The Editorial, Kumusta Na Ang Marawi: A Linguistic Analysis

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Abstract — This investigation analyzed the inaccuracies in orthography, syntax, and morphemes in the editorial, Kumusta na ang Marawi of THE FREEMAN BANAT NEWS. The study utilized qualitative – descriptive linguistic research through contextual and structural analyses of the Cebuano Visayan editorial. The phoneme – visual correspondence, syntactic structures, and morphemic structure of content words were all examined in context. The study's findings revealed that 58 words in the editorial have spelling errors. There were 55 words with misspelled "o" instead of "u", nine words with misspelled "e" instead of "i", eight words with faulty punctuation (absence of hyphen for glottal stop) and eight words have inaccuracies in terms of omitted apostrophe type of contraction. In terms of syntactic structure, there are three inaccurate sentence constructions find which the statements begin with the subject instead of a predicate flowing the V-S-O pattern 3. In terms of morphemic structures of content words, the text disclosed that nouns registered the highest number of occurrences with 40 followed by verbs and adverbs with 27, and 16 incidences, respectively. Adjectives, on the other hand, incur four occurrences. Furthermore, there were 76 free morphemes and 54 bound morphemes. Of these words, 49 are in complex form while 37 were in simple form. In doing so, this study recommends that the Language and Journalism teachers may carefully know the effect of inaccuracy in terms of spelling; thus; there is a need for them to be oriented, the editorial board of the Visayan newspapers may meaningfully follow the structures of the sentences, and the Cebuano Visayan linguists and journalists may take closely the correct usage of words in morphemic structures.

Keywords — Morphemes, Morphology, Phonemic Orthography, Syntax

I. Introduction

TCurrent events, whether local, national, or international, are constantly bombarding us. Every victory and defeat is the result of our efforts. We learned about these unforeseen events from a variety of mainstream media outlets, including television, radio, and print. Another rapidly evolving technology, however, has been introduced, and we have become patrons of the majority of public updates via social networking because we can obtain information almost instantly.

Everyone in today's modern society wants to know what's going on in the world. Nowadays, everyone has a strong desire to know what is going on in the world. The editorial section of the newspaper is also very important, and it must be read completely every day. The newspaper's top editors write the editorial, which expresses the paper's position on national issues.

This section is an essential part of human life because it illuminates our lives by allowing us to take a stand on national issues that affect our society. Though it is in some ways a mirror of the world, it reflects everything that occurs around the globe. It is the newspaper's soul that expresses the strongest convictions or beliefs in various fields such as politics, the economy, the environment, sports, business, science, technology, education, entertainment, and accomplishments, among others. The editorial board of the entire publication keeps us informed about our rights and all available information about our leaders. However, the way sentences are constructed matters the most, especially in community newspapers written in Cebuano Visayan, which differs from writing editorials in English. Despite the fact that the primary goal is to inform and persuade the audience, there is significant participation in sentence construction.

The researcher attempts a contextual analysis of The Freeman Banat News' Cebuano Visayan editorial, Kumusta na ang Marawi, by looking at the syntactic and morphological features to see how it is constructed and formed in order to provide insights to the journalists who are writing Cebuano Visayan editorials, members of the academic teaching Visayan journalism, and students who will be writing Cebuano Visayan editorials, members of the academic teaching Visayan journalism, and to the students who will be the future scribes in their locality.

Theoretical Framework

This study assumed that THE FREEMAN BANAT NEWS' Cebuano-Visayan editorial Kumusta na ang Marawi displayed a textuality of incorrect spelling, syntax, and morphemes.

This assumption is supported by the theory of a Cebuano-Visayan pedagogic grammar based on descriptively adequate and powerful linear description presenting the structural description of language for teaching-learning purposes. This includes basically the making of descriptive statements about the target language to be learned thought teaching in such a form that is structures (sound, word, sentence) will be more readily learned (Corder, 1973).

When it comes to studying Cebuano Visayan editorial articles, there is still some ambiguity about how words are classified and organized, particularly in Cebuano Visayan sentence construction, where students make problems identifying parts of speech and struggle with syntactic structure.

Grammar plays a crucial role because it is the language that makes it possible for us to talk about it, especially in writing Cebuano Visayan news articles. Despite the numerical majority of speakers of the Cebuano Visayan language, there have been many inaccuracies in its spelling and syntactic structure, especially in how the language is used in mass media (Genon-Sieras, 2020). That's why the researcher decided to concentrate on the study and linguistic analysis of a Cebuano Visayan editorial article in a community newspaper. It plays a crucial role because it is the language that makes it possible for us to talk about it, especially in writing Cebuano Visayan news articles. When it comes to studying Cebuano Visayan editorial articles, there is still a lot of confusion about how words are classified and ordered, especially in Cebuano Visayan sentence

construction, where students make mistakes identifying parts of speech and struggle with syntactic structure.

Furthermore, this study concentrated on the editorial, Kumusta na ang Marawi of The Freeman Banat News, for linguistic idealization, which is limited within the parameters of orthographic idealization, syntactic idealization, and the morphemic structures of content words.

Review of Related Literature

Understanding grammar has a vital role in sentence construction. Individuals need to check everything in terms of meaning, use, and form to make it credible and free from any mistake. Grammar is important because it conveys information, which is especially important when writing news pieces that people read on a daily basis. It is also the framework that allows the writer to transmit exact meaning to the audience. Ignore any structural errors in your work and provide your students a clear message as a reward.

Traditionally, Finegan (2004) discloses that language is very dynamic and vibrant, as it serves as a tool of expression that arbitrates the transmission of study from one person to another. It is undoubtedly one of its tasks. However, viewing language purely through this lens is a limited viewpoint. Language serves social, emotional, and intellectual tasks in everyday life, all of which are equally significant. Linguistics is concerned with language in two fundamental aspects of human experience: mental and social. Linguists are concerned about how language organizes and works, which reflects the structures in linguistic manifestation.

The structural foundation of our ability to communicate oneself is grammar. We can better assess the meaning and effectiveness of how we and others use language if we understand how it works. It can aid in the development of precision, the detection of ambiguity, and the utilization of the richness of expression accessible in English (David, 2004).

Studying linguistics research, on the other hand, is not very common in our country. In our country, scientific research into Philippine languages and dialects, such as linguistics, has not yielded significant results. Researchers study the language mostly for the sake of being able to speak it or teach it and not for the purpose to scientifically describe and analyze it, which is the primary purpose of primary of pure linguistic research (Cabrito, 2017).

The Cebuano language (/sɛˈbwɑːnoʊ/), also often referred to by most of its speakers simply as Binisaya (English translation: "Visayan", not to be confused with other Visayan languages), is an Austronesian language spoken in the southern Philippines, namely in Central Visayas, western parts of Eastern Visayas and on majority of Mindanaon (www.merriam-webster.com.).

Cebuano is spoken in the provinces of Cebu, Bohol, Siquijor, Negros Oriental, northeastern Negros Occidental, (as well as the municipality of Hinoba-an and the cities of Kabankalan and Sipalay to a great extent, alongside with Ilonggo), southern Masbate, many portions of Leyte,

Biliran, parts of Samar, and most parts of Mindanao, the second largest island of the Philippines. Cebuano speakers from Cebu are mainly called "Cebuano" while those from Bohol are "Boholano". Cebuano speakers in Leyte identify their dialect as Kanâ meaning that (Leyte Cebuano or Leyteño). Speakers in Mindanao and Luzon refer to the language simply as Binisaya or Bisaya.

However, understanding the text of the Cebuano-Visayan article can be difficult because not everyone understands the functions of orthography and syntactic structures; however, Cebuanos should be aware of their respective usages, even though Cebuano grammar has different ways of constructing sentences because the verb comes before the subject to make it more forceful.

Because constant dealing with sentences influences the student to form better sentences in his own composition, a knowledge of sentence structure is particularly useful in the interpretation of various selections; and because grammar has a significant impact on any discipline, it is especially expedient to know that it aids in the development of reasoning.

"Grammar is the structural foundation of our ability to express ourselves. The more we are aware of how it works, the more we can monitor the meaning and effectiveness of the way we and others use language. It can help foster precision, detect ambiguity, and exploit the richness of expression available in English (David, 2004).

Grammar is important because it is the language that makes it possible for us to talk about language. As human beings, we can put sentences together even as children—we can all do grammar.

In terms of phonology, the vowel system of Cebuano has its own standard as shown below.

Table of vowel phonemes of Standard Cebuano

	Front	**Central**	**Back**
Close	i ⟨i⟩		u ⟨u⟩
Mid	ε ⟨e⟩		o ⟨o⟩
Open		a ⟨a⟩	

/a/ an open front unrounded vowel similar to English "father"
/ɛ/ an open-mid front unrounded vowel similar to English "bed"
/i/ a close front unrounded vowel similar to English "machine"
/o/ a close-mid back rounded vowel similar to English "forty"
/u/ a close back rounded vowel similar to English "flute"

Sometimes, ⟨a⟩ may also be pronounced as the open-mid back unrounded vowel /ʌ/ (as in English "gut"); ⟨e⟩ or ⟨i⟩ as the near-close near-front unrounded vowel /ɪ/ (as in English "bit"); and

⟨o⟩ or ⟨u⟩ as the open-mid back rounded vowel /ɔ/ (as in English "thought") or the near-close near-back rounded vowel /ʊ/ (as in English "hook") (Bollas, 2013).

For Cebuano consonants, all the stops are unaspirated. The velar nasal /ŋ/ occurs in all positions, including at the beginning of a word (e.g. ngano, "why"). The glottal stop /ʔ/ is most commonly encountered in between two vowels, but can also appear in all positions (Bollas, 2013).

Like in Tagalog, glottal stops are usually not indicated in writing. When indicated, it is commonly written as a hyphen or an apostrophe if the glottal stop occurs in the middle of the word (e.g. to-o or to'o, "right"). More formally, when it occurs at the end of the word, it is indicated by a circumflex accent if both a stress and a glottal stop occurs at the final vowel (e.g. basâ, "wet"); or a grave accent if the glottal stop occurs at the final vowel, but the stress occurs at the penultimate syllable (e.g. batà, "child") (Bollas, 2013).

Below is a chart of Cebuano consonants with their corresponding letter representation in parentheses.

	Bilabial		**Dental**		**Palatal**	**Velar**		**Glottal**	
Nasal		m ⟨m⟩		n ⟨n⟩			ŋ ⟨ng⟩		
Stop	p ⟨p⟩	b ⟨b⟩	t ⟨t⟩	d ⟨d⟩		k ⟨k⟩	g ⟨g⟩	ʔ (see text)	
Fricative			s ⟨s⟩					h ⟨h⟩	
Affricate									
Approximant (Lateral)					j ⟨y⟩		w ⟨w⟩		
				l ⟨l⟩					
Rhotic			ɾ~r ⟨r⟩						

In some parts of Bohol and Southern Leyte, /j/ ⟨y⟩ is also often replaced with d͡ʒ ⟨j/dy⟩ when it is in the beginning of a syllable (e.g. kalayo, "fire", becomes kalajo). It can also happen even if the ⟨y⟩ is at the final position of the syllable and the word, but only if it is moved to the initial position by the addition of the affix -a. For example, baboy ("pig") cannot become baboj, but baboya can become baboja. All of the above substitutions are considered allophonic and do not change the meaning of the word.

In rarer instances, the consonant ⟨d⟩ might also be replaced with ⟨r⟩ when it is in between two vowels (e.g. Boholano ido for standard Cebuano iro, "dog"), but ⟨d⟩ and ⟨r⟩ are not considered allophones, though they may have been in the past.

When it comes to stress, the accent is phonemic, so that dapít (adverb) means "near to a place," while dāpit (noun) means "place." dū-ol (verb) means "come near," while du-ól (adverb) means "near" or "close by."

There is no standardized orthography for Cebuano, but spelling in print usually follows the pronunciation of Standard Cebuano, regardless of how it is actually spoken by the speaker. For example, balay ("house") is pronounced /baˈl̪aɪ/ in Standard Cebuano and is thus spelled "balay", even in Urban Cebuano where it is actually pronounced /ˈbaɪ/.

Cebuano is spoken natively over a large area of the Philippines and thus has numerous regional dialects. It can vary significantly in terms of lexicon and phonology depending on where it is spoken. Increasing usage of spoken English (being the primary language of commerce and education in the Philippines) has also led to the introduction of new pronunciations and spellings of old Cebuano words.

When it comes to the sentence structure, normally, English follows the Subject-Verb-Object (S-V-O) pattern. But in Cebuano particularly in journalism, the verb comes first although active voice is a must for news and editorial writing.

However, it is not only that the S-V-O format makes our sentences shorter, it also identifies first the doer of the action.

In Cebuano-Visayan (as in all Philippine languages), the predicate assumes various sentence constructions. This predicate may be a noun, adjective, adverb, prepositional phase, transitive verb, intransitive verb with various complements (Pesirla, 2013). Therefore, Cebuano-Visayan sentences always begin with the predicate and end with the subject as their natural sentence patterning as illustrated below.

Sentence Pattern: (N + N)

N + N	English Equivalents
Magtutudlu si Ramon.	Ramon (is) a teacher.
Puthaw ang haligi.	(The) pillar (is) iron.
Ang tabanug papel.	(The) kite (is) paper.

Vin + S + PP	English Equivalents
Nagsabut mi bahin sa panaghi-usa.	We agreed about the union.

II. Methodology

Linguistic Research Method

The content and structural analysis of the Cebuano – Visayan editorial was employed as the method of linguistic research in this study. The phoneme – visual correspondence, syntactic structures, and morphemic structure of content words are all examined during content analysis.

Sources of Data

The main source of data is the editorial entitled "*Kumusta na ang Marawi of* THE FREEMAN BANAT NEWS which the content is being analyzed in terms of orthography, syntax, and morphemes.

Data-generating Process

In generating the research data, three phases are involved in the process:

1. Phase One (Phoneme-graphic Correspondence: Phonetic Alphabetic Orthography)

All the misspelled words in Cebuano Visayan are identified from the textuality of the editorial, Kumusta na ang Marawi of The Freeman Banat News and summarized in table 1.

2. Phase Two (Syntactic System: Predicate Constructs)

Inaccurate sentence structure in the textuality are identified and recorded for idealization in table 2.

3. Phase Three (Morpheme Structure of Content Words: Free Bound Morphemic Affixations)

All the content words in the editorial textuality are identified and analyzed in terms of affixation using table 3.

III. Results and Discussion

This structure presented, analyzed, and interpreted the data. Each analysis is written and organized as an academic paper for publication.

1. Phase One (Phoneme-graphic Correspondence: Phonetic Alphabetic Orthography)

Inaccurate sentence structure in the textuality are identified and recorded for idealization in Table 1.

Table 1. Orthographic Idealization

Misspelled Words	Paragraph	Accurate Orthography
kagahapong	1	kagahapung, kagahapu'ng
gideklarar	1	gidiklarar
unom	1	unum
giyera	1	giyira
mismong	1	mismung, mismu'ng
aron	1	arun
puhagon	1	puhagun
teroristang	1	tiruristang, tiruristan'ng
maong	2	maung
kadaogan	2	kadaugan
nahimong	2	nahimung, nahimu'ng
kaparotan	2	kaparutan
yanong	2	yanung, yanu'ng
residente	2	risidinti
molupyo	2	mulupyu
didto	2	didtu
karon	3	karun
og	3	ug
gihapon	3	gihapun
palibot	3	palibut
piyongan	3	piyungan
gobiyerno	3	gubiyirnu
mosanay	3	musanay
Husto	4	Hustu
ikatulo	4	ikatulu
nabuntog	4	nabuntug
terorismo	4	tirurismu
tawo	4	tawu
tan-awon	4	tan-awun
kaayoy	4	ka-ayuy, ka-ayu'y
tawong	4	tawung
Giingong	5	Giingung, Gi-ingu'ng
dos	5	dus
nagpasilong	5	nagpasilung
nakipuyo	5	nakipuyu
paryente	5	paryinti
Subgo	5	subgu
maayo	5	ma-ayu
lihok	5	lihuk
paglihok	5	pag-lihuk
kahasol	6	kahasul
didto	6	didtu
tugkaron	6	tugkarun
mao	6	ma-u
maayong	6	ma-ayung, ma-ayu'ng
padugayon	6	padugayun

orasa	6	urasa
mahimo	6	mahimu
gamiton	6	gamitun
sitwasyon	6	sitwasyun
kasagmuyo	6	kasagmuyu
makangatake	7	makangataki
nahitabo	7	nahitabu
makonsiderar	7	makunsidirar
pagantos	7	pag-antus, pag-antus
maoy	7	ma-uy
gipaspasan	7	gipas-pasan
aksyon	7	aksyun

Table one showed that the editorial had fifty-eight (58) words with inaccuracies in spelling. There are fifty-five (55) words with misspelled "*o*" instead of "*u*", nine (9) words with misspelled "*e*" instead of "*i*", eight (8) words with faulty punctuation (absence of hyphen for glottal stop) like niini must be ni-ini, mao must be ma-u, and maayo must be ma-ayu, and eight (8) words have inaccuracies in terms of omitted apostrophe type of contraction like mau'ng, mismu'ng, maayu'ng, and among others.

A phonetic language, Cebuano-Visayan is spelled as sounded – each phoneme (vowel as well as consonant) corresponds to a particular grapheme (letter of the alphabet), hence the alphabetic spelling system is the most appropriate, observationally and descriptively adequate powerful linear description of its orthography in correspondence to its phonology (Pesirla, 2010).

Cebuano-Visayan phonology contains only three vowel phonemes namely *i, a,* and *u* (Pesirla, 2010).

2. Phase Two (Syntactic System: Predicate Constructs)

Inaccurate sentence structure in the textuality are identified and recorded for idealization in Table 2.

Table 2. Syntactic Idealization

Inaccurate Sentence Construct	Idealized
Ang gobiyerno pinaagi sa Philippines Humanitarian Country Team sa ilang 2019 Marawi Humanitarian Response, Early Recovery and Resources Overview mibanabana nga 230,250 ka tawo ang nakabalik sa 72 barangay.	Mibanabana ang gobiyerno pinaagi sa Philippines Humanitarian Country Team sa ilang 2019 Marawi Humanitarian Response, Early Recovery and Resources Overview nga 230,250 ka tawo ang nakabalik sa 72 barangay.

Ang kahasol ug kalisdanan nga nasinati sa mga tawo didto lisud tugkaron mao nga dili kini maayong padugayon pa gumikan kay ang terorismo naa kanunay sa ilang ganghaan ug bisan unsang orasa mahimo nilang gamiton ang sitwasyon ug kasagmuyo sa mga tawo aron makangatake na usab.	Lisud tugkaron ang kahasol ug kalisdanan nga nasinati sa mga tawo mao nga dili kini maayong padugayon pa gumikan kay ang terorismo naa kanunay sa ilang ganghaan ug bisan unsang orasa mahimo nilang gamiton ang sitwasyon ug kasagmuyo sa mga tawo aron makangatake na usab.
Ang nahitabo sa Marawi makonsiderar nga kalamidad nga binuhatan sa tawo, apan sama sa katalagman gikan sa kinaiyahan nagbilin kini og kasakit ug pagantos sa mga tawo, ang gobiyerno lamang maoy makatabang kanila apan mag-agad sa gipaspason sa aksyon niini.	Makonsiderar ang nahitabo sa Marawi nga kalamidad nga binuhatan sa tawo, apan sama sa katalagman gikan sa kinaiyahan nagbilin kini og kasakit ug pagantos sa mga tawo, ang gobiyerno lamang maoy makatabang kanila apan mag-agad sa gipaspason sa aksyon niini.

Table two showed that there were three inaccurate sentence constructions found in the Cebuano - Visayan editorial which the sentence start with a subject like Ang gobiyerno pinaagi sa Philippines Humanitarian Country Team mibanabana…, Ang kahasol ug kalisdanan nga nasinati sa mga tawo…, and Ang nahitabo sa Marawi makonsiderar… These three statements should begin with a predicate.

In some local broadcast news and editorial articles, the writers are trying to follow the S-V-O format for their Cebuano newscast programs. So, some of the lines in the newscast would go like these:

"Kapolisan mosikop sa mga kawatan…." (Kapolisan is the Subject; mosikop is the Verb; mga kawatan is the Object.)

"Mayor Tomas Osmena mopaguba sa gitukod nga edipisyo sa Cebu Provincial Police Office…"

If you have noticed, the subject of the sentences above would seemed the recipient of the action instead of being the doer of the action. Though, the subject is properly situated before the verb.

The reason for this awkward tone when reading Cebuano sentences like above is simply our language doesn't work like that. Cebuano language is said "predicated".

Perhaps, it explains that the Cebuano language always start with a verb not a subject. Thus, it follows the Verb-Subject-Object order like the examples below.

English: I am going to the Carbon Market. (S-V-O format)

Cebuano: Moadto ko sa Carbon Market. (V-S-O format)

WRONG: Ako moadto sa Carbon Market (S-V-O format)

The last translation follows the English grammar S-V-O (active voice) format. However, if you read the sentence it sounded very awkward (Tariman, 2015).

3. Phase Three (Morpheme Structure of Content Words: Free Bound Morphemic Affixations)

All the content words in the editorial textuality are identified and analyzed in terms of affixation using Table 3.

Table 3. Morphemic Structures of content words

Content Words	Morphemes Free	Bound	Form
Noun			
Adlawa	adlawa-		Simple
Sumad	sumad-		Simple
giyira	giyira-		Simple
siyudad	siyudad-		Simple
kadaugan	-daug,	ka-, -an	Complex
kaparutan	-parut	-ka, -an	Complex
yanung	yanu-	-ng	Complex
risidinti	risidinti-		Simple
dakbayan	dakbayan-		Simple
Mulupyu	-lupyu	ma-	Complex
Suliran	suliran-		Simple
Tawu	tawu-		Simple
Palibut	palibut-		Simple
Kabangis	-bangis	ka-	Complex
gubiyirno	gubiyirno-		Simple
gubat	gubat-		Simple
Gipamahayag	-pahayag	gi-, ma-	Complex
tuiga	tuiga-		Simple
hulga	hulga-		Simple
tirorismo	tirorismo-		Simple
pamilya	pamilya-		Simple
paryinti	paryinti-		Simple
kabisay-an	-bisaya	ka-, -an	Complex

sugbu	sugbu-		Simple
lihuk	lihuk-		Simple
paglihuk	-lihuk	pag-	Complex
Kahasul	-hasul	ka-	Complex
Kalisdanan	-lisdan	ka-, -an	Complex
tugkarun	tugkad-	-un	Complex
ganghaan	ganghaan-		Simple
urasa	urasa-		Simple
sitwasyun	sitwasyun-		Simple
Nahitabu	-hitabu	na-	Complex
kalamidad	kalamidad-		Complex
binuhatan	-buha	-in, -an	Complex
katalagman	-talagman	ka-	Complex
kinaiyahan	kaiya-	-in, -han	Complex
kasakit	-sakit	ka-	Complex
pagantus	pag-	-antus	complex
askyun	askyun-		simple
Verb			
gitawag	-tawag	gi-	complex
gidiklarar	-diklarar	gi-	complex
puhagun	puhag-	-un	complex
nahimung	nhimu	na-, -ng	complex
naguba	-guba	na-	complex
makabalik	makabalik	maka-	complex
giatubang	-atubang	gi-	complex
piyungan	piyung-	-an	complex
musanay	-sanay	mu-	complex
nabuntug	-buntug	na-	complex
mibanabana	bana-, -bana	mi-	complex, compound
nakabalik	-balik	naka-	complex
nagtikawtikaw	-tikaw, -tikaw	nag-	complex
Giingung	ingun-	Gi-, -g	complex
nagpasilung	-silung	nagpa-	complex
nakapuyu	-puyu	naka-	complex
Paspasun	paspas-	-un	complex
nagkamang	-kamang	nag-	complex
Nasinati	-sinati	na-	complex
padugayun	-dugay	pa-, -un	complex

Mahimu	ma-	-himu	complex
Gamitun	gamit-	-un	complex
makunsidirar	-kunsidirar	ma-	complex
nagbilin	-bilin	nag-	complex
gipaspasan	-paspas	gi-, -an	complex
kagahapung	-hapun	kaga-, -g	complex
tiroristang	tirorista-	-ng	complex
Adjective			
buwang	buwan-	-g	complex
awaaw	awaaw-		simple
Maayu	-ayu	Ma-	complex
lisud	lisud-		simple
Adverb			
mismung	mismu-	-ng	complex
daw	daw-		simple
wala	wala--		simple
didtu	didtu-		simple
karun	karun-		simple
Hustu	Hustu-		simple
hingpit	hingpit-		simple
karun	karun-		simple
wa	wa-		simple
kapin	kapin-		simple
gyud	gyud		simple
daw	daw		simple
dili	dili		simple
Maayung	ayu-	ma-, -g	complex
usab	usab		simple
lamang	lamang-		simple

The table three showed in terms of morphemic structures of content words, the text found out nouns registered the highest number of occurrences with 40 followed by verbs and adverbs with 27, and 16 incidences, respectively. Adjectives, on the other hand, incur four occurrences.

Meanwhile, the text has 76 free morphemes and 54 bound morphemes like ka-, an- ug, -an, -un, pa-, gi-, and pag-. Of these words, 49 are in complex form while 37 are in simple form, complex.

Free morphemes can be lexical when meaningful alone and grammatical when they specify the relationship among lexical morphemes in a sentence. Lexical morphemes are parts of speech that are called content words (N, V, ADJ, ADV) and grammatical morphemes are parts of speech that are called function words (PRON, PREP, CONJ, INTJ). Bound morphemes are inflectional when they are affixed to free morphemes without changing their parts of speech. In Cebuano-Visayan, bound morphemes are either attached as affixes or detached as particles (Pesirla, 2010).

IV. Conclusion

The following findings are hereby concluded:

1. The editorial has fifty-eight (58) words have inaccuracies in spelling. There are fifty-five (55) words with misspelled "o" instead of "u", nine (9) words misspelled with "e" instead of "i", eight (8) words with faulty punctuation (absence of hyphen for glottal stop) like niini must be ni-ini, mao must be ma-u, and maayo must be ma-ayu, and eight (8) words have inaccuracies in terms of omitted apostrophe type of contraction like mau'ng, mismu'ng, maayu'ng, and among others.

2. There are three inaccurate sentence constructions found in the Cebuano Visayan editorial which the sentence start with a subject like Ang gobiyerno pinaagi sa Philippines Humanitarian Country Team mibanabana…, Ang kahasol ug kalisdanan nga nasinati sa mga tawo…, and Ang nahitabo sa Marawi makonsiderar… These three statements should begin with a predicate.

3. In terms of morphemic structures of content words, the text found out nouns registered the highest number of occurrences with 40 followed by verbs and adverbs with 27, and 16 incidences, respectively. Adjectives, on the other hand, incur four occurrences. Furthermore, there were 76 free morphemes and 54 bound morphemes like ka-, an- , ug, -an, -un, pa-, gi-, and pag-. Of these words, 49 were in complex form while 37 were in simple form.:

V. Recommendations

Based from the findings and the conclusions, the following recommendations are hereby offered:

1. The Language and Journalism teachers of English may carefully know the effect of inaccuracy in terms of spelling; thus; there is a need for them to be oriented.

2. The Editorial Board of the Visayan newspapers may meaningfully follow the structures of the sentences as the verb should come first followed by the doer.

4. The Cebuano linguists and journalists may take closely the correct usage of words in morphemic structures.

5. A manual on the Rules for Writing Cebuano News and Editorials may be developed to help and guide other media practitioners as well as journalism mentors, particularly those assigned and/ or taught in Visayas and Mindanao.

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