAN, IGNAJAN, MAKIG-ANGAY and MAG-IBAN,* where the prefixes T*AG-, MAG-, MAKA-, MAKIG-,* infix *–IN-* and suffix *–AN* are added to the root words; the adjectives *MASA-ARUN, PINAYANGGA, MATAM-IS, MATINUD-ANUN, TINAHUD, KAHAYAHAY and PAGKAMINGAW* where the prefixes *MA-, KA-* and *PAGKA-*, infix *–IN-* and suffix *–UN* are added to the root words. Inflectional morpheme does not change the

word category but rather it always indicates a change in its grammatical function (Weisser, 2018) [5]. Derivational rules change word class while inflectional ones do not.

Hence, it has been proved that Ellen Amores' "*Martsa Surigao*" follows morphologic segmentation linearity in its textuality.

Grammatical Morphemes: Function Words

Grammatical morphemes are function words that distinguish the grammatical categories of language (tense, number, gender, and aspect), each of which serves one or more purposes (past, present, future are functions of tense; singular and plural are functions of number). Such functional words in a language are the prepositions, conjunctions, determiners, and pronouns.

"*Martsa Surigao*" by Ellen A. Amores contains the following grammatical morphemes:

Table 3: *Surigaonun* grammatical morphemes

Function Words	Constituents in Sentences	Functions in Sentences
an	Determiner	noun marker
ni	Determiner	noun marker
nan	Preposition	introduces a phrase
kay	Conjunction	connects words/phrases
atu	Pronoun	substitutes a noun
sija	Pronoun	substitutes a noun
nga	Conjunction	connects words/phrases
ang mga	Determiner	noun marker
sanan	Conjunction	connects words/phrases
ini	Pronoun	substitutes a noun
ug	Conjunction	connects words/phrases
mu	Pronoun	substitutes a noun
kita	Pronoun	substitutes a noun
para	Preposition	introduces a phrase
sa	Preposition	introduces a phrase
ikaw	Pronoun	substitutes a noun
mu, imu	Pronoun	substitutes a noun
ta	Pronoun	substitutes a noun
kami	Pronoun	substitutes a noun
bisan	Conjunction	connects words/phrases
na	Preposition	introduces a phrase

The prepositions *NAN, NA, PARA* and *SA* introduce phrases in sentences 5, 6, 13, 10, 11, 13, and 14.

   …na waya nay kinutuban (sentence 5)
   … an gugma nan Surigaonun (sentence 6)
   … sanan ignajan para sa atu nga kaliwatan (sentence 13)
   … sa pagbati ta (sentence 10)
   … sa prubinsya ta (sentence 11)
   …ignajan para sa atu nga kaliwatan (sentence 12)
   …kami sa imu (sentence 13)
   … sa kagu-ul ug sa kalipay (sentence 14)

The pronouns *DATU, INI, MU, SIJA, IKAW, IMU, TA, KAMI*

and *KITA* replaces the nouns in sentences 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, and 15.

   Tinagaan sija… (sentence 3)
   Tagngayanan datu… (sentence 4)
   Taghatag ini… (sentence 5)
   Surigao, ikaw … (sentence 7)
   … an bandra mu (sentence 8)
   Ugsa angay… (sentence 9)
   … sa pagbati ta. (sentence 10)
   … sa prubinsya ta. (sentence 11)
   …Makig-angay kami sa imu. (sentence 13)

Mag-iban ta… (sentence 14)

…sa kagu-ul ug sa kalipay. (sentence 14)

The determiners *AN, NI* and *AN MGA* mark the noun after them in sentences 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 8.

… an Surigao (sentences 1 and 2)
…ni Bathala (sentence 3)
… an mga kabukiran (sentence 4)
… an gugma nan Surigaonun (sentence 6)
… an mutja (sentence 7)
… an bandira mu (sentence 8)

The conjunctions *KAY, NGA, SANAN, BISAN* and *UG* connect the words/phrases/clauses in sentences 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 11, 13, and 15.

Lupa na… (sentence 2)
…kay sija pinayangga. (sentence 3)
Atu nga … … sanan kasubaan. (sentence 4)
Tinahud ug kilaya… (sentence 8)
… angay nga maglipay (sentence 9)
*… ug bisan di-in (*sentence 11)
…pahimuslan sanan ignajan… (sentence 12)

The linear morphologic segmentation of morphemic contents of "*Martsa Surigao*" by Ellen A. Amores reveals thirty-nine lexical phonemes of thirteen simple forms (root) and twenty-six complex forms (affixations and roots); twenty-one grammatical morphemes of four prepositions, nine pronouns, five conjunctions, and three determiners.

Syntactic Structure of Words
Immediate Constituent Analysis. Immediate constituent analysis may be a kind of linguistic review that breaks down longer phrases or sentences into their constituent components, sometimes into single words. This kind of analysis to examine text or speech, immediate constituent analysis is often derived after separating the parts of a sentence or phrase into groups of words with semantical collaboration or related meaning (Mukherjee, 2020) [3].
The sentences are hereby analytically segmented in terms of immediate constituents analysis and rewrite rules.

1. Mapagarbuhun an Surigao.   (*Surigao is proud.*)
   ADJ   DET   N

2. Lupa na masa-arun an Surigao.   (*Surigao is a promising land.*)
   N PART ADJ   DET N

3. Tinaga-an sija ni Bathala nan grasya kay   pinayangga.
   V   PRON DET N DET N   CONJ   ADV
   (*God graced/blessed her because she is his beloved.*)

4. Tagngayanan datu an mga kabukiran, kadagatan, kakahujan sanan kasuba-an.
   V   PRON DET PART N   N   N   CONJ   N
   (*We named the mountains, seas, forests and rivers.*)

5. Taghatag ini   na   waya nay kinutuban. (*These were given without end.*)
   V   PRON   PREP   ADV ADV   N

6. Matam-is sanan matinud-anun an gugma nan Surigaonun.
   ADJ   CONJ   ADJ   DET N DET   N
   (*The love of Surigaonun is sweet and sincere.*)

7. Surigao, ikaw gajud an mutja.   (*Surigao, you are a gem.*)
   N   PRON ADV DET N

8. Tinahud ug   kilaya na   an bandira mu.   (*Your flag is respected and well-known.*)
   ADJ CONJ ADJ ADV DET N PRON

9. Ugsa angay kita   nga maglipay.   (*Therefore let us be glad.*)
   ADV ADJ PRON CONJ V

10. Kahayahay an pagbati   ta.   (*We feel so comfortable.*)
    ADJ   PREP N PRON

11. Pagkamingaw sa prubinsya ta ug   bisan di-in waya nay   makalabaw.
    ADJ   PREP N PRON CONJ CONJ ADV ADV ADV   V
    (*Our province is so peaceful and no place can compare.*)

12. Pahimuslan sanan ignajan   ta   para sa atu   nga kaliwatan.
    V   CONJ   V PRON CONJ PREP PRON CONJ N
    (*Let us exploit and take care of it for our next generation.*)

13. Makig-angay kami sa   imu.   (*We will share with you.*)
    V   PRON PREP   PRON

14. Mag-iban ta sa kaguul ug   sa kalipay.
    V   PRON PREP N CONJ PREP N   (*Let us be together in sadness and happiness.*)

Rewrite Rules:

1. ADJ + DET + N ⟶ S

2. N + PART + ADJ + DET + N ⟶ S

3. V + PRON + DET + N + DET + N + CONJ + ADV ⟶ S

4. V + PRON + DET + PART + N + N + N + CONJ + N ⟶ S

5. V + PRON + PREP + ADV + ADV + N ⟶ S

6. ADJ + CONJ + ADJ + DET + N + DET + N ⟶ S

7. N + PRON + ADV + DET + N ⟶ S

8. ADJ + CONJ + ADJ + ADV + DET + N + PRON ⟶ S

9. ADV + ADJ + PRON + CONJ + V ⟶ S

10. ADJ + PREP + N + PRON ⟶ S

11. ADJ + PREP + N + PRON + CONJ + CONJ + ADV + ADV + ADV + V ⟶ S

12. V + CONJ +V + PRON + CONJ + PREP + PRON + CONJ + N ⟶ S

13. V + PRON + PREP + PRON ⟶ S

14. V + PRON + PREP + N + CONJ + PREP + N ⟶ S
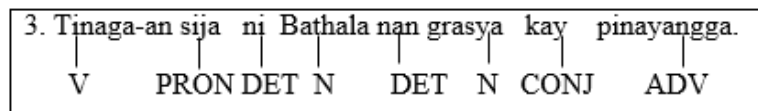
Where:

DET	⟶	determiner
PART	⟶	particle
N	⟶	noun
PRON	⟶	pronoun
V	⟶	verb
ADV	⟶	adverb
ADJ	⟶	adjective
CONJ	⟶	conjunction
PREP	⟶	preposition
S	⟶	sentence

The linear structuration of the textuality "*Martsa Surigao*" by Ellen A. Amores in idealized syntactic units reveal fourteen sentences: thirteen (15) simple sentences and one (1) compound according to form.

Sentences 1 and 2 are simple sentences, made up of a simple subject and a complement as the predicate in verbless sentences.

```
1. Mapagarbuhun an Surigao.         2. Lupa na masa-arun an Surigao.
   ADJ       DET N                     N PART ADJ  DET   N
```

Sentence 3 is a simple sentence composed of a simple subject and a simple predicate

```
3. Tinaga-an sija  ni Bathala nan grasya  kay   pinayangga.
     V       PRON DET  N       DET  N    CONJ     ADV
```

Sentence 4 is a simple sentence made up of a pronoun as the simple subject and a compound predicate

```
4. Tagngayanan datu  an   mga kabukiran, kadagatan, kakahujan sanan kasuba-an.
     V        PRON DET PART   N          N           N      CONJ     N
```
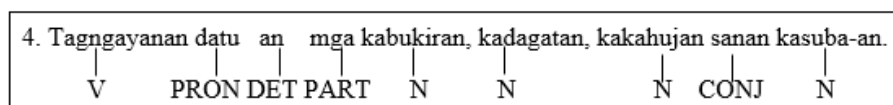
Sentence 5 is a simple sentence, made up of a simple subject and a simple predicate

```
5. Taghatag ini      na      waya  nay kinutuban.
      |      |        |        |      |     |
      V     PRON    PREP     ADV   ADV    N
```

Sentence 6 is a simple sentence, made up of a simple subject and a compound predicate

```
6. Matam-is sanan matinud-anun an gugma nan Surigaonun.
      |       |        |        |    |    |      |
     ADJ    CONJ     ADJ      DET   N  DET      N
```

Sentence 7 is a simple sentence, made up of a simple subject and a complement

```
7. Surigao, ikaw gajud  an    mutja.
      |       |     |     |      |
      N     PRON  ADV   DET     N
```

Sentence 8 is a simple sentence, made up of a simple subject and a compound predicate

```
8. Tinahud ug kilaya na   an   bandira mu.
      |     |    |     |    |     |     |
     ADJ  CONJ ADJ  ADV  DET    N   PRON
```

Sentence 9 is a simple sentence, made up of a simple subject and a simple predicate.

```
9. Ugsa angay kita      nga maglipay.
     |    |     |         |     |
    ADV  ADJ  PRON      CONJ    V
```

Sentence 10 is a simple sentence, made up of a simple subject and a simple predicate

```
10. Kahayahay an   pagbati  ta.
       |       |      |      |
      ADJ    PREP    N     PRON
```

Sentence 11 is a compound sentence having two independent clauses connected by a conjunction

```
11. Pagkamingaw sa prubinsya ta   ug   bisan di-in   waya   nay makalabaw.
       |         |     |     |     |     |    |        |      |     |
      ADJ      PREP   N   PRON  CONJ CONJ ADV   ADV     ADV    V
```

Sentence 12 is a complex sentence, made up of a simple subject, a compound predicate, and an independent clause

```
12. Pahimuslan sanan ignajan  ta   para  sa   atu   nga  kaliwatan.
       |         |      |      |     |    |     |     |      |
       V       CONJ    V    PRON  CONJ PREP  PRON  CONJ     N
```

Sentence 13 is a simple sentence, made up of a pronoun as a simple subject and a simple predicate.

```
13. Makig-angay kami  sa      imu.
        |         |      |       |
        V       PRON  PREP   PRON
```

Sentence 14 is a simple sentence, made up of a compound subject and a simple predicate

```
14. Mag-iban ta  sa  kaguul ug   sa kalipay.
        |      |    |     |    |    |     |
        V    PRON PREP N  CONJ PREP  N
```

Like other Philippine languages, the *predicate* assumes various sentence constructions in *Surigaonun language*. This *predicate* may be a *noun, adjective, adverb, prepositional phase, transitive verb, intransitive verb* with various complements. Therefore, *Surigaonun* sentences always begin with the *predicate* and end with the *subject* as their natural sentence patterning. In parallel to the study of Purnomoadjie & Mulyadi (2017) [4] describing the sentence structure found in two Adele's songs, "Someone Like You" and "Don't You Remember". It was found that there were more grammatical sentences than ungrammatical sentences.

Conclusion
Based on the findings, the following generalization is arrived at:
 "*Martsa Surigao*" by Ellen A. Amores reveals the morphosyntactic segmentation linearity in its textuality.

Conflict of Interest
There is no conflict of interest between the authors in this manuscript.

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