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Social Change in Asia: Reality and Vision

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one should carry us ahead for quite a time." One can agree unhesitatingly with that judgment. In fact, it is not difficult to share the enthusiasm with which this catechism has been everywhere received.

C. G. AREVALO

SOCIAL CHANGE IN ASIA

REALITY AND VISION. A Report on the First Asian Seminar on Mental Health and Family Life; Baguio, Philippines, 6-20 December 1958. By Professor Tsung-yi Lin, M.D. Manila: Bureau of Printing, 1960. 85p.

This booklet is the account of the First Asian Seminar on Mental Health and Family Life in Baguio, 6-20 December 1958, attended by representatives from fifteen countries. The author with a touch of nostalgia reconstructs the gradual progress of the members from being silent listeners, hoping to obtain bits of knowledge from experts, to being participants in an animated international discussion group, sharing and pooling experiences and aspirations. The process of learning the techniques of discussion groups provides some of the most interesting and instructive passages of the work.

The title, "Reality and Vision," indicates the two parts of the report. Reality refers to the attempt to assess realistically the field of mental health in Asia today. The changes brought about by industry and technology have their impact upon traditional forms of society and the family. The "extended" family system, where grandparents, uncles, aunts and cousins all lived under the same roof is giving way to the "nuclear" family system, with father, mother, and children constituting a unit of their own. The stresses upon the individual resulting from these and other changes as discussed in the seminar are sketched in outline in the report.

The second part, "Vision," refers to plans for research and a fuller understanding of the social changes and accompanying mental disturbances of Asia. Basic principles are established to govern the planning and the implementation of programmes that are common to all cultures.

The main shortcoming of the report is the generality of the level at which the discussions themselves were forced to remain due to the absence of adequate data. Furthermore, the drive behind the discussions seems to have been to discover points of similarity between all the cultures represented, so that the particular problems peculiar to individual cultures had to be passed over. Nevertheless, the report

is a clear delineation of the broad lines of the social changes sweeping over Asia. The chapter on "Reality" can provide a ready-made outline for college sociology seminars, which can think out in terms of the local cultures the broad insights of the Baguio Seminar.

JAIME BULATAO

MARANAO ANALYZED

THE INFLECTION AND SYNTAX OF MARANAO VERBS. By Howard P. McKaughan. Manila: Institute of National Language, 1958. viii, 59p.

In the acknowledgements prefacing his study, Dr. McKaughan expresses the double hope that it "will serve not only as a profitable reference for linguists and language students, but also as a means to express a deep interest in both the language and ways of life of the Mohammedan peoples of the Philippines". Both hopes are, in the opinion of this reviewer, fully capable of being realized, though the technical nature of the work would make it unlikely that a layman could appreciate the depth of the interest shown by the author or the amount of research his study represents. For a person with linguistic training, however, the study makes interesting and satisfying reading: interesting, because it treats aspects of a language that has not been previously so carefully described; and satisfying, because the material is presented in a clear, orderly, and objective fashion.

Dr. McKaughan is primarily concerned with a description of the inflection of verbs in Maranao, a language spoken on the island of Mindanao, and devotes almost half of his book to this aspect of the language. In order to put the verbs and their inflection into proper syntactic perspective, he has made the first part of his study a description of what he calls "verbal predications", which he describes as the most frequent sentence type of Maranao. It is characteristic of the whole presentation that in doing so, he first defines a sentence ("any form which is not in grammatical construction with another form") and lists two other presumably common sentence types before proceeding to the treatment of the sentence type he uses to illustrate his subsequent description of verbs and their inflection. Another evidence of the author's concern for presenting an integrated and linguistically meaningful picture of Maranao structure is his treatment, in an introduction, of the segmental phonemes of the language.