

# The and the Tri Novels (Excerpts) into English

This is the third translation volume for the *Hiligaynon Literature* anthology under the **Literary History of the Philippines (LIHIP)** project of the Department of Literature. While the first two translation collections focus on Hiligaynon *binalaybay* (poetry) and *sugilanon* (short story), respectively, this volume features two major Hiligaynon novelists, Ramon Muzones of Iloilo and Lino Moles of Negros.

*Margosatubig* is the celebrated 1946 novel by Ramon Muzones, serialized in the defunct *Yuhum Magazine*, and printed by Diolosa Publishing House in Iloilo City in 1947. It employs tales, romance, and fantasy in narrativizing the history of Muslim-Filipinos. It likewise exemplifies the enduring battle for supremacy between good and evil in the establishment of a kingdom and in the search for the true sultan of Maguindanao and Sulu. The translation in English is done by Leoncio P. Deriada of UP-Visayas, a Palanca Hall of Fame, and Metrobank Outstanding Teacher Awardee.

*Kalayo sa Sidlangan* of Lino Moles, on the other hand, was serialized in *Hiligaynon Magazine* in the '70s. It embodies the romantic mode and protest tradition of Hiligaynon literature as it addresses the conflicting *hacendero-sacada* relationship. Central to the novel is the love story of a

strong-willed heiress of haciendas in Murcia, Silay, Victorias and other neighboring towns, and the poor but honest and responsible gentleman working for the empowerment of *sacadas* and their families. It recounts the history of social unrest, banditry, and insurgency—the result of the wide gap between the landed class and the peasantry in the region. Entitled “Fire in the East,” the English translation is done by Jonathan Jurilla, an award-winning fictionist and literature professor of UP-Visayas.

This volume showcases practice/s in translation from Hiligaynon to English, and the specificity of Hiligaynon novel and its commonality with Philippine novels, particularly in English and Tagalog. It also foregrounds themes and other areas of studies for scholars and researchers to further explore.



Department of Literature  
Doctor of Philosophy in Literature  
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# Analysis of Success in Metro Manila

*Increasing the participation of women in entrepreneurship is critical to a country's long term economic growth.* This conclusion was drawn from the ground-breaking research conducted worldwide by the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM, 2000). To support women currently in business and encourage more women to start their own businesses, there is a need to expand baseline information about female entrepreneurs. This study, therefore, attempts to answer some of the questions raised about women and their businesses.

The research objectives are to present a comparative analysis of the performance of men-owned and women-owned businesses using a multidimensional framework of entrepreneurial success, and to investigate the extent of influence of selected factors (management style and strategies) on their success. The success indicators refer to the financial, non-financial and personal goals indicated in the literature as important to entrepreneurs.

Data for the study were obtained from member companies of the Printing Industries Association of the Philippines, Inc. (PIAP). The descriptive, relational and causal designs were employed with the following statistical tools: percentage distributions, summary statistics (mean, median, standard deviation), t-test for mean differences, multiple linear regression modeling, and the ANOVA (analysis of variance) interaction graphs.

The major findings indicate that in the printing services sector:

1. Following global trends, there were deviiinrmongncial

This paper presents new approach of genetic algorithm (GA) to solve the constrained optimization problem. In a constrained optimization problem, feasible and infeasible regions occupy the search



A. Assessment of Chemical Contaminants and Particulate Matter and Improvement of Air Quality in Air-Conditioned Urban Buses

This study assessed the quality of air in





# Unity Chiara Lubich



*Chiara Lubich*

*Founder and president of the Focolare Movement*

This is a qualitative inquiry using a descriptive and evaluative methodology which takes into account the spiritual, theological and pedagogical dimensions. Unity and nothingness are the key elements of the vision and praxis in Chiara Lubich's spirituality. These elements are both human and supernatural realities. Nothingness in Lubich's spirituality is Jesus Forsaken. When people love one another in the measure of Jesus Forsaken, being nothing, they experience unity—the presence of Jesus in them and among them. Jesus Forsaken is the apex of love. Love, in Lubich's paradigm is like a light that passes through a drop of water and is turned into a rainbow, producing seven different colors and reflections while remaining light. Therefore, the seven colors are aspects of one reality. These different aspects, which are active in people's lives, are all important and interdependent. The seven aspects are as follows: Red—Communion of Spiritual and Material Goods; Orange—Witness and Diffusion; Yellow—Union with God and Prayer Life; Green—Natural World and Physical Life; Blue—Harmony and Environment; Indigo—Wisdom and Study; and Violet—Communication and Unity. All these seven aspects have a divine and human dimension, and when lived concretely, can be a means for dialogue among churches and religions. This is a fourth kind of dialogue called the "dialogue of life," which is the major contribution of Lubich for the Church in the third millennium. Furthermore, the seven-color framework can be utilized as dimensions of holistic living for the religious and values education of individuals, particularly the youth of all cultures and religions.

# Philippine Texting Culture and the Ethnography of Text Messaging

The study aimed at understanding and explaining the sociolinguistic dynamics of text messaging (texting or SMS) within the Philippine context. Using the theoretical framework of Hymes (1974)—the ethnography of speaking—the Filipino texters' text messages were described in terms of: (1) setting, (2) participants' sociodemographic characteristics, texting profile, perceptions about texting, and the co-texters' profile, (3) ends, (4) act sequences particularly topic and turn-taking, (5) key particularly code-switching and abbreviation patterns, politeness and speech acts, (6) instrumentality, (7) norms of interpretation and interaction, and (8) genre. The multiple regression analysis revealed that the texters' age, sex and work were predictors of texting style. In terms of discourse features, certain politeness markers, role, topics, speech acts and co-texter texting styles were also predictors of texting style. However, perception and texting profile were weak predictors of Filipino texting style.

The study proposes a sociolinguistic model of communication. The model shows the shared fields of experience of the texters and co-texters through symbolic interaction,

as realized by constant communication over time (via texting) that allows them to participate fully in the texting culture. What these texters and co-texters share in common are the same interpretations of the linguistic or discourse markers, thus producing a unique Filipino texting style.



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Undeniably, many companies are finding it difficult to fully implement ABC because of the demands of the clients, customers, or even suppliers with whom business is transacted. Managers also complain about employees' resistance to changes required in the adoption of ABC. With these restrictions, companies could not implement ABC in the whole operations.

In the ever-changing global world of business, companies need to discover and implement new techniques to be more productive, efficient, profitable, and competitive. However, companies contemplating changes in their costing procedures must make a thorough and careful analysis of both existing and alternative costing systems. The benefits in shifting from one technique to another must be greater than the long-term costs.

In conclusion, adopting ABC will improve the overall operation of the company for a certain extent only. As with any new concept, there are inevitable growing pains and a learning curve. Most of the companies included in this research have realized that the new system must be given time to be understood and accepted. Expected results do not happen overnight; people do not accept change readily. Companies are aware that they must allow their objectives to grow as much as their understanding of the possibilities brought about by the use of ABC techniques, and to make modifications where needed.







This article sets the topics of apathy and compassion against the backdrop of alienations and solidarities in industrial/post-industrial capitalism. A socio-historical analysis is employed to identify distinct behavioral and social-institutional

processes and practices as well as underlying structures which determine both persons and institutions. The theories and practices of capitalism in different places and periods produced various theories and practices of welfare which have implications for the understanding and practice of compassion/apathy and solidarities/alienations as well as those of capitalism itself. With the use of social-philosophical theories which aid in the understanding of the deeper structures of capitalist state of affairs and processes, this study further offers a groundwork and a stage towards a more developed ethical reflections on social suffering, compassion and behavior formation today. Thus, Christian-ethical reflections may derive some principles from this analysis of compassion/apathy which is made more intelligible to a wider public that is usually beyond the Christian tradition's sphere of influence. The article also shows how Christian ethics may rely on the indispensable mediations of various disciplines which offer both methodological approaches and substantive finds.



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