



Reflections of Socio-Political Bureaucratic Malpractices in Five Filipino Novels in English

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Abstract. The study analyzed the reflections of socio-political bureaucratic malpractices in five Filipino novels in English. It utilized the descriptive-qualitative research designs and content analysis. It used the following approaches to criticism namely: the New Historicism approach; Marxism, the speech act theory and illocutionary act, and psychological approach. The results of the study revealed that characters in the novels understudied committed varied forms of bureaucratic malpractices. In the novel, *A Passing Season* by Azuena Grajo Uranza (American Period) the bureaucratic malpractices were extortion, padrino system, and political turncoatism; *To Be Free* by Edilberto K. Tiempo (Post-American Period) political dynasty, vote buying, and defamation; *The Survivors* by Antonio Enriquez (Japanese Period) political collaboration, and dereliction of duty; *At War's End* by Rony V. Diaz (Post-Colonial Period) political assassination, excessive political autonomy, and tax fraud; and *Empire of Memory* by Eric Gamalinda (Martial Law Period) historical revisionism, graft and corruption, cronyism, and fascism. In the social roles of the characters, there were shifts from a position to another career and obligation. Whereas, characters' illocutionary acts were assertive before a bureaucratic malpractice and directive after accomplishing or committing a bureaucratic malpractice. The characters' personality, ethics and morality were also affected. Cultural, feminism, psychoanalysis, and mythological or archetypal were the other literary approaches to criticism that can be used to increase understanding of the various perspectives of the novels analyzed.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, New Historicism, Sociological, Political, Psychological, Bureaucratic Malpractice, Speech Acts

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INTRODUCTION

The study of literature is a holistic approach in learning the history of humanity. It has concrete platforms that stage learning, understanding and experiencing the world in realistic and vivid form. Among the realm of genres in literature, the novel exposes and contextualizes the characters in a panoramic delineation. Its setting and plot convey conditions that has fidelity to facts, time and details. Literary realities are inextricably linked with historical realities in which the writer transforms history in a given literary mode which in turn, transforms artistic perspective to a truthful historical archive.

The literary revelations of novels in reflecting the socio-political occurrences are empirical bases to scrutinize the merits of its historical coda in considering literary value as products of time, place, and historical circumstances rather than as an isolated work of art or text. Thus, with great intellectual coherence, novelists record and decode historical events in a locus of human conditions into meaningful human experiences.

The main aim of literary history is to be appreciated as an anthropological significance to interplay human ideas and affairs to reverse the machinery of codifying historical coda within the literary framework. The understanding of the literary genres through historical context can be investigated as an expression of the power-structures of the surrounding society. Thus, the vision of historical novels traces and illustrates the phenomena of social and political constructs.

Filipino historical novel is an illuminated Philippine history. It is rich with a large repertoire of publications and considerably great prolific writers. These novels are historically rooted in the influences of colonial experiences and inspired by the meaning of the socio-political changes of the Philippines as a country and as a bureaucratic institution. Among the significant agents of change in the history which are prevalent are the bureaucratic malpractices.

Congruent to the observations and records of media, historians, and economic organizations and institutions, these bureaucratic exploitations and corruptions have been expressed by literary writers since the arrival of the colonial empires. Its prevalence and apex in the Philippine history are exhibited in the following Filipino historical novels: *A Passing Season*, written by Azucena Grajo Uranza, that is set during the transition of the two historical periods namely: the Philippine Revolution in 1896 and the Philippine-American War in 1898; *To Be Free*, written by Edilberto K. Tiempo, which drawn the political and social encounters of Filipinos under the Americanized bureaucracy; *The Survivors*, written by Antonio Enriquez, which narrated the sufferings of the Philippines under the horrors of Japanese war; *At War's End*, written by Rony V. Diaz, that described the Philippines' situation after World War II particularly landlord-tenant relationships; and the *Empire of Memory*, written by Eric Gamalinda, which narrated the historical revisionism and other forms of graft, corruption and abuses during the Martial Law period.

Each historical novel represents a distinct period which would reveal the bureaucratic malpractices that occurred during those times. The characters, along with their roles, discourses, personality types, ethics and morality, are explicitly affected and changed because of their connection and participation to the bureaucratic malpractices. These human experiences and realities can be elicited through various literary lenses and magnification such as socio-political, psychological, and philosophical approaches.

The researcher, as an educator and learner of language and literature, has the consciousness on the necessity of redefining the grounds and regulations of bureaucratic malpractices in the facades of any entities, whether institution or individuals, who are capable and have the intention of doing so. It is his utmost desire to identify the structural and behavioral developments of these phenomena to initiate awareness and to suggest or create empirical solutions. By merging the two different worlds of reality and literature, the researcher personally aims to establish a foundation of research-based historical facts based on the fictional and literary investigation.

The comprehensive understanding of history and society through literature is the researcher's prior motivation and objective in pursuing this study which would allow him to uncover the truths and foundation behind Philippine bureaucratic malpractice history and its effects to role and function, language and discourses, cognition, conduct and philosophic constructs to the individuals. This study was conducted to determine and analyze the reflections of socio-political bureaucratic malpractices in five Filipino novels in English.

Specifically, it sought to answer the following questions: What are the different forms of bureaucratic malpractices reflected by the characters in the following historical periods: American, Post-American, Japanese, Post-Colonial, and Martial Law?; How do bureaucratic malpractices affect the characters in relation to social role, and illocutionary acts?; How may the characters who committed bureaucratic malpractices be described in terms of personality types, and ethics and morality?; and What other literary approaches to criticism may be utilized to increase understanding of the various perspectives of the novels analyzed?

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The descriptive-qualitative research design was used to achieve the objectives of the study and to purposively gather and scrutinize the data since the study aimed to analyze the varied forms of socio-political bureaucratic malpractices of characters in five Filipino novels in English. The qualitative exploration of the New Historicism approach had analyzed the parallelism of history and literature reflecting bureaucratic malpractices in the select novels. As historical research, the study also utilized manuscripts, documents, studies and other references from the archives of history to investigate the Philippine history as represented by the Filipino novels in English.

Research Procedure

In the selection of the materials for analysis, these should be the criteria that would serve as a guide. According to Chitnis (2006) historical materials should have higher level of relevance which could lead to the study of the nature of the sources, their availability and the probable use to history; hence, each novel should represent a historical period and written by Filipino authors. Analytical method should aim to ascertain the credibility of the material. Synthetic operations should provide the treatment of turning the lifeless, isolated, meaningless and dry facts into connected, meaningful, interesting and enlightening narrative of events, facts, and forces. The

novels that will be used for analysis must include characters with oppressed roles in ill-fated situations or handled situation where he or she manifested or affected by the political and social events, facts, and forces.

The analysis involved the coding of the materials through the categorization of dialogues and narration in the novels as the units of analysis. The coded dialogues, and narration provided the answers for the research objectives such as the forms of bureaucratic malpractices, their effects to the social roles and illocutionary acts, and the description of characters in terms of personality types, ethics and morality.

Materials for Criticism

The novels analyzed possess relevance and probable use to history which were ascertained as valid and reliable materials to provide significant historical narratives of events, facts and forces. These criteria were satisfied by the following historical novels namely: *A Passing Season*, written by Azucena Grajo Uranza, American period (1898-1902); *To Be Free*, written by Edilberto K. Tiepo, for Post-American period (1902-1940); *The Survivors*, written by Antonio Enriquez, for Japanese period (1941-1945); *At War's End*, written by Rony V. Diaz, for the Post-Colonial period (1946-1965); and *Empire of Memory*, written by Eric Gamalinda, for Martial Law period (1965-1986).

Treatment of the Novels for Analysis

The interpretation and analysis of the novels involved five approaches: content analysis; new historicism approach; sociological and political approach: marxism by Karl Marx; philosophical approach: speech act by John Langshaw Austin; illocutionary acts by John R. Searle; and psychological approach: personality types.

The content analysis was used to identify the depth and richness of the socio-political phenomena and its effect to the social roles, personality types, ethics and morality reflected by the characters in the novels. It also categorized the language and communication patterns of the characters which revealed the effect of bureaucratic malpractices to the discourses of the characters.

The study also utilized the types of coding to elicit the answers to the objectives (Saldaña, 2010). Descriptive coding considers short phrases or words to summarize and to capture topics of a passage to identify the existing bureaucratic malpractices reflected in the novel. Process coding, on the other hand, connotes action, interactions and emotions experienced in a specified context. This type was used to determine the implications of bureaucratic malpractice to the characters and to the prevailing circumstances. Emotion coding was applied to uncover realities of the characters' responses to situations in relation to their intrapersonal and interpersonal experiences and actions. Values coding revealed the characters' values, attitudes and beliefs toward ethical and moral implications of bureaucratic malpractices and their representing perspectives of their personality types when engaging to exploitation, corruption, and abuses. Motif coding was employed for the exposition of the social and psychological transformations of the characters. To emphasize the categorization of the characters' illocutionary acts and their personality types based on the given taxonomy or description of the approach, magnitude coding was also used.

New Historicism approach was utilized to ascertain the historical validation of the socio-political bureaucratic malpractices in the five historical novels. It aimed to establish the parallelism or congruency between the historical novels and historical facts in which the New Historicism approach would be able to institute the novels as historical coda that could be a source of historical truths. The study included five historical periods namely American, Post-American, Japanese, Post-Colonial and Martial Law. Each period was represented by a novel.

Marxism, as sociological and political approach in literary criticism, focuses on the economic, social and political elements of art. According to Marxists, literature reflects social and political institutions, its ideological function, the emerging conflicts, class struggles, materialism and exploitation within the system (Kennedy & Gioia, 1995). The socio-political approach of Marxism was utilized to identify the bureaucratic malpractices experienced or practiced by the characters in the novels in which the dialogues and narrations were the units of analysis. The coded texts were carefully chosen to exemplify the socio-political constructs or the bureaucratic malpractices during the specified historical period represented by the novels.

As a philosophical approach, speech acts classify the dialogues of characters based on the taxonomy of the following illocutionary acts: assertive, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. Recognition of the significance of speech acts has illuminated the ability of language to do other things and to describe reality. In addition, an appreciation of speech acts helped lay bare a normative structure implicit in linguistic practice concerned with describing reality. Its objective is to have an accurate characterization of normative structure underlying linguistic practice (Searle, 1976; & Austin, 1962).

Speech acts and illocutionary acts provide framework for the depiction of dialogue: In assertives, the speaker commits him or herself to the belief that the propositional content of the utterance is true while in directives, the speaker tries to get the hearer to commit to do something in the future. For commissives, the speaker commits him or herself to do something in the future while in expressives, the speaker expresses his or her state of mind about something that happened in the past. For declaratives, the speaker, who has institutional recognition, declares something to be true and in making the declaration makes it true (Natoli, 1987).

To determine the implications of bureaucratic malpractice to the discourses of the characters, the speech acts and illocutionary acts were used for the predeterminations of positive and negative traits before and after engaging with bureaucratic malpractices. Specifically, the dialogues of the characters in the novels were categorized based on Searle's illocutionary acts five-class of taxonomy of communicative functions.

For the psychological approach, the characters' personality were classified and described based on the following personality types: sanguine, melancholic, choleric, and phlegmatic. The use of psychology as an approach, according to Rosales (2012), considers literature as the expression of personality, inner drives, and neurosis. It also includes the psychology of the authors, characters, and creation. Coded characters' dialogues and scenes in their working and community relationships as well as activities, and personal dealings before and after doing a malpractice were used and categorized as units of analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Forms of Bureaucratic Malpractice

The forms of bureaucratic malpractices were reflected by the characters in the following periods: American; Post-American; Japanese; Post-Colonial; and Martial Law.

1.1 American. In the novel *A Passing Season*, the following bureaucratic malpractices committed by Filipino characters under the American regime include: extortion, padrino or political patronage system, and political turncoatism. Senor Lacebal, a government official, was involved in extortion; Julian Guerrero and Anastacio Chan used padrino or political patronage system in their business; and Mariano Ricafort committed political turncoatism or disloyalty to the Philippine government and the two colonial masters: Spain and America.

Historically, the American colonization has taught the country with the complexities of governance which include the disclosure and monitoring of financial income, budget, and expenses of the government to the public. Part of the government's mandates was to produce public records which promote transparency and public trust. Due to the intricacies of protocols in relation to the said mandates led to massive number and records of bureaucratic malpractices specifically extortion. These situations historically conform to the report of Endriga (1979) that there were American local officials being found guilty for numerous offenses: 31 elective municipal officials were found guilty of abuse of authority, maladministration, neglect of duty, gambling, and disobedience; while treasurers were found guilty of illegal exactions, malversation of funds, nepotism, and falsification of public documents. Most of these violations were involved in extortion.

The American colonization brought a democratic system of government to the Philippines. The complexities and loopholes of this system permitted both American and Filipino officials to practice padrino system. This method had been their political strategy to gain connection, money, and resources during campaign and election periods. This is historically parallel to the records of Escandor (2013) that the historical origin of padrino or patronage system has existed in this period when national-level politicians dispensed money and practiced patronage in order to get access to vote banks controlled by local politicians who eventually enjoyed the use of resources that can help them reelected to office.

Because of the replacement of the Americans by the Filipinos through Filipinization system, people were enthused and given some privileges to exercise political turncoatism due to the misappropriations of protocols and designation of powers. These scenarios are also historically validated by the records reported by Hayden (1942) that there was a system called Filipinization which concealed the reconstruction of the falling policies of Americans to fully colonize the country which magnified a more negative effect and deterioration toward the United States. Filipinization was the replacement of Americans by Filipinos as frontlines to economize the current state during that era, since Americans did not work at the substandard wages of their native counterparts.

1.2 Post-American. Edilberto K. Tiempo in *To Be Free* drawn the political and social encounters of the Filipino elites under the Americanized government of the Philippines. The forms of bureaucratic malpractices

committed care political dynasty, vote buying and defamation. Through political dynasty, Lamberto Alcantara and his family dominated Nueva Vizcaya for three generations. Pantaleon Bautista pledged financial support to buy for the Alcantaras. Finally, Canuto Marola delivered a speech and defamed Lamberto Alcantara by revealing a false narrative about him.

In history, the dominating authority of the Alcantaras in the novel is factually recorded and traced by Yusingco (2014) who narrated that the Americans brought their democratic institutions; however, they also brought with them the politics of patronage, the bedrock of modern day political dynasties, a bureaucratic malpractice that was instigated during this time.

During this period, vote buying was also rampant. There were instances of scandals brought about in relation to vote buying to include coercion aside from persuasion of local officers who were political opponents. The local folks were either threatened by candidates or given money for their votes. This corroborated to the narratives of Carlos et al., (1996) that in the 1929 elections during the American period, there were election scandals such as vote buying, grave coercion to political opponents, and threat to local constituents in which politicians used their money as a form and tool of persuasion.

Defamation has been customarily used in the Philippine political campaign. When the Philippines is under the American Regime, the American Governor-General at that time was Francis Burton Harrison. Transformations espoused by him received heavy criticisms from political rivals. Derogatory attacks were thrown to discredit his reputation. This is in line with the explanation of McCoy (2011) that during the reclamation of the American government to their Philippine colony, Harrison regime's innovations were defamed and discredited by his political antagonists through slanderous expositions.

1.3 Japanese. The novel, *The Survivors* written by Antonio Enriquez, was a story during the Japanese era when the most savage and unimaginable time of atrocities and sufferings happened to the Filipino people. The different forms of bureaucratic malpractices elicited in the novel are dereliction of duty and political collaboration committed by the characters. Captain Pedro Santos tried to kill and rape Viuda Talibon and Emma which was his dereliction of duty or abandonment of military or police profession. Mayor Agustin Perez had joined a political collaboration with the Japanese Empire.

In history, Filipinos were not prepared for Japanese occupation, military, cultural, economic and political negotiations and compromises were their first move which resulted to political collaboration. The political collaboration reflected in the novel is historically reported by Pomeroy (1992) that the puppet government in the Philippines installed by the Japanese was headed by Pres. Jose P. Laurel with other co-collaborators which was marked with massive treachery of Filipino political collaborators who abused their own brothers, and countrymen.

The barbarity of the Japanese occupation derailed the Philippine independence, economy, military and politics. These had resulted to massive destruction of properties, loss of lives and nation-wide hunger and poverty. The militarization and insurgencies around the country caused some Philippine constabulary members to commit crimes and to abandon their responsibilities. This is historically conforming to the records of Bassiouni (2011) that during the Japanese occupation, both Filipino and Japanese armies were situated to neglect and abandon their duties and responsibilities because of criminal cases such as rape, murder, mass execution, and destruction.

1.4 Post-Colonial. In *At War's End*, Rony V. Diaz described the Philippines' situation after World War II particularly feudal relationships. The political feud among landowners, administrators, politicians and peasants like Clara Montt, Gov. Benjamin de Jesus and Joselito San Pedro led to commit the following forms of bureaucratic malpractices such as political assassination, excessive political autonomy and tax fraud.

Historically, these conflicts were caused by the exploitation of political control and resources in Central Luzon. The elites remained entrenched in power because of social injustices, peasant oppressions, and labor and outright insurgencies. These situations made them use of private armies to protect themselves from these political movements and uprisings, and to plan political assassinations to eliminate their rivals. These events are related to the historical reports of Abinales and Amoroso (2005) that in 1960s private armies were necessary to rehabilitate postwar aftermaths like damages in the economy, and resources. Filipino elites, who engaged in political feuds, used private armies to protect their properties, wealth, and positions in the government which resulted to political assassinations.

During the three periods in postwar, the early 1950s and mid-1980s of the Philippine history, there was a visible extension of power among the elites over the church and other government institutions. This excessive political autonomy of power across social and political institutions in the country is historically conforming to McCoy's (2009) explanation that in 1946 after the independence, there was an autonomy among

these elites who were voting and financing for their leaders who would be forced and coerced eventually for help, protection, and loyalty in regulating the finances of properties. It is a clear indication that the rebirth of feudalism in this era was caused by the political hegemony and social injustices.

In 1964, there were three major problems in the local government: local financing, fiscal administration, and personnel administration. The above scenarios are substantiated historically in the records of De Guzman (1966) that during that time, local taxing schemes have not been fully utilized and implemented. In particular, local units have not effectively tapped the real property tax as a major source of revenue. This failure was primarily due to defects in real property tax administration of the landowners like underassessment of properties that were subjected for taxation, non-identification of taxable properties, inefficiency in collection, and corruption in the system and administration.

1.5 Martial Law. The novel, *Empire of Memory* written by Eric Gamalinda manifested numerous forms of bureaucratic malpractices like historical revisionism, cronyism, graft and corruption, and fascism. Jun Hidalgo and Al Diaz were hired by government to revise the Philippine history. The list of graft and corruption committed by the Marcoses were reported by various opposition press. Because of social, political and familial relationships, Danny Cuenco practiced cronyism. Sergeant Castor Sapak, on the other hand, abused his authority as the implementer of the military law, an exercise of fascism.

The use of historical revisionism during Martial Law period has been a national issue in history. The New Society Movement by President Ferdinand Marcos attempted to produce a voluminous exposition of Philippine origin. This generated fabricated information which narrate the Philippine history in the context of glorifying the name of his family as Maharlika or royal nobility. Further, this also tried to hide the tyrannical government enacted by the regime. This political venture is comparable to the historical accounts of Schlehe and Sandkühle (2014) that when Marcos was declaring the military rule in 1970s, he was also planning to rewrite the Filipino history in twenty-one ambitious volumes, entitled *Tadhana: History of the Filipino People*. Intentionally, this project was made to narrate the superb exposition of the Filipino genesis from precolonial times to the magnificent ending of the new generation to the hands of Marcos administration.

The dictatorship of President Ferdinand Marcos recorded the highest bureaucratic exploitations. The tyranny of the government led to massive records of graft and corruption generating the other forms of bureaucratic malpractices like nepotism, cronyism, and abuse of power. The graft and corruption witnessed and experienced by the characters in the novels historically conforming to the reports of Valera (1995) that the graft and corruption during Marcos Regime permeated bureaucratic life of politicians and institutions which started with plunder in the country.

There was also the emergence of immense number of graft and corruption. The abolishment of the Philippine Congress made the pork barrel accessible only by those who are politically supporting the administration. Family members and supporters started to affiliate with the country's dictator. Marcos administration made them cronies and they were allowed to gain financial, economic, political, and legal favors. This is factually supported by the reports of Aquino (1999) that there were multimillion Swiss bank accounts, shares from Philippine casinos, negotiable stock certificates from Philippine corporations, commissions from international companies, vouchers from local corporations, international trip expenses, million-dollar unexplained possessions and properties, and international corporate investments which were facilitated by the government's political allies.

During Marcos regime, there were certain numbers of insurgencies from the people and attacks from the government. Prior to the declaration of Martial Law, the administration thought that its enactment would resolve chaos, economic poverty, and possible extension of the president's term. Fascism from the government was intensified because of the autocratic rule rendered by the government through the strict implementation of curfews, abolishment of the legislation, imprisonment of opposition, and suspension of habeas corpus civil rights and laws. This is historically similar and relevant to the reports of Carino (1989) in 1972, that President Ferdinand E. Marcos arrogated all powers under his supervision and abolished the legislative branch, silenced the media and imprisoned his political opponents.

The scenes in the novel that are identified as fascism are captured in the report of Tiongson (1997) that in the whole Martial Law years, there were 70,000 imprisoned, 34,000 tortured, and 3,240 killed. These were also cited in the report of Magsaysay (1999) that there were additional numbers of exploitation which include 2,668 incidents of arrests; 398 disappearances; 1,338 salvaging, 128 frustrated salvaging; and 1,499 killed or wounded in massacres.

Effects of Bureaucratic Malpractices

2.1 Social role. The five novels understudied portrayed the effects of bureaucratic malpractices to the social roles of the characters.

In the novel, *A Passing Season* by Azucena Grajo Uranza, Mariano Ricafort, an acclaimed patriot and statesman, maintained his political position and shift to another responsibility under the new colonial master due to his political turncoatism. Political turncoatism also terminates fidelity to people, responsibility, and to self. The intention of securing the position and authority can be personally constructive; however, it may also be socially unbeneficial. These social controls and influences conform to the insights of Amenta et al., (2012) that power is being secured as a social relation to implicate or preserve political relationships, authority and position in the institution instead of possible radical change.

During the Post-American period in the novel, *To Be Free*, Lamberto Alcantara was a landowner who was convinced to join politics. Because of political dynasty, their family was able to dominate Nueva Vizcaya for three generations. His response and confirmation to the invitation is a form of acceptance that is needed for organizational and familial inclusion. The significant others' power and control could regulate or motivate individuals to change or deviate from their obligations, characters or principles. Significant others can also influence cognition and behavior because of a higher value or stimulus that makes those persons significant. Avoidance of the influences could psychologically or socially affect the person who expects better relationship and role. As part of a person's social life, the significant others such as family, can manifest and deliver social change. This finds relevant to the concepts of Chackerian and Abcarian (1984) that significant others or individuals like the family members and polity hone the person to socially change in terms of role, status, and function. Significant others, as outside pressures like peers relatives, superiors, also diffuse bureaucratic values and malpractices that shape people in implementing power and social effects.

The novel, *The Survivors* during Japanese Era had noticeable status role shifts because of political collaboration and militarization. Due to the difficulties and sufferings from their journey, Captain Pedro Santos had abandoned his role as a member of the Philippine Constabulary and led to the dereliction of his duty. This change affected his acts toward his companions. The context of his survival is a form of social control which comes naturally from a person who is in the midst of critical situations. This is in line with the views of Marx (1981) that human functions provide freedom to feel consciously his physical needs like eating, drinking, procreating, dwelling, and dressing. It is different from an animal function which requires a person to be nothing but an animal. This means that a person determines his chosen role in the community. His actions and decisions make him distinct from other organisms.

Post-colonial period, described by Rony V. Diaz in *At War's End*, was a transition of power, and alteration of society because of wars' aftermath. Gov. Benjamin De Jesus had gone through various political roles because of bureaucratic malpractices. He got affiliated with various businesses, and political parties which made him more powerful in playing as the mastermind of the assassination of Clara Montt. Gov. de Jesus' personal desires and ambitions to be more influential in Hacienda La Merced have broken some of his legal boundaries. The political assassination of Clara Montt shaped a social alteration on his roles through his political desires. The social role changes of Gov. de Jesus conform to the ideas of Becker (1968) that the presence of the corrupt activities is based on the crucial role of economic incentives and opportunities. Because of the numerous opportunities that may be acquired, corruption has been customarily practiced which eventually affect a person in performing his or her roles and duties

Finally, in the Martial Law period, in the novel *Empire of Memory* by Eric Gamalinda depicted Jun Hidalgo one of the characters adopting to various roles because of his purpose, needs, and desire. From a student activist and reporter, he became a head writer of the historical revisionism of the Marcos government. The bureaucratic control and values that are acquired by Jun Hidalgo has made him a vital function and member of the government structure. The acquisition of control and values is a congruent movement between the bureaucrat and the institution. This mutualism is also in consonance with the ideas of Cigler (2001) that the erosion or growth of values among institutions may adversely affect the confidence and morale of the employees. The core principles and objectives of institution should be preserved and evaluated based on the changing needs and demands of the people.

2.2 Illocutionary act. Dominantly, before the commission of the bureaucratic malpractices, the characters such as Mariano Ricafort, Lamberto Alcantara, Gov. Benjamin de Jesus, and Jun Hidalgo, were assertive. Their positive traits including being accommodating, outspoken, candid, principled, truthful, open, frank, and sincere, while their negative traits were being domineering, bossy, dominant, authoritarian, and

forceful. But, during or after the bureaucratic malpractices, the characters possessed directive illocutionary acts which entail the following positive traits such as being supportive, caring, sympathetic, compassionate, and accommodating; and negative traits which include being tyrannical, rebellious, oppressive, and autocratic. Captain Pedro Santos on the other hand was commissive before the malpractice and changed to directive illocutionary act after committing.

Actions can define, choose, or demand the type of language that is used contextually to unusual or peculiar situations like political assassination plots. This means that the effect of his involvement in leading and planning for the proposal of Joselito has affected or converted him instantaneously to an authoritarian or forceful political speaker. This is in line with the views of Foucault (1977) that discourses can delimit an identifiable range of objects; can also define a perspective that one can legitimately regard as knowledge; and can constitute persons knowledge manifesting within the norms of socio-political inquiry and rules.

Description of Characters Who Committed Bureaucratic Malpractice

3.1 Personality types. The changes on the personality type descriptions of the characters depend on the social disposition and psychological adaption through the intervention of the bureaucratic malpractices. Mariano Ricafort who was Choleric-Phlegmatic person had changed to Sanguine-Choleric; Lamberto Alcantara, from Phlegmatic-Melancholic to Choleric-Melancholic; Captain Pedro Santos, from Phlegmatic-Melancholic to Melancholic-Choleric; Gov. Benjamin de Jesus, from Choleric to Choleric-Melancholic; and Jun Hidalgo, from Phlegmatic to Melancholic.

The kind of decisions, actions and treatments, that the characters are externalizing, have modified through the intervention of bureaucratic malpractice, a strong political force. This is in consonance with the views of Cottam et al., (2010) that personality is a core component of political thinking and social phenomena that are rooted in developing the actions and feeling of people. The effect of politics to personality is a political movement which is observable consequence to political actors and vice versa.

3.2 Ethics and morality. The five selected Filipino novels embodied the consequences of bureaucratic malpractices to the ethics and morality of the characters.

In the novel, *A Passing Season*, Mariano Ricafort has ethically violated his political obligation and role as reformer when he exercised political turncoatism. His personal conviction in maintaining his fidelity and integrity as political reformer has failed his moral responsibility as public servant. In the novel *To Be Free*, as the elected governor, Lamberto Alcantara abused his position in welcoming political patronage in his office, an unethical bureaucratic connection and protocol. He was also morally affected by his decision to partake with their family's political dynasty. In the novel, *The Survivors*, Captain Pedro Santos, as member the Philippine Constabulary, ethically violated the sworn responsibilities and duties because of dereliction of duty. He also failed to maintain his moral obligations to protect and to serve his constituents. In the novel *At War's End*, Gov. Benjamin de Jesus failed to ethically fulfill his position's responsibility to protect and maintain the peace and order in his administration. He also committed immoral intentions when he used his political and economic motivation to assassinate Clara Montt. Finally, in the novel *Empire of Memory*, Jun Hidalgo became unethical when he was tasked to fabricate and revise the entire historical facts of the country. In relation to moral degradation, he allowed his superior to influence him on fabricating historical facts. He justified his task. This tarnished his decent obligation as member of the press and his civility as a worker of the government.

Bureaucratic malpractices cause bureaucrats to stay because of graft and corruption. Clan dominance perpetuates the political strength and the accumulation of wealth from the economy, infrastructure projects, and other bureaucratic processes. Hence, it terminates the ethical and moral foundations of individuals when they allow themselves to remain in power which completely corrupts their values. This conforms to the ideas of Rohr (1989) that persons in the government have a significant responsibility to adhere to democratic principles and ethics in performing their duties. Power is given to bureaucrats accompanied by certain ethical and moral guidelines which should be followed by everyone.

Other Literary Approaches to Criticism to Increase Understanding of the Various Perspectives of the Novels Analyzed

The following approaches to criticism may also be used to understand various perspectives of the novels analyzed: cultural and feminist approaches for the novel *A Passing Season*; cultural, feminist, and psychoanalytic approaches for the novel *To Be Free*; feminist and cultural for the novel *The Survivors*; feminist approach for the novel *At War's End*; and mythological or archetypal approach for the novel *Empire of Memory*.

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions were derived from the summary of finding elicited from the analysis. The forms of bureaucratic malpractices reflected by the characters in the novels are extortion, padrino or patronage system, and political turncoatism for American period; political dynasty, vote buying, and defamation for Post-American period; political collaboration and dereliction of duty for Japanese period; political assassination, excessive political autonomy, and tax fraud for Post-Colonial period; and historical revisionism, graft and corruption, cronyism, and fascism for Martial Law period. The social roles of the characters were affected by the bureaucratic malpractices as reflected. There is the significant changes among their decisions, preferences, intentions, acceptance, and obligations in the government and in the community. Where as in the illocutionary acts of the understudied characters were also affected by the malpractices when characters were assertive before a bureaucratic malpractice and became directive after accomplishing or committing a bureaucratic malpractice. Characters who committed bureaucratic malpractices are described based on their changing temperaments and personality type classifications and combinations. In relation to ethics and morality, the characters who committed bureaucratic malpractices violated the ethical and moral grounds in terms of acceptance; academic principles; concept of conscience; professional ethics; integrity and credibility; orientation about law; limitation of power, authority and privileges; psychological capacity; cognitive movements; and bureaucratic dispositions. Other literary approaches to criticism used to increase understanding of the various perspectives of the novels analyzed are cultural, feminism, psychoanalysis, and mythological or archetypal.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of the study, the following are the recommendations: The literature and history teachers should use this research to teach empirically and realistically Philippine governance, history, society, literature and language. Literature and Social Science students should use this paper as an academic reference to learn the history using novels and historical archives; to be more aware of community and history; to determine the moral and ethical implications of socio-political misconducts. They can use the video to disseminate information about the Philippine history and bureaucratic malpractices. Future academic researcher may use this study as reference of their historical, societal, literary, linguistic and philosophical scholarly-made research work. This will give them insights on the use of approaches to literary criticism analyze literary work in explicating socio-political phenomena. The other approaches to literary criticism may also be used to understand further the various perspectives of the novels analyzed. Another research may be proposed to study a wider range of historical period using another literary documents like, short stories, poems, speeches or essays.

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