

PROTOTYPE ANTHOLOGIES AND CD OF ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHIES FOR THE LITERARY HISTORY OF THE PHILIPPINES (LIHIP) PROJECT

Dr. Estrellita Gruenberg, who is in charge of the Iloko literature component of this milestone project, sought the help of sociologist Dr. Alice Pingol of Ilocos Sur in the translation of works to ensure that the Ilokano way of life and culture portrayed in the selections were preserved.

The project also generated support of native speakers. Gruenberg explains that since there are several variations in Iloko of the equivalents of the same word, the translators wanted to make sure that the meaning given to the words by the native speakers in the different provinces of Ilocos are equivalent to the words used in the English translation of the literary works.

Gruenberg and Pingol tentatively call their modified translation process “community-based translation,” which is a significant addition to the theory-building efforts of the DLSU Literature Department in its continuing work on regional literatures. The prototype anthologies will be considered as possible bases in the preparation of the other anthologies of Philippine regional literatures by members of the LIHIP team.

The anthology of translated works is made up of two dramas, four essays, 10 poems, 14 short stories, and data



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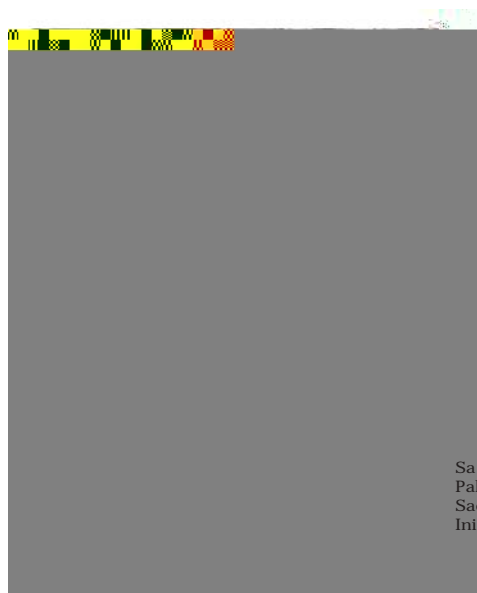
THE BIKOL *RAWITDAWIT* IN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

This project on Bikol literature is a small phase of the Literary History of the Philippines (LIHIP) project of the Literature Department of De La Salle University.

The selection process started by choosing only one poem per author based on 1) the proponent's own taste and experience in teaching poetry with the anthology serving as an effective tool for teaching courses in vernacular Philippine literature; 2) consultations with selected poets on what they considered their best work; 3) discussions with a loose group of Bikol poets called the *Kabulig* about the current choices, as well as on who and what to include in this would-be canon of writing in Bikol; and 4) consultations with some teachers of literature at the Ateneo de Naga and Aquinas University about the Bikol poems they personally like and those they teach.

Bikol poet and playwright Rodolfo Alano and the proponent worked on the translations without using any theory. Instead, they 1) looked at existing translations and used the well-crafted ones (e.g. "Underneath the Wharf" by Teresita Erestain); 2) borrowed those that gave the meanings of *suanoy* or ancient words no longer in circulation (e.g. "Just Hum to Yourself," Lilia Realubit's translation of "Pagaroanggoyong"); and 3) either revised/edited or came up with new ones.

Specially difficult to translate were some of the folk poems and early verses because of their fixed rhyme or meter which had to be approximated in the English translations. The translations of the early verses, in particular, sounded horrible at first. What seemed novel, clever, moving, or at least of historical significance in Bikol sounded amateurish, dull, and stilted in English. It was much easier to translate the contemporary poems, and some of them were a joy to translate. For example, Alano enjoyed translating Luis Cabalquinto's "Magarao" and Merlinda Bobis's "Pagbalik sa Estancia"; for the proponent, translating Estelito Jacob's "Pinagrok" was a learning experience in Bikol culture and cuisine.



Rawitdawit
(Poems)

An Sakong Erokan
ni Elsa

Sa tahaw nin oman, sa pangpang nin salog,
Palibot tinanom, iguang nagtitindog;
Saditon na payag, pinton sa laog,
Ini an harong ko, palacio kong bilog.

The poets were asked to comment on the translations and some of them responded by sending their own versions. In such cases, the translators deferred to them, so their own voices would be heard even in translation. Other poets who were not comfortable enough writing in English, or felt that it would be better for someone else to translate their work, generally approved the translators' work.

The English translations facilitated the task of weeding out texts from the anthology wherein the selections should 1) sound good, whether in Bikol or English, and 2) serve as representative texts that reflect the poems' themes and milieus (e.g. the risqué quality of some of the folk poems, the tendency to moralize in the poems from the 1930s to the 1950s, and the attention to form and social realities in contemporary poems).

Thus, the 56-page anthology of *rawitdawit* with translations in English includes a smattering of folk poetry, 10 early versifiers, and 22 contemporary poets six of whom are not in the original lineup. New and better poems were submitted by the poets themselves, in place of earlier ones they gave. Nevertheless, also included are translations that will not be contained in the final anthology for archival purposes.



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POLICY TOOLS





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A PROGRAMMABLE LOGIC DEVICE-BASED ELECTRONIC LOAD CONTROLLER FOR MICROHYDROELECTRIC POWER PLANT

usual implementations of ELC for microhydroelectric power make use of purely analogue electronic circuits wherein the control algorithm is embedded in the circuit itself. Thus, changes in the control algorithm can only be implemented by using an entirely different circuit.

This study involves the design of a Programmable Logic Device (PLD)-based ELC for microhydroelectric power plant. The controller consists of an analogue section and a digital section. The analogue section diverts any generated capacity in excess of the actual load to the dump loads. The digital section implements the control algorithm. Simulations were made to ensure that the circuits function properly. The analogue and digital parts were designed and simulated separately. The analogue circuit was simulated using Simulation Program with Integrated Circuit Emphasis for Personal Computers (PSPICE). The analogue part of the controller circuit

Electronic load controllers (ELCs) ensure that the total load connected to a microhydroelectric power plant remains essentially constant even with changes in the actual load. When the actual load decreases, the ELC electronically diverts any excess generated power to dump loads. The ELC can perform its function of controlling the voltage and the frequency as long as that amount of hydropower flowing into the turbine that is directly coupled to the generator is greater than the actual load. The

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