Morphosyntactic Structure of Davao Conyo in Virtual Interactions

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Abstract: This research's primary goal is to establish the meaning of the Conyo language so that people can understand how it attempts to affect a man's social and academic life. The researcher used a qualitative approach to explicitly unfold, decide, and share this subject in an effort to reveal the essence of this concept. The findings show that each time a person utters the words, a Conyo expression takes on its own characteristics. Furthermore, when a speaker participates in Conyo speech, inconsistency exists due to the distinct sentence pattern as Conyo is translated into English. Finally, environmental conditions affect a student's academic and social life.

Keywords: nature, language inquiry, Davao Conyo, Philippines.

1. Introduction

1.1. Statement of the Problem

The primary goal of this research is to determine the nature of the new language in order for people to understand how this language attempts to influence a man's personal and work life. This research aims to provide answers to the following questions:

1. What are the most commonly used Conyo terms in Davao in virtual interactions?
2. What are the morphosyntactic features of the terms used by Conyo in Davao through virtual interactions?
3. How do the Conyo in Davao affect the students' academic and social activities?

1.2. Theoretical Framework

Morphosyntax theory was used to assist the researcher in constructing the study's pillar. Morphosyntax is a term used to describe grammatical categories in which morphology and syntax are both useful and can be used to elaborate words through their characteristics (Crystal, 1980).

Furthermore, as a result of evolution, language changes from generation to generation, confirming that language is dynamic. Neologisms are new words, word combinations, and fixed phrases that appear in the language as a result of development in social life, culture, science, and engineering (Sayadi, 2011).

Many people have probably not noticed it because time has flown by so quickly, and as a result, language has changed in a variety of ways. Language is essential and malleable. It changes at some point where a part of the language's structure no longer follows the traditional rule, or it changes at some point where it introduces unstructured and amorphous style conversation. To summarize, language is malleable and it is necessary to conduct an inquiry study to learn how language affects everyone as a member of the community.

2. Method

2.1. Research Design

Qualitative research is a well-known procedure or strategy with a wide range of applications. Traditionally, it is used in market research, but it is also used in the social sciences and other
disciplines (QSR International, 2015). It is said to be a method of gathering issues, exploring valuable data, considering the possible phenomena behind such data, and finally unraveling the mystery by realizing and analyzing the problem of unstructured data (Sparknotes, 2014).

2.2. Research Subjects
The people whom the researchers would hear speaking the mixed language, specifically Cebuano and Tagalog, were the subjects of the study. The study’s qualified subjects were mostly teenagers who interacted with one another by speaking Conyo within Davao City. The researchers would record the subjects’ conversations in order to obtain or provide necessary information. Some of the subjects were people we already knew who spoke the language, while others were chosen at random by speaking the language.

2.3. Research Instrument
During the application of the research procedures, the researcher primarily gathered information through messenger group chats. Another method for gathering information from the subjects was to record various types of conversations during virtual meetings using Google Meet and Zoom. The researcher used the recording feature of these platforms to accurately record the participants’ conversations and interactions. However, prior to recording different conversations, the researchers filled themselves and enriched themselves with various information and helpful websites that served as a guide and map to gather accurate information from various subjects.

2.4. Data Gathering Procedures
The researcher was not allowed to ask for permission or even inform the targeted person or group (speaking in Conyo) to record the following conversation. It is the safest way to ensure that the raw information were features of Conyo and that it was not deemed biases or sabotaged. The researcher acted as keen listeners during the observations, recording input from unknown people who spoke Conyo. The majority of the data originated from student group chat messenger conversations. Furthermore, the researcher captured conversations of students during real class conversations using Google Meet and Zoom.

2.5. Trustworthiness of the Study
In the study, trustworthiness and credibility were put to the test in order to demonstrate authenticity and reliability. Lincoln and Guba (1986) present four types of trustworthiness as follows:

Transferability relied on the careful processing of data collected from subjects. The study could be used for discussions and collecting knowledge about the meaning of Davao Conyo as a channel of contact for the good of future generations. Confirmability assessed how well the results of the investigation were backed by the data collected.

The researcher ensured that the findings were derived from the participants’ perceptions and inputs, rather than the researchers’ biases. Validity investigated what was accomplished and showed the synthesis of facts from both sources. The researchers can only obtain knowledge from trained participants.

For validation, all the transcribed information would be checked and corrected by them. Dependability integrated data acquisition and database processing systems. It demonstrated the accuracy of the study's findings. This analysis was accurate since it was backed by principles, theories, and definitions.

Credibility assessed the conceptual analysis of facts derived from the primary and original evidence provided by the subjects. The researchers must guarantee that the information gathered during the interview would be consistent with the information transcribed in the study proper.

2.6. Scope and Delimitation
The scope and limitations of the analysis were defined in order to expand on a specific subject of the report. People would appreciate the study better if it had a clear reach. The characteristics of Conyo and how to talk in Conyo are at the heart of the analysis. To achieve these goals, the researchers used the recordings as a means to learn how the speakers use the language.
This research is only limited to Conyo speakers in Davao. Though the recordings were made at random, as long as that particular person was speaking the language, the person may be the target of collecting that knowledge. However, in addition to the videos, the researchers collected knowledge from the atmosphere through in-depth observation, based on the Conyo concept.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Findings

Common Conyo

Looking for the most widely used Davao Conyo can take some time so that correct information can be gleaned. It took week for the researcher to gather enough data. Through the course of analyzing the data, the following words surfaced as the most common Conyo terms in messenger chat interactions namely, “uy, man, mag, nag, ba, ay, gud and lang”. Those words were added in every sentence as they converse.

For instance:

“Asan man tayo mag baba uy?”
“Where are we going to stop?”
“Magkano man pamasahedidto?”
“How much is the fare going there?”
“Nagtanaw kami ng movie ba, horror tapos nag tanongsiyakay papa ba.”
“We watched a horror movie then he asked my father.”

The above example shows and demonstrates how the Davao Conyo has been spoken and used by a variety of people, all saying the same basic words that are added in every word. The use of these words would only highlight and demonstrate the structure and formation used by the speakers.

There is a crucial idea in describing the concept: "there are objects and concepts as sentences, and some of them are created." Word forming may be thought of as the building of sentences. There are many methods and strategies for creating a new expression, such as word mixing or merging to create a new name, or even shortening the word (Bauer, 1983).

Neologism goes on to clarify that growth occurs not only through spoken language but also through written words that present the everyday use of words. That is why a small number of neologisms have existed but have not been documented or preserved in a lexicon or dictionary.

In terms of the vocabulary used by Davao Conyo speakers, it is clear that in order to be called Conyo, it must have its own structure, such as merging, shortening, and even mixing words. According to one of the commandments in Conyo, “Thou shalt render gamitmag+pandiwa” (Anonymous, 2012). For an instance, “Dapatdiligik mag inganad” “Do not be like that.”

Moreover, another conyomandment is “Thou shall make kalat “oy”, “ba”, “gud” and “man” in your pangungusap”(Anonymous, 2012). For example, “Ginastalkkogud din saya before beshpero di konaman din saya crush oypara man syangbaytoy.” “I’m stalking him as well yet he is not my crush anymore.” This will imply that by upholding these specific commandments, Davao conyo would be created, and new words would most likely be introduced into the culture. Even if it distorts the existing vocabulary often used by people, the laws stipulate that the conyo concept must be preserved. Language has grown as a result of the widespread use of electronics, and has resulted in procreation (Tuclaud, 2014).

Morpho Syntactic Features of Conyo

Since ordinary people and students prefer to interact with one another, the structures and features of each sentence are significant. Within the classroom, in order for the teacher and students to connect effectively, they must use proper English language constructs to understand each other.

Outside of classes, students and other common people do not speak in foreign languages, but when using their native language, such as Cebuano, they must follow the rules and grammar of any sentence
structure in order to transfer the knowledge and message said by the speaker. As a result, language structure is essential in any man's means of communication.

A new language pattern is now sprouting throughout the area, not only within the academy, but it dominates and inspires some to talk its way. In conjunction with this, the researchers hypothesized that the language under study contains characteristics and mechanisms that are closely similar to the proper sentence pattern. Even though different speakers participate in Conyo speech in different ways, its characteristics are governed by grammar structure.

**Morphology**

Affixations: Terms Used in Davao Conyo Magbaba (to stop), magkano (how much), malinaw (clear), nagbasa (read), nagtan-aw (watch), kahugaw (dirty), ginastalk (stalk), patingin (look) nihubag (swollen), masunog (burn), mupalit (buy), nagtsinelas (wear slipper), paglinis (to clean), maging’ana (be like that), Makaano (having), nag panic (panic), Gisagot (answer), ngtanong (asking), nagatuo (believe)

**Syntax**

Word formation is usually formed as followed:

S-V

Tapossabingmanghudko.

“After that, my sibling said.”

S-V-O

Butakalangjud.

“You are just blind.”

Imagine, nakagatakongiro.

“Imagine, I was bit by a dog”

Hindi akonagatuong HIV.

“I don’t believe in HIV.”

S+ V+ IO+ DO

Ginastalkkogudyung crush mosa FB.

“I’m stalking your crush in the facebook.”

The occurrence of the term formation conyo is attributed to the commandment, which is referred to as conyocommandments. “Thou shalt render gamitmag+pandiwa” is the secret to the formation of the above-mentioned series of terms. For eg, the word “maging’ana” can be seen as mag + ing’ana to be more precise. It can be seen that ing’ana is the pandiwa, and it is only bound to mag, which is the affix.

However, some of the words are created by mixing Cebuano and Tagalog in order to accommodate the conyo definition. Gisagot (answered) is a word derived from gi, which is a Cebuano, and sagot, which is a Tagalog. About the fact that it distorts the true word structure in both languages, no one can argue that conyo is a phenomenon that cannot be avoided while speaking.

Conyo's structure has the effect of perplexing people's minds. That's because when Conyo is converted into English, it appears to present the sentence incorrectly. For example, in the sentence “Imagine, nakagatakongiro” (Imagine, I was bitten by a dog), the neglection of the word imagine indicates that the verb becomes the subject. Cebuano is based on (Tariman, 2009). Cebuano will start with a verb rather than a subject. In the given case, the V-S-O pattern is formed instead of the S-V-O pattern in accordance with English structure.

The combination of words clearly refers to morphology. Morphology is a significant branch of linguistics. It will most likely explain word structures and patterns of word forming in a given language. It describes the relationship between morphological expressions' structure and context.
Furthermore, it elaborates on the unification of units in morphology (Hamawand, 2011 as cited by Nordquist, 2015).

Morphology is concerned with morphemes. A morpheme is a language's smallest functional unit. However, connected morphemes are often used via affixation. Affixation is the process of applying prefixes, suffixes, and infixes to a base word to create a new word (McCarthy, 2011).

Furthermore, syntax is a critical part of word forming in Conyo. In offering credit to grammar, it simply emphasizes the chronology of the words. There are several patterns that can be used to create terms. S+V+O or (Subject + Verb + Object), S+V+IO+DO or (Subject + Verb + Object), S+V+IO+DO or (Subject + Verb + Object), S+V+IO+DO or (Subject + Verb + Object), S+V+IO in most cases, (Indirect Object + Direct Object) is used. The rules are said to be a roadmap for being more effective in communication. Syntax provides words strength by connecting them in order for them to carry meaning (Burgess,1968 as cited by Nordquist, 2015).

It enlightens the relation of Morphosynatctic theory to them by first dissecting morphology and syntax. Morphosyntax is a type of grammar in which morphology and syntax are used to expound on the features of a sentence. Morphology's primary concern is the development of sentences, but it may also affect or alter the context of a sentence (Crystal, 1980).

3.2. How Conyo Affects Social and Academic Life of Conyo Speaker

There are numerous factors that affect each other in today's age. Domination may emerge as a result of interactions with diverse individuals, or it may have only been exercised by the society you grew up in. However, this study will present the elements that influence the social and academic lives of the Conyo speakers have been influenced by the aforementioned language.

The researcher discovered that by using the language, the speakers can gain prestige and influence, all of which are significant in the speakers' lives. Furthermore, the stated language was regarded as their secret to achieving high status in their lives. Conyo has had a significant impact on the speakers' social lives as a result of the speakers' use of it as a metric.

For several years, Conyo has been exploited as a common language used by the middle and upper classes, well-educated residents, and urbanized Filipinos to distinguish themselves from others (Bautista,2004 as cited by Garvida, 2013). Furthermore, the researchers have proposed that a speaker should be able to talk the language as a result of the speaker's setting.

For instance:
“Girl, hindi man akomakasabaysaiyo girl, maggawa man akong resume.”

“Girl, I can’t be with you, I will make a resume.”

The behaviorist theory supports the idea that an infant will learn an oral language from the control of another human being through a combination of imitation, rewarding, and practicing. People in the child's environment will serve as excellent role models, instilling in the child a desire to speak the language (Cooter&Reutzel, 2004 as cited by Waris, 2015).

Code switching is another aspect that affects a speaker to follow such an idea. It is defined as the execution of selecting or adapting linguistic elements to conceptualize interaction in conversing. In this regard, it may connect to local dialogue practices such as turn collection or a diverse system of bracketing, or it may collect valuable data beyond the current exchange involving group awareness and distinct people's identities (Nilep, 2006).

The researcher discovered that people used to code transfer in order to communicate their thoughts using Conyo. In reference to the speakers' academic lives, they prefer to speak the said language as a way of explaining their feelings. The speakers encourage themselves to share what they are thinking in order to achieve their ambitions and obtain the high scores that they desired. Motivation is one of the keys to achieving achievement in life, and participation is required of all learners (San Jose, 2012).

The researchers discovered while attending a Filipino subject class that some students use the language to elaborate about what they are thinking. It is better for them to communicate with Conyo since it uses both Tagalog and Cebuano, as opposed to communicating in straight Filipino.
For instance:

“Marami sa mga tao ngayon katulad na lang ng mga nasa pulitika yang dahil sa ano, mga tao ngayon sa pulitika kanya kanya man talaga sila ng idea.”

“A lot of people who are affiliated to politics have their own kinds of ideas.”

“Ang wastong salita ay kailangan gamitin upang magbuo ng salita habang nagstudy.”

“The correct choice of words is needed to construct a word while studying.”

The word code-switching is often used as an external element in the field of linguistics. The term is used to describe literary forms that include elements from more than one language. It is only sometimes used to confirm the relativity of the stable in the normal use of code-switching. Informal mixtures of two languages in sociolinguistic studies, the term code-switching is often used to refer to switching between dialects, forms, or registers when one moves from a less formal to a more formal condition.

The belief of instructors, linguists, and experts in code switching is that it should not be regarded as a barrier or a defiance in language learning. It was discovered that students had a proclivity to move from one language to another while engaged in the medium of instruction in general (Bista, 2010).

4. CONCLUSION

4.1. Concluding Remarks

The study was carried out with the help of Conyo speakers who were chosen at random. The recordings collected assist the researchers in understanding what the Conyo speakers are interested in. People use a variety of languages and dialects, but Conyo has piqued the public’s interest due to its novel features. This is one of the reasons why the Conyo concept has already spread throughout the region.

There are some considerations that were taken into account during the study. These influences aid Conyo speakers in their need to speak the language. Conyo speakers have what are known as conyommandments, which act as a reference for the speakers to maintain the concept. The above series of conyocommandments is a tool for conversing in Conyo and a passage for transferring messages.

Furthermore, the world in which they are immersed has a major impact on their ability to communicate in Conyo. All of the reasons they are motivated to use the language is because of the people around them who have a significant influence on their lives. Another reason is that they are unconsciously uttering the language in order to communicate what they wish to say.

These influences have aided the researcher in developing certain awareness of the pillars of the Conyo language and its speakers. The reality that people are always hearing about this phenomenon without understanding what it is all about. People would be less likely to be insensitive and prejudice against Conyo speakers if these reasons were understood.

4.2. Implications for Practice

It was discovered that Davao Conyo has its own structure and pattern of speaking each word uttered; the researchers’ analysis is an aid to informing readers and other researchers about the uniqueness of Davao conyo. This research aims to assist, direct, and offer additional knowledge and input to the next batch or generations of English students who are involved in studying topics related to Davao Conyo.

Since the research focuses on language, this study is particularly useful to English major students. Though the primary goal of the research is to learn Davao Conyo, it also aims to explore and exchange knowledge about the language itself here in Davao. The researchers hope that by doing this analysis, prospective linguists will be able to share their expertise and experiences. It is essentially a report that contains useful facts, results, and debates.

In general, the researchers considered this analysis to be useful and insightful in the sense that it clarified certain questions, confusions, and issues concerning Davao Conyo. It also assists researchers in understanding different people’s contact styles by recognizing variation in distinctions. The study
taught the researchers to be open-minded about how to prevent prejudice among Davao Conyo speakers. Finally, it opened the researchers’ eyes and taught them to understand the beauty of Davao Conyo.

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