RESEARCH ARTICLE

INTRODUCTION: MORPHOLOGIC AND PHONOLOGIC ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper assumes that the linearity of morphemes and phonemes is revealed in the linguistic structure of the textuality of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs. This assumption is supported by Corder's theory of linear grammar, which treats the sentences of a language as a "string" of grammatical categories like beads in a necklace or alternatively as a series of "slots" to be filled by words of category appropriate to each slot. This study utilizes the descriptive method of research which focuses on the morphological and phonological segmentation analysis of textuality. It specifically retrieves every morpheme and phoneme of every verse in the textuality in terms of the free and bound morphemes, as well as the segmental and suprasegmental phonemes. The linear morphologic segmentation of morphemic contents in the six selected verses of King Solomon's Book of Proverb's reveal ninety free morphemes (roots) and forty bound morphemes (affixations). Out of the ninety free morphemes, fifty-two are lexical morphemes (content words), and thirty-eight are grammatical morphemes (function words). Of the fifty-two lexical morphemes, twenty are in simple form, four are compound, twenty-seven are complex, and one is a compound complex in linguistic form. Of the thirty-eight grammatical morphemes, thirteen are determiners, six are conjunction, eleven are prepositions, six are pronouns, and two are auxiliary. Of the forty bound morphemes, seventeen are inflectional morphemes (suffixes), and twenty-three are derivational morphemes (affixations). Generally, the textuality reveals eighty-two morphemes: forty-six simple, six compound, twenty-seven complex, and three compound-complex according to linguistic form. As to the linear phonologic segmentation of the phonemic contents of the Proverbs, it reveal a continuous succession of vowels and consonants speech sounds within the suprasegmental prosody of six rising-sustained intonation of the six verses. All these verses, which are compound in form contain a non-final prosody (2-3-2) for the first main clause, and a final prosody (2-3-1) for the second main clause. Therefore, it has been proven that the linearity of morphemes and phonemes is revealed in the linguistic structure of the textuality of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs. Since we always look at poetry as the epitome of sophistication in writing, these findings call for earnest efforts to consider introducing slight revisions in the curriculum to bring into focus not only the morphologic and phonologic structure prevailing in literary pieces, but the three structures of grammar: syntax, morphology, and phonology.

INTRODUCTION

We truly believe that the Holy Bible contains the divine answer to the deepest needs of humanity, sheds unique light on our path in a dark world, and sets forth the way to our eternal well-being. We also believe that the Bible can only be used for public and private reading, evangelism, teaching, preaching, memorizing, and liturgical use. According to the New International Version (2011), the Bible contains five books of poetry such as the book of: Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiasts, and Song of Songs. These books vary in literary form and content, but in general, they contain some of the world's most enduring poetic achievements, not only in sacred Scripture, but

also in all of ancient literature. They cover a wide variety of functions, from wisdom literature to the liturgical and personal hymns and worship, which could be a great source for linguistic analysis. There had been several recorded studies that are focused on the translation and interpretation of the Book of Proverbs; however, little is known of its morphological and phonological segmentation analysis despite the rich and abundant verses present in this Poetry Book. It is for this reason that the researcher takes the initiative to analyze the linearity of words and speech sounds in one of the Five Books of Poetry of the Holy Bible – King Solomon's Book of Proverbs Theoretical Background of the Study. This paper assumes that the linearity of morphemes and phonemes is

revealed in the linguistic structure of the textuality of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs. This assumption is supported by Corder's theory of linear grammar (179), which… …treats the sentences of a language as a "string" of grammatical categories like beads in a necklace or alternatively as a series of "slots" to be filled by words of category appropriate to each slot.

Parker and Riley (91-93) specify this linearity in the word structure (morphology) of a language, which focuses on word formation or structure of words, just as syntax is concerned with the structure of sentences, explaining that: Words are made up of meaningful units (morphemes), which can be lexical (meaningful themselves) or grammatical (relate one lexical morpheme with another). Free morphemes (roots) can stand alone as words, while bound morphemes (affixes) can only be meaningful when attached to free morphemes (94). On the other hand, the linear segmentation of phonemes in words corresponds to their phonetic transcription using phonetic symbols. In Philippine Academia, the PCLS (Philippine Center for Language Study) version of the IPA (International Phonetic Alphabet) is most appropriate for the transcription of Philippine textualities in English with General American English as the standard variety.

Parker and Riley (115-116) also explain the process of phonologic segmentation linearity as follows:

When we listen to someone talk, we hear speech but we perceive segments, psychological units which corresponds to "speech sounds" produced by the vocal tract in continuous succession. However, our interpretation of these sound waves is discrete. We perceive a series of discrete segments of phonemes. Phonemes are two types: Segmental phonemes are the vowels and consonants that make up words. Suprasegmental phonemes are the builders of prosody: stress, pitch, junctures, and intonations (Greenberg, 31).

For this reason, this model of linguistic description is also called "slot-and-filler grammar" because it treats the structure of the sentence as a linear pattern, such that the choice of each successive category is dependent upon the category immediately preceding it.

Related Readings: Marslen & Welsh (29-30) emphasize that lexical, syntactic, morphologic and phonologic information are all available in speech and may be helpful in segmentation. Successful recognition of one word in a speech stream, which can sometimes be achieved even before the word has ended would allow a listener to predict both the rest of the word and the subsequent word boundary. Many types of acoustic information have been shown to play a role in speech segmentation. For example, Brent & Cartwright (93-125) suggest that people can use phonotactic constraints to parse speech between phonemes which never occur in combination within a word, but do occur in combination across word boundaries. Bernstein & Franco (408-434) also reveal that speech comprehension requires breaking continuous streams of sounds into units that can be recognized. Most listeners solve the problem of dividing long streams of phonemes into linguistically meaningful units effortlessly, but it is unclear how this is done. The researcher believed that the reviewed related studies contributed significantly to the present study because it served as anchorage for the supplementation of the data as herein presented.

Problem Statement

This academic paper synthesizes the morphologic and phonologic segmentation of the textuality of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs.

Specifically, it focuses on the following:

- Morphology: Linearity of Words
- Free Morphemes: lexical and grammatical
- Bound Morphemes: inflectional and derivational
- Phonology: Linearity of Speech Sounds
- Segmental phonemes: vowels and consonants
- Suprasegmental phonemes: stress, pitch, junctures, and intonations.

Significance of the Study: This study envisions to guide the language and literature teachers in determining the writing styles of renowned writers by describing the morphological and phonological patterns manifested in their works. It also benefits the students in terms of heightened awareness not only of the meaning and interpretation of the Holy Scriptures but also of its grammatical structures. Further, the study provides an insight for future researchers who would be interested to further broaden the scope of this linguistic analysis.

Scope and Limitations: This study confines itself to King Solomon's Book of Proverbs and is limited to the six selected verses, Chapters 11 and 12; Verses 1, 3, and 12. The herein analysis focuses on morphologic and phonologic segmentation linearity of the Proverbs textuality in terms of the free and bound morphemes; and the segmental and suprasegmental phonemes.

Definition of Terms: Several terms are used throughout this paper and have been defined operationally to establish a common understanding of their use in the reporting of this study.

Book of Proverbs is one of the five Books of Poetry in the Holy Bible written by King Solomon and other wise men primarily during the King's reign from 970-930 BC.

Bound morpheme is also known as 'affixations' (prefix, infix, and suffix) and cannot stand alone as words.

Complex is a linguistic form that is composed of one free morpheme and one or more bound morphemes.

Compound is a linguistic form that is composed of two or more free morphemes.

Compound-complex is a linguistic form that is composed of two or more free morphemes and one or more bound morphemes.

Derivational morpheme is a morpheme that changes the syntactic category of the item when a suffix is attached, while it changes the meaning when a prefix is attached (e.g. -ize, -ful, -ly; un-, dis-, a-, anti-, etc.)

Free morpheme is also known as the 'root' and can stand alone as words.

Grammatical morphemes can only be sensible when they express some sort of relationship between lexical morphemes as function words such as: Pronoun, Preposition, Determiner, Conjunction, and Articles.

Inflectional morpheme is a morpheme that does not change the syntactic category of speech words to where they are attached (s, 's, er, est, ed, en, & ing).

Lexical morpheme is a morpheme that can stand in a sentence sensibly alone as content words such as: Noun, Verb, Adjective, and Adverb.

Linearity is the sequencing of the immediate constituents as a linear structure – subject plus predicate.

Morpheme is the minimal unit having more or less constant meaning associated with more or less constant form.

Morphology is concerned with the structure of words and formation of admissible words in a language.

Morphologic structure is the form and structure of words in a language especially the consistent patterns of inflection, combination, derivation and change, and the likes that may be observed and classified.

Phoneme is the basic unit of phonology, which is either segmental or suprasegmental.

Phonologic structure is the form and structure of the speech sounds.

Phonology describes the sound system of a language: the rules that govern pronunciation or the production of sounds.

Proverb is a Hebrew word which means message, taunt, or parable. In Chapter 30:33, the word is translated as churning, twisting, and stirring up.

Segmental phonemes are the vowels and consonants that make-up words.

Segmentation is the process of dividing the printed texthttp://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Writing into meaningful units, such as words and sounds.

Simple is a linguistic form that is composed of only one free morpheme.

Structuration refers to the reproduction of systems that is based in the analysis of both structure and agents without giving primacy to the other.

Suprasegmental phonemes are the builders of prosody such as: stress, pitch, juncture, and intonations.

Textuality refers to the quality or use of language characteristics of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs.

METHODOLOGY LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS/ DESCRIPTION

Linguistic Research Method Used: This study utilizes the descriptive method of research which focuses on the morphological and phonological segmentation analysis of textuality. This specifically retrieves every morpheme and phoneme of every verse in the textuality.

Sources of Verbal Data: The data needed in this study are the six selected verses of the textuality of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs. These verses were taken from the New International Version (NIV) Study Bible published by Zondervan, Grand Rapids, Michigan 49530, USA.

Data-generating process: The verbal data is generated in two phases: (1) analysis of the linearity of words in terms of the free and bound morphemes, and (2) analysis of the linearity of speech sounds in terms of segmental and suprasegmental phonemes.

Morphology: Linearity of Words

Free Morpheme and Bound Morpheme: The six selected verses in King Solomon's Book of Proverbs are hereby analytically segmented in terms of free morphemes (roots), and bound morphemes (affixations). Chapter 11:1 contains twelve free morphemes (roots) and six bound morphemes. In the word DETESTS, the free morpheme is TEST, while DE- and -S are the bound morphemes. In the word DISHONEST, the free morpheme is HONE, while DIS- and -EST are the bound morphemes. In the word SCALES, the free morpheme is SCALE, while -S is the bound morpheme. In the word WEIGHTS, the free morpheme is WEIGHT, while -S is the bound morpheme.

Chapter 11:3 contains sixteen free morphemes (roots) and six bound morphemes (affixes). In the word INTEGRITY, the free morpheme is INTEGER, while -ITY is the bound morpheme. In the word UPRIGHT, both -RIGHT and UP- are free morphemes. In the word GUIDES, the free morpheme is GUIDE, while -S is the bound morpheme. In the word UNFAITHFUL, the free morpheme is FAITH, while UN- and -FUL are the bound morphemes. In the word DESTROYED, the free morpheme is DESTROY, while -ED is the bound morpheme. In the word DUPLICITY, the free morpheme is DUPLICATE, while -Y is the bound morpheme. Chapter 11:12 contains eighteen free morphemes (roots) and five bound morphemes (affixes). In the word WHOEVER, both WHO and EVER are free morphemes. In the word DERIDES, the free morpheme is RIDE, while DE- and -S are the bound morphemes. In the word NEIGHBOR, the free morpheme is NEIGH, while -BOR is the bound morpheme. In the word UNDERSTANDING, both UNDER and STAND are free morphemes, while -ING is the bound morpheme. In the word HOLDS, the free morpheme is HOLD, while -S is a bound morpheme. Chapter 12:1 contains fourteen free morphemes (roots) and five bound morphemes (affixes). In the word WHOEVER, both WHO and EVER are free morphemes and appears twice in the same verse. In the word LOVES (appears also twice), the free morpheme is LOVE, while -S is the bound morpheme. In the word DISCIPLINE, the free morpheme is DISCIPLE, while -INE is the bound morpheme. In the word KNOWLEDGE, both KNOW and LEDGE are free

morphemes. In the word HATES, the free morpheme is HATE, while -S is the bound morpheme. In the word CORRECTION, the free morpheme is CORRECT, while -ION is the bound morpheme. Chapter 12:3 contains fifteen free morphemes (roots) and eleven bound morphemes (affixes). In the word ONE, the free morpheme is ON, while -E is the bound morpheme. In the word ETABLISHED, the free morpheme is STABLE, while E-, -ISH-, and -ED are the bound morphemes. In the word RIGHTEOUSNESS, the free morpheme is RIGHT, while -TEOUS- and -NESS are the bound morphemes. In the word CANNOT, both CAN and NO are the free morphemes, while -T is the bound morpheme. In the word UPROOTED, the free morphemes are ROOT and UP, while -ED is the bound morpheme. Chapter 12:12 contains sixteen free morphemes (roots) and six bound morphemes (affixes). In the word WICKED, the free morpheme is WICK, while -ED is the bound morpheme. In the word DESIRE, the free morpheme is -SIRE, while DE- is the bound morpheme. In the word STRONGHOLD, both STRONG- and HOLD are the free morphemes. In the word EVILDOERS, both EVIL and DO are the free morphemes, while -ER- and -S are the bound morphemes. In the word RIGHTEOUS, the free morpheme is RIGHT, while -EOUS is the bound morpheme. In the word ENDURES, the free morpheme is ENDURE, while -S is the bound morpheme. Hence, the linear morphologic segmentation of morphemic contents in the six selected verses ofKing Solomon's Book of Proverbs reveal eighty-nine free morphemes (roots) and forty bound morphemes (affixations).

Free Morphemes: Free morphemes can be lexical (Noun, Verb, Adjective, Adverb) and grammatical (Pronoun, Preposition, Determiner, Conjunction, Article, Aux.). The free morphemes extracted from King Solomon's Book of Proverbs are hereby segmented in terms of lexical and grammatical morpheme. In Chapter 11:1, there are eight lexical morphemes of which four are nouns (Lord, scale, weight, and favor); three are verbs (test, hone, and find); and one is adjective (accurate). As for the grammatical morphemes, there are four of which one is a determiner (the), one conjunction (but), one preposition (with), and one pronoun (Him). In Chapter 11:3, seven lexical morphemes were extracted of which three are nouns (integer, faith, and duplicate); three are verbs (guide, are, and destroy); and one adjective (right). As for the grammatical morphemes, nine were extracted of which three are determiners (the), three prepositions (of, up, and by), one pronoun (them), one conjunction (but), and another determiner (their). In Chapter 11:12, there are ten lexical morphemes of which five are verbs (ride, has, has, stand, and hold), three are nouns (neigh, sense, and tongue), one adverb (ever), and one adjective (no). As for the grammatical morphemes, eight were extracted of which two are pronouns (both who); three are determiners (his, the, and another his); one conjunction (but), and two prepositions (on and under).

In Chapter 12:1, there are eleven lexical morphemes of which five are verbs (love, love, know, hate, and is); two are nouns (disciple and ledge); two adverbs (both ever); and two adjectives (correct and stupid). As for the grammatical morphemes, only three were extracted of which two are pronouns (both who), and one is a conjunction (but). In Chapter 12:3, there are eight lexical morphemes found of which two are adjectives (no and right); three are verbs (be, establish, and another be); two are nouns (wick and root); and one adverb (no). As for the grammatical morphemes, seven were found of which three are prepositions (on, up, and

through); two auxiliary (both can); one conjunction (but); and one determiner (the). In Chapter 12:12, there are eight lexical morphemes found of which four are nouns (wick, sire, hold, and root); two adjectives (strong and evil); and two verbs (do and endure). As for the grammatical morphemes, seven were found of which four are determiners (all the); two prepositions (both OF); and one conjunction (BUT). Hence, the linear morphologic segmentation of morphemic contents in the six selected verses of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs reveal fifty-two lexical morphemes (content words), and thirty-eight grammatical morphemes (function words).

Bound Morphemes: Bound morphemes (affixations) can be inflectional (plural, possessive, comparative, superlative, present, past, past participle, and present participle form of the verb); and derivational (e.g. –ize, -ful, -ly, anti-, un-, a-, dis-, etc.). The bound morphemes extracted from the six selected verses of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs are hereby segmented in terms of inflectional and derivational morpheme.

In Chapter 11:1, there are four inflectional morphemes: -S (suffix of present form), -EST (suffix of superlative), and two –S (suffix of plurality). The verse also contains two derivational morphemes; DE- and DIS- (both prefix). In Chapter 11:3, there only two inflectional morphemes: -S (suffix of present), and -ED (suffix of past). The verse has five derivational morphemes: -ITY (suffix), UP- (prefix), UN- (prefix), -FUL (suffix), and –Y (suffix). In Chapter 11:12, there are three inflectional morphemes, in which two are in the present form –S and one is in the present participle -ING.The derivational morphemes extracted from this verse were DE- (prefix), -BOR (suffix), and –E (suffix). In Chapter 12:1, there are three inflectional morphemes, all in the present form –S. There are two derivational morphemes extracted from this verse: -INE and -ION (both suffix). In Chapter 12:3, only two inflectional morphemes were found and were both suffix of past form -ED. As for the derivational morphemes, there were six: -E (suffix), -ED- (infix), -NESS (suffix), -EOUS- (infix), -NESS (suffix), and -T (suffix). In Chapter 12:12, three inflectional morphemes were extracted: -ED (suffix of past form), -S (suffix of plurality), and another -S (suffix of present form). This verse also contains three derivational morphemes: -DE (prefix), -ER- (infix), and -EOUS (suffix). Hence, the linear morphologic segmentation of morphemic contents in the six selected verses of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs reveal seventeen inflectional morphemes (suffixes), and twenty-three derivational morphemes (affixations).

Lexical Morphemes: Content Words: Lexical morphemes have a sense in and themselves. Content words (N, V, ADJ, and ADV) are typical of lexical morphemes and may be made up of free (roots) and bound (affixations) morphemes. Their forms can be simple (one free morpheme), compound (two or more free morphemes), complex (one free and one or more bound morphemes), and compound complex (two or more free morphemes and one or more bound morphemes). The six selected verses of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs contain the following lexical morphemes: Chapter 11:1 has eight lexical morphemes of which four are simple form (Lord, accurate, find, and favor); and the other four are complex form (detests, dishonest, scales, and weights). Chapter 11:3 has seven lexical morphemes of which one is simple form (are); one is compound form (upright); and five are complex form (integrity, guides, unfaithful, destroyed, and duplicity). Chapter 11:12 has eight lexical morphemes of which three are

Book of Proverbs King Solomon

Chapter 11:

1 The Lord detests dishonest scales, but accurate weights find favor with Him.

3 The integrity of the upright guides them, but the unfaithful are destroyed by their duplicity.

12 Whoever derides his neighbor has no sense, but the one who has   understanding holds his tongue.

Chapter 12:

1 Whoever loves discipline loves knowledge, but whoever hates correction is stupid.

3 No one can be established through wickedness, but the righteousness cannot be uprooted.

12 The wicked desire the stronghold of evildoers, but the root of the righteous   endures.

Table 1. Morphological Segmentation Analysis

Words / Immediate Constituents		Free Morphemes	Bound Morphemes
Chapter 11:		(Roots)	(Affixations)
1	the	the	
	Lord	Lord	
	detests	-test-	de- -s
	dishonest	-hon(e)-	dis- -est
	scales	scale-	-s
	but	but	
	accurate	accurate	
	weights	weight-	-s
	find	find	
	favor	favor	
	with	with	
	Him	Him	
	(Words/I.C)	(Roots)	(Affixations)
3	the	the	
	integrity	integ(e)r	-ity
	of	of	
	the	the	
	upright	up- -right	
	guides	guide-	-s
	them	them	
	but	but	
	the	the	
	unfaithful	-faith-	un- -ful
	are	are	
	destroyed	destroy-	-ed
	by	by	
	their	their	
	duplicity	duplicat(e)-	-y
12	whoever	who- -ever	
	derides	-ride-	de- -s
	his	his	
	neighbor	neigh-	-bor
	has	has	
	no	no	
	sense	sense	
	but	but	
	the	the	
	one	on-	-e
	who	who	
	has	has	
	understanding	under- -stand-	-ing
	holds	hold-	-s
	his	his	
	tongue	tongue	
Chapter 12:			
1	whoever	who- -ever	
	loves	love-	-s
	discipline	discipl(e)-	-ine
	loves	love-	-s
	knowledge	know- -ledge	
	but	but	
	whoever	who- -ever	
	hates	hate-	-s
	correction	correct-	-ion
	is	is	
	Him	Him	
	(Words/I.C)	**(Roots)**	**(Affixations)**

3	no	no	
	one	on-	-e
	can	can	
	be	be	
	established	stabl(e)	e- -ish- -ed
	through	through	
	wickedness	wick-	-ed- -ness
	but	but	
	the	the	
	righteousness	right-	-eous- -ness
	cannot	can- -no-	-t
	be	be	
	uprooted	up- -root-	-ed
12	the	the	
	wicked	wick-	-ed
	desire	-sire	de-
	the	the	
	stronghold	strong- -hold	
	of	of	
	evildoers	evil- -do-	-er- -s
	but	but	
	the	the	
	root	root	
	of	of	
	the	the	
	righteous	right-	-eous
	endures	endure-	-s

Table 2. Free Morpheme Segmentation Analysis

FREE MORPHEMES		Lexical Morphemes *(Content Words)*		Grammatical Morphemes *(Function Words)*	
Chapter 11:		*S.W.*	*S.C.*	*S.W.*	*S.C.*
1	The Lord de-test-sdis-hone-st scale-s DET N V V N butaccurateweight-s findfavor CONJ ADJ N V N with Him. PREP PRON	Lord test hone scale accurate weight find favor	N V V N ADJ N V N	the but with Him	DET CONJ PREP PRON
3	Theinteg(e)r-ity of theup- DET N PREP DET PREP -right guide-s them, but the ADJ V PRON CONJ DET un-faith-ful aredestroy-ed by N V V PREP theirduplic(a)t(e)-y. DET N	integer right guide faith are destroy duplicate	N ADJ V N V V N	the of the up them but the by their	DET PREP DET PREP PRON CONJ DET PREP DET
FREE MORPHEMES		Lexical Morphemes *(Content Words)*		Grammatical Morphemes *(Function Words)*	
12	Who - ever de-ride-s hisneigh-bor PRON ADV V DET N hasnosense, but the on-e whohas V ADJ N CONJ DET PREP PRON V under-stand-ing hold-s his tongue. PREP V V DET N	ever ride neigh has no sense has stand hold tongue	ADV V N V ADJ N V V V N	who his but the on who under his	PRON DET CONJ DET PREP PRON PREP DET
Chapter 12:		*S.W.* *S.C.*		*S.W.* *S.C.*	
1	Who - everlove-s discipl(e)-ine PRON ADV V N love-s know-ledge, butwho -ever V V N CONJ PRON ADV hate-s correct-ion is stupid. V AJ V ADJ	everlove disciple love know ledge ever hate correct isstupid	ADV V N V V N ADV V ADJ V ADJ	who but who	PRON CONJ PRON

3	No on-e can be establish-ed ADJ PREP AUX V V through wick-ed-ness, but the right PREP N CONJ DET ADJ -eous-ness can - no-t beup- root-ed. AUX ADV V PREP N	no be establish wick right no be root	ADJ V V N ADJ ADV V N	on can through but the can up	PREP AUX PREP CONJ DET AUX PREP		
12	The wick-ed de-sire thestrong - hold DET N N DET ADJ N of evil -do -er-s, but the root PREP ADJ V CONJ DET N of the right-eous endure-s. PREP DET ADJ V	wick sire strong hold evil do root endure	N N ADJ N ADJ V N V	the the of but the of the	DET DET PREP CONJ DET PREP DET		

*S.W – Speech Words *S.C. – Syntactic Category

Table 3. Bound Morpheme Segmentation Analysis

	BOUND MORPHEMES	Inflectional Morphemes		Derivational Morphemes	
Chapter 11:		*Suffixes*		*Affixations*	
1	The Lord de-test-sdis-hon(e)-est scale-s but accurate weight-sfind favor with Him.	-s -est -s -s	present superlative plural plural	de- dis-	prefix prefix
3	The integ(e)r-ity of theup-right guide-sthem, but theun-faith-fulare destroy-ed by their duplic(a)t(e)-y.	-s -ed	present past	-ity up- un- -ful -y	suffix prefix prefix suffix suffix
12	Who-ever de-ride-s his neigh-borhas no sense, but the on-ewho has under-stand-ing hold-shis tongue.	-s -ing -s	present p. participle present	de- -bor -e	prefix suffix suffix
Chapter 12:					
1	Who-ever love-s discipl(e)-ine love-s know-ledge, but who-ever hate-s correct-ion is stupid.	-s -s -s	present present present	-ine -ion	suffix suffix
3	No on-ecan be e-stabl(e)-ish-ed through wick-ed-ness, but the right-eous-ness can-no-t be up-root-ed.	-ed -ed	past past	-e e- -ish- -ed- -ness -eous- -ness -t	suffix prefix infix suffix suffix infix suffix suffix
12	The wick-ed de-sire the strong-hold of evil-do-er-s, but the root of the right-eous endure-s.	-ed -s -s	past plural present	de- -er- -eous	prefix infix suffix

Table 4. Lexical Morpheme Segmentation Analysis

Lexical Morphemes *(Content Words)*			Forms	Roots	Affixes	
Chapter 11:						
1	Lord detests dishonest scales accurate weights find favor	N V ADJ N ADJ N V N	simple complex complex complex simple complex simple simple	Lord -test- hon(e)- scale- accurate weight- find favor	de- dis- 	-s -est -s -s
Lexical Morphemes *(Content Words)*			**Forms**	**Roots**	**Affixes**	
3	integrity upright guides unfaithful are destroyed duplicity	N ADJ V ADJ V V N	complex compound complex complex simple complex complex	integ(e)r- up- -right guide- -faith- are destroy- duplic(ate)-	-ity un- 	 -s -ful -ed -y
12	derides neighbor no sense one understanding holds tongue	V N ADJ N N N V N	complex complex simple simple complex cpd-complex complex simple	-ride- neigh- no sense on- under- -stand- hold- tongue	de- -bor -e -ing -s 	-s

Chapter 12:							
1	loves	V	complex	love-		-s	
	discipline	N	complex	discipl(e)-		-ine	
	loves	V	complex	love-		-s	
	knowledge	N	compound	know-	-ledge		
	hates	V	complex	hate-		-s	
	correction	N	complex	correct-		-ion	
	is	V	simple	is			
	stupid	ADJ	simple	stupid			
3	no	ADJ	simple	no			
	one	N	complex	on-		-e	
	be	V	simple	be			
	established	V	complex	-stable-		e- -ish- -ed	
	wickedness	N	complex	wick-		-ed- -ness	
	righteousness	N	complex	right-		-eous- -ness	
	be	V	simple	be			
	uprooted	V	complex	-root		up- -ed	
12	wicked	ADJ	complex	wick-		-ed	
	desire	V	complex	-sire		de-	
	stronghold	N	compound	strong-	-hold		
	evildoers	N	cmp. complex	evil-	-do-	-er- -s	
	root	N	simple	root			
	righteous endures	ADJ	complex	right-		-eous	
		V	complex	endure-		-s	

Table 5. Grammatical Morpheme Segmentation Analysis

Grammatical Morphemes		Constituents	Function in the Sentences
Chapter 11:			
1	the	DET	number of nouns marker
	but	CONJ	connects phrases and clauses
	with	PREP	introduces a phrase
	Him	PRON	substitutes a noun
3	the	DET	number of nouns marker
	of	PREP	introduces a phrase
	the	DET	number of nouns marker
	up	PREP	introduces a phrase
3	them	PRON	substitutes a noun
	but	CONJ	connects phrases and clauses
	the	DET	number of nouns marker
	by	PREP	introduces a phrase
	their	DET	number of nouns marker
1	who	PRON	substitutes a noun
	his	DET	number of nouns marker
112	but	CONJ	connects phrases and clauses
	the	DET	number of nouns marker
	on	PREP	introduces a phrase
	who	PRON	substitutes a noun
	under	PREP	introduces a phrase
	his	DET	number of nouns marker
Grammatical Morphemes		Constituents	Function in the Sentences
Chapter 12:			
11	who	PRON	substitutes a noun
	but	CONJ	connects phrases and clauses
	who	PRON	substitutes a noun
3	on	PREP	introduces a phrase
	can	AUX	marker of future tense
	through	PREP	introduces a phrase
	but	CONJ	connects phrases and clauses
	the	DET	number of nouns marker
	can	AUX	marker of future tense
	up	PREP	introduces a phrase
12	the	DET	number of nouns marker
	the	DET	number of nouns marker
	of	PREP	introduces a phrase
	but	CONJ	connects phrases and clauses
	the	DET	number of nouns marker
	of	PREP	introduces a phrase
	the	DET	number of nouns marker

simple form (no, sense, and tongue); one is compound complex form (understanding); and four are complex form (derides, neighbor, one, and holds). Chapter 12:1 has eight lexical morphemes of which two are simple form (is and stupid); one is compound form (knowledge); and five are complex form (loves, discipline, loves, hates, and correction).

Chapter 12:3 has eight lexical morphemes of which three simple form (no, be, and another be); and five are complex form (one, established, wickedness, righteousness, and uprooted). Chapter 12:12 has seven lexical morphemes of which one is simple form (root); one is compound form (stronghold); one is compound complex form (evildoers); and

four are complex form (wicked, desire, righteous, and endures). Hence, the linear morphologic segmentation of morphemic contents of the six selected verses of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs reveal forty-six lexical morphemes of which fourteen are simple, four are compound, twenty-seven are complex, and one is compound complex in linguistic form.

Grammatical Morphemes: Function Words: Grammatical morphemes, according to Marchand (95), do not really have a sense in and of themselves; instead, they express some sort of relationship between lexical morphemes. Function words (pronouns, prepositions, articles, conjunctions, determiner, and auxiliary) are typical of grammatical morphemes. The six selected verses of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs contain the following grammatical morphemes:

Chapter 11:1 contains four grammatical morphemes of which one is a determiner (the), one conjunction (but), one preposition (with), and one pronoun (Him). Chapter 11:3 contains nine grammatical morphemes of which four are determiners (the), three prepositions (of, up, and by), one pronoun (them), and one conjunction (but). Chapter 11:12 contains eight grammatical morphemes of which two are pronouns (both who), three determiners (his, the, and his), two prepositions (on and under), and one conjunction (but). Chapter 12:1 contains three grammatical morphemes of which two are pronouns (both who) and one conjunction (but). Chapter 12:3 contains seven grammatical morphemes of which three are prepositions (on, through, and up), two auxiliary (both can), one determiner (the), and one conjunction (but).

Chapter 12:12 contains seven grammatical morphemes of which four are determiners (the), two prepositions (both of), and one conjunction (but). Hence, the linear morphologic segmentation of morphemic contents of the six selected verses of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs reveal thirty-eight grammatical morphemes of which thirteen are determiners, six are conjunction, eleven are prepositions, six are pronouns, and two are auxiliary.

Phonology: Linearity in Speech Sounds

The linear description of phonologic segmentation in the six selected verses of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs is focused on the transcription of the segmental and suprasegmental phonemes.

Segmental Phonemes in Linearity: The phonetic transcriptions of the words in each of the six selected verses of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs, are as follows:

Chapter 11:1

The Lord detests dishonest scales, /dh l rd dItɛsts dIseyn st skeyls but accurate weights find favor with Him. b t aky r t weyts faynds feyv r wIth hIm/

Chapter 11:3

The integrity of the upright guides them, /dh Intɛgr tiy v dh prayt gayds dh m but the unfaithful are destroyed by their duplicity. b t dhI nfeythf l ar dIstroyd bay dhǽr d plIsitɛ/

Chapter 11:12

Whoever derides his neighbor has no sense, /h ɛv r dIrayds hIz neyb r h s now sɛns But the one who has understanding

holds his tongue. b t dhI w n h h s nd rstanding howlds hIz t ng/

Chapter 12:1

Whoever loves discipline loves knowledge, /h ɛv r   l vs dIs pl n l vs nalIj but whoever hates correction is stupid. b t h ɛv r heyts k rɛksh n Iz st p d/

Chapter 12:3

No one can be established through wickedness, /now w n k n bI Istablisht thr wIk dnɛs but the righteousness cannot be uprooted. b t dh raychesnɛs k n t bI prut d/

Chapter 12:12

The wicked desire the stronghold of evildoers, /dh wIk d dIzayr dh str nghowld iyv lduwers but the root of the righteous endures. b t dh r t ev dhe rayches Indy rs/

Suprasegmental Phonemes in Linearity: The phonetic transcriptions of the stress, pitch, junctures, and intonations are superimposed on the segmentals, as follow

Chapter 11:1

 The Lord detests dishonest scales, 3/ 2 dh l rd dItɛsts dIseyn st skeyls 2. but accurate weights find favor with Him. 3. 2 b t aky r t weyts faynds feyv r wIth hIm # / 1

Chapter 11:3

The integrity of the upright guides them, 3 / 2 dh Intɛgr tiy v dh prayt gayds dh m 2 but the unfaithful are destroyed by their duplicity. 3 2 b t dhI nfeythf l ar dIstroyd bay dhǽr d plIsitɛ # / 1

Chapter 11:12

Whoever derides his neighbor has no sense, 3/ 2 h ɛv r dIrayds hIz neyb r h s now sɛns 2   but the one who has understanding holds his tongue. 3 2   b t dhI w n h h s nd rstanding howlds hIz t ng # /

Chapter 12:1

Whoever loves discipline loves knowledge, 3 / 2 h ɛv r l vs dIs pl n l vs nalIj 2 but whoever hates correction is stupid. 3 2 b t h ɛv r heyts k rɛksh n Iz st p d # / 1

Chapter 12:3

No one can be established through wickedness, 3/ 2 now w n k n bI Istablisht thr wIk dnɛs 2 but the righteousness cannot be uprooted. 3 2 b t dh raychesnɛs k n t bI prut d # / 1]]

Chapter 12:12

The wicked desire the stronghold of evildoers, 3/ 2 dh wIk d dIzayr dh str nghowld iyv lduwers 2 but the root of the righteous endures. 3 2 b t dh r t ev dhe rayches Indy rs # /

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synthesis: The linear morphologic segmentation of morphemic contents in the six selected verses of King

Solomon's Book of Proverbs reveal ninety free morphemes (roots) and forty bound morphemes (affixations). Out of the ninety free morphemes, fifty-two are lexical morphemes (content words), and thirty-eight are grammatical morphemes (function words). Of the fifty-two lexical morphemes, twenty are in simple form, four are compound, twenty-seven are complex, and one is a compound complex in linguistic form. Of the thirty-eight grammatical morphemes, thirteen are determiners, six are conjunction, eleven are prepositions, six are pronouns, and two are auxiliary. Meanwhile, of the forty bound morphemes, seventeen are inflectional morphemes (suffixes), and twenty-three are derivational morphemes (affixations). The linear phonologic segmentation of the phonemic contents of the Book of Proverbs reveal a continuous succession of vowels and consonants speech sounds within the suprasegmental prosody of six rising-sustained intonation of the six verses. All the verses, which are compound in form contain a non-final prosody (2-3-2) for the first main clause, and a final prosody (2-3-1) for the second main clause.

Conclusion

Therefore, it has been proven that the linearity of morphemes and phonemes is revealed in the linguistic structure of the textuality of King Solomon's Book of Proverbs.

Recommendation

Based on the findings and the conclusion, the following recommendations are hereby offered.

- The Book of Proverbs as one of the five poetry books in the Holy Bible should not only be used for teaching and instruction, but as a good and abundant source for linguistic analysis.
- Since we always look at poetry as the epitome of sophistication in writing, these findings call for earnest efforts to consider introducing slight revisions in the English curriculum to bring into focus not only the basic structure prevailing in literarypieces, but the three structures of grammar: syntax, morphology, and phonology.
- Language and Literature students should be taught to analyze the printed materials in terms of the linearity of words and of speech sounds.
- This paper is strongly recommended for publication at the Naval State University-Journal of Language Researches.

Further Recommendations

The following topics are hereby recommended for future research:

- Grammatical Linearity: King David's Psalms 23, "The Lord is my Shepherd."
- Phonologic Segmentation Linearity of King Solomon's Proverbs 31, "The Wife of Noble Character."
- Morphologic Segmentation Linearity of King David's Psalms 91, "Whoever Dwells in the Shelter of the Most High."
- Lexical, Syntactic, and Stress-Pattern Segmentation Linearity of King Solomon's Song of Songs 2, "I am a Rose of Sharon, a Lily of the Valleys."
- King Solomon's Song of Songs 4, "How Beautiful you are, My Darling! Oh, How Beautiful!: Syntactic Segmentation Analysis.

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