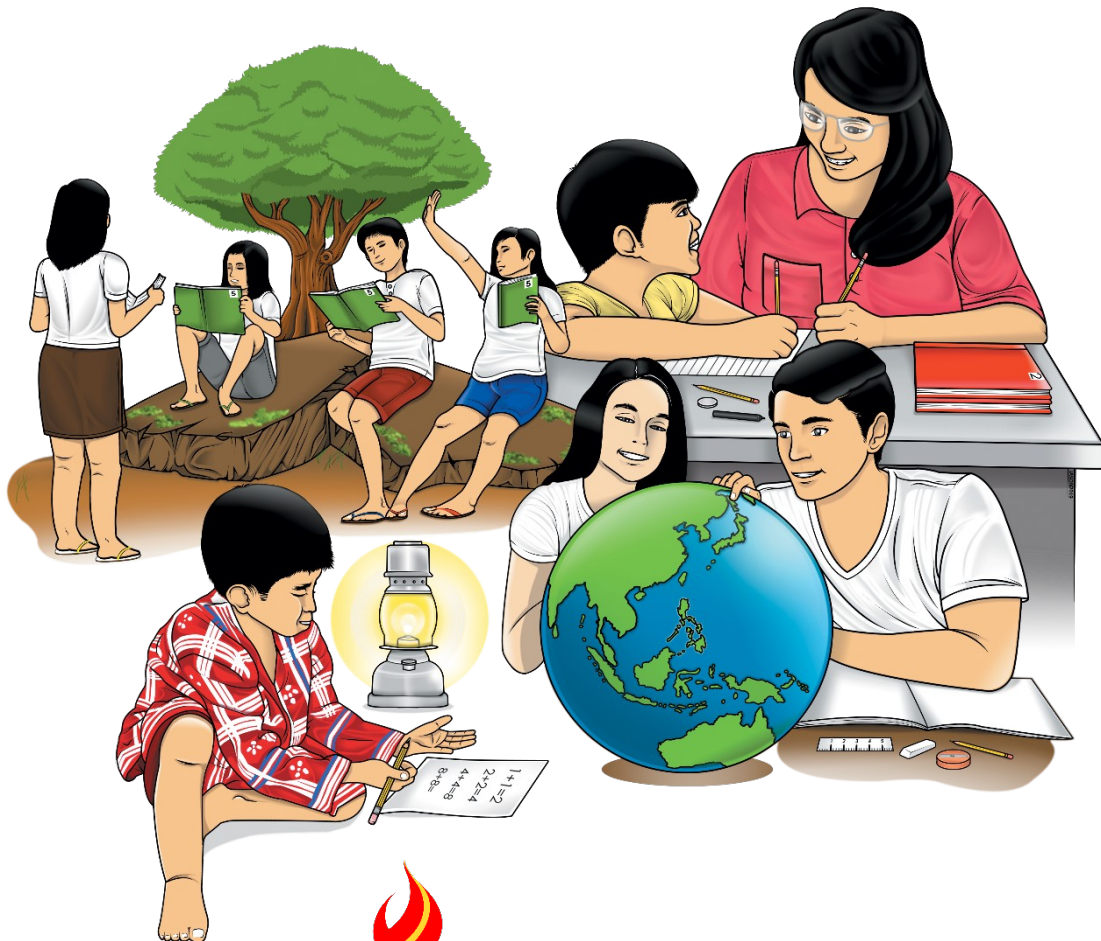


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**Senior High School**

# **21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World**

## **Quarter 1 - Module 1: Philippine Literary History**



**DRAFT ONLY**

Department of Education • Republic of the Philippines





## ***What I Need to Know***

The main objective of this module is to develop the learners' critical thinking skills using literary reading materials and to develop understanding and appreciation of the complexity of human nature and the diversity of societies.

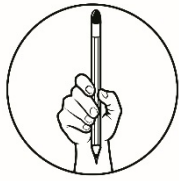
This module was designed and written to let you become more connected to our own literature. It will help you understand and appreciate the rich origin of our literature. It covers different kinds of activities that are mind challenging and educational. The lessons and discussions incorporated in this module are meticulously systematized to suit your condition for self-study, and are organized to follow the standard sequence of the course.

The module is divided into two lessons, namely:

- Lesson 1 – Literary History from Colonial to Contemporary
- Lesson 2 – Embracing Traditions and Ethnicity































After going through this module, you are expected to:

1. identify the geographic, linguistic, and ethnic dimensions of Philippine literary history from pre-colonial to contemporary;
2. describe the periods of the Philippine literary evolution;
3. recognize the value of applying imagery in the text provided, paying particular attention to the regional origins of the poem; and
4. respond critically to the poem through reflection writing that highlights regional culture.



## ***What I Know***

**Directions:** Read each sentence carefully. If the statement is true, encircle the thumbs up 👍 emoji and if it is not, encircle the thumbs down 👎 emoji.

1.   Philippine literature is written in Spanish, English, Tagalog, and other native Philippine languages.
2.   Literature in pre-colonial period is religious and secular.
3.   The longest period in Philippine literature is the Spanish colonization period.
4.   Filipino writers under the revolutionary period have clearly depicted in their writings their love of country and their longings for independence.
5.   *Noli Me Tangere* and *El Filibusterismo* were political essays written by Jose Rizal.
6.   The main result of American colonization in our literature is the use of English in writing literary works.
7.   Short story writing and poetry started during Japanese colonization period.
8.   Our language in literature was conveyed from Spanish to Tagalog during the revolutionary period.
9.   The first Filipino alphabet, "Alibata" was replaced by Roman Alphabet during the Spanish colonization period.
10.   Philippine literature includes the legends of prehistory, and the colonial legacy of the Philippines, written in both Indigenous, and Hispanic and English languages.
11.   Philippine myths show that ancient Filipinos believed in one supreme god and in a number of lesser gods and goddesses.
12.   The last of the 19th century, in the time of the American colonization, new breed of writers emerged with strong feeling of nationalism was the main agenda of this period.
13.   One of the elements of literature is it is a recorder of a national history and its social and political upheavals.
14.   The development of art and literature faced a great impact due to political conflict and battles.
15.   Literature is a tool for cultural transmission.

# Lesson 1

## Literary History from Colonial to Contemporary

Philippine literature developed simultaneously with the country's history. The richness of the country's history is reflected in its literary pieces. The Philippines has a unique cultural topography. Due to its archipelagic state, people have created countless languages/dialects and traditions determined by their geographical and linguistic regions. The early literary pieces in the Philippines depicted the early culture, traditions, beliefs and lifestyle. Our country practices regionalism literature that emphasizes on the culture, dialects, and other features particular to a specific region. Each region has a particular literary piece, using its own language and presenting its own culture. This characteristic enhances the diversity and richness of our literature that is mainly oral in nature. However, most written literature was destroyed during the Spanish period and Spanish became the customary language in literature.

Since our country has been taken over by different nations, other languages are used in Philippine literature (Spanish, English, the native Tagalog and other languages native in the Philippines). The history of the Philippines influenced our literature in which it was molded with adversities, heroism and patriotism.



### What's In

Philippine literature is significantly influenced by its interesting history. Our early stories, songs and poems were greatly anchored to the experiences of our ancestors; thus, history and culture is a foundation of literature.

*In your previous years in JHS, literature has already been part of the curriculum. For you to be ready to know more about our literature, let us first have a short review of our own historical background.*

**Directions:** The following pictures shows the Philippine history. Number the pictures from one (1) to five (5) to show the occurrence in our history.





## What's New

### Philippine Literary History

Philippine Literature lets people learn about where they came from and how past events forge the different cultures. Literature deals with ideals, thoughts, and emotions of man, and it represents the language, culture and tradition of a society; thus, it is considered as the story of man that is expressed in beautiful language.

Before we start, let us have first a short glimpse of a literature in the Philippines, an example of which you have learned since elementary.

#### **ACTIVITY 1: "Magbugtungan Tayo!"**

**Directions:** Match the Filipino riddles in the first column with the answers in second column.

#### Filipino Riddles

1. *"Hinila ko ang tadyang, lumipad and tiyan."*
2. *"Kay lapit-lapit na sa mata, hindi mo pa rin Makita."*
3. *"Malambot na parang ulap, kasama ko sa pangangarap."*
4. *"Baboy ko sa pulo, ang balahibo'y pako."*
5. *"Kung kalian mo pinatay, saka humaba ang buhay."*

#### Answers

- A. 
- B. 
- C. 
- D. 
- E. 



## What is It

### Three Periods in Philippine Literary History

Man's love, grief, sadness, happiness, aspirations, hopes are all expressed in literature. As time passes by, changes in the way people live affect the way they express their ideals, thoughts and emotions in literature. This means that peoples' experiences affect their stories to tell. The evolution of our literature is categorized based on the three important periods in our history.

## PRE-COLONIALISM

It is between BC to 1564. It is the period in which our literature is purely rich in our own identity. It is considered the longest, yet its uniqueness shows that our ancestors are artistic, exceptional and talented in expressing their emotions. The history of our race is clearly stated in our early literary pieces.

### Literary Works:

<p><b>Bugtong</b> is a question or statement intentionally phrased so as to require ingenuity in ascertaining its answer or meaning, typically presented as a game.</p>	<p><b>Salawikain / Kawikaan</b> (proverb) is most often a phrase or saying that gives advice in an obscure way.</p>
<p><b>Tanaga</b> is a type of poem, consisting of four lines with seven syllables each with the same rhyme at the end of each line.</p>	<p><b>Folk song</b> is a traditional music that is often lively and fast, and its lyric tells about aspects of daily life.</p>
<p><b>Epic</b> is a long heroic narrative in verse which recounts the adventures of a tribal hero/es and in the process expresses the customs, beliefs, and ideals of the people.</p>	<p><b>Folktale</b> is a story that has been passed on generation to generation by word of mouth rather than by writing, and thus it has been modified by successive retellings before it was written down and recorded.</p>
<p><b>Legend</b> is a story that often tells about the origin of things which may be true or not.</p>	<p><b>Fable</b> is a story in which animals are the main characters and are given human qualities and abilities.</p>
<p><b>Myth</b> is traditional story about the early history of a people or explaining some natural or social phenomenon, and typically involving supernatural beings or events.</p>	<p><b>Fantastic story</b> tells stories about supernatural and bizarre beings that are believed to be existing in our cultures and beliefs.</p>

## COLONIALISM

The Philippines has been occupied and ruled by different nations. The identity and the original theme of our literature have been influenced by the foreign culture and style of writing. Many of the literary written works were destroyed, and our ancestors were not allowed to use our own writing system, the *Alibata*. Our ancestors used the Roman Alphabet even in literature. Our literary works shows how our cultures, traditions and beliefs transformed due to the influences of other nations; however, despite the foreign influences, some literary writers and storytellers remained loyal to our native cultures and traditions.

## A. Spanish Colonization Period (1565-1863)

The Philippine literature during the Spanish colonization has become religious because one of the major pursuits that the Spaniards implemented in our country was to spread Christianity, and secular that exhibited that our literary works were really influenced by the works of the Europeans.

### ➤ Religious Literature

A. *Pasyon* – a long narrative poem about the passion and death of Christ

B. *Senakulo* – dramatization of the *pasyon*

### ➤ Secular Literature

A. *Awit* – a colorful tale of chivalry made for singing and chanting (*Ibong Adarna*)

B. *Korido* – a metrical tale written in octosyllabic quatrains (*Florante at Laura* by Francisco 'Balagtas' Baltazar)

C. Prose narratives – written works to prescribe proper decorum

Since there was a need to translate prayers and religious instructional materials to native language, the native translator learned to read and write both in Spanish and his native language (*ladinos*), thus some of our literary works were written in Spanish.

- Jose de la Cruz (1746 – 1829) was the foremost exponent of the *komedya* during his time.
- Francisco Baltazar (1788 – 1862), popularly called Balagtas, is the acknowledged master of traditional Tagalog poetry.
- Pedro Paterno (1857 – 1911), a Philippine-born *illustardo*, wrote "*Ninay*", the first Filipino novel written in Spanish.

## B. Nationalistic, Propaganda and Revolutionary Period (1864-1896)

The nationalistic hearts and minds of the Filipinos during that time were awakened by the desire for freedom because of tyranny and oppression. Their sentiments, cries and criticisms that they experienced from the unjust hands of the Spaniards were expressed in their literary works.

- **Propaganda Literature** – reformatory in objective

- A. Political essays – satires, editorials and news articles were written to attack and expose the evils of Spanish rule (*Diariong Tagalog*, 1882 and *La Solidaridad*, 1888)
  - B. Political novels like *Noli Me Tangere* (1887) and *El Filibusterismo* (1891) which were written by Rizal
- **Revolutionary Literature** – more propagandistic than literary as it is more violent in nature and demanded complete independence for the country.

A. Political Essays – helped inflame the spirit of revolution

- 1896 – *Kalayaan* was a newspaper of the Katipunan which means "independence and solidarity" edited by Emilio Jacinto.

B. Poetry

- 1896 – *Hibik ng Pilipinas* and *Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa* (Andres Bonifacio)
- 1896 – *Liwanag at Dilim* (Emilio Jacinto)
- 1898 – *True Decalogue* (Apolinario Mabini)

### C. American Colonial Period (1901-1946)

During the American period in the Philippines, our literature was inspired by important developments in education and culture. Free public education for all children was introduced. The use of English as a medium of instruction was the beginning of using English language by the Filipinos. Philippine literature in English was a direct effect of American colonization.

➤ **Period of Apprenticeship (1910-1930)**

- A. Tagalog novel – *Banaag at Sikat*, 1906 (a social realist novel) by Lope K. Santos
- B. Romantic poetry – *Pag-ibig* by Jose Corazon de Jesus
- C. Short stories
  - a) *Dead Stars*, 1925 by Paz Marquez Benitez
  - b) *Footnote to Youth* by Jose Garcia Villa
  - c) *We Filipinos are Mild Drinkers*, 1940 by Alejandro Roces
- D. English Novel – *Child of Sorrow*, 1930 (1st novel in English) by Zoilo Galang

## D. Japanese Colonial Period (1901-1946)

During the Japanese colonization, Tagalog was favored by the Japanese military authorities to be used, and English language was halted. The development of art and literature faced a great impact due to political conflict and battles. Even though this happened, there were writers who continued to practice their crafts.

### ➤ War Years (1942-1944)

- A. 25 Pinakamabuting Maikling Kathang Pilipino
- B. Lupang Tinubuan – Narciso Reyes
- C. Uhaw ang Tigang na Lupa – Liwayway Arceo

### ➤ Period of Maturity and Originality (1945-1960)

- Palanca Awards for Literature was established in 1950. Jose Garcia Villa, Nick Joaquin, NVM Gonzales, Bienvenido Santos, Gregorio Brillantes, Gilda Cordero Fernando were among the authors who received the said award.
- National Artist Awards for Literature is an order bestowed on Filipinos who have made significant contributions to the development of Philippine arts. Jose Garcia Villa, and Nick Joaquin were among the literary writers who received the said awards.

### POST-COLONIALISM

The war left ruins in the economy and infrastructures. The Philippines became independent. As part of rebuilding the nation, our literature remained a representation of the people's experiences. Comics, magazines and other publications also succeeded. Some of which involved some of the literary works in the publications.

## A. Republic Period (1961-1985)

- The government took part in reviving old plays like the Cenaculo, the Zarzuela and the Embayoka of the Muslims.
- Radio and television brought entertainment in every household. Radio was the form of recreation of those without television (examples: *Si Matar*, *Dahlia*, *Ito ang Palad Ko*).

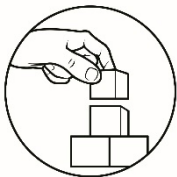
- During this period Filipino film-making has begun. A yearly *Pista ng mga Pelikulang Pilipino* was held during this time (examples: *Maynila sa mga Kuko ng Liwanag*; *Minsa'y Isang Gamu-Gamu*; *Ganito Kami Noon, Paano Kayo Ngayon*).
- Poems during this period were romantic and revolutionary. Many Filipino songs dealt with themes that were really true-to-life like those of grief, poverty, aspirations for freedom, love of God, of country and of fellowmen due to the martial law.

## B. Contemporary/Modern Period (1986-present)

The rich culture of folk narratives and traditions inspired our literature until today. The Philippines started an effort to restore the use of native language in literature. Our education department made it obligatory to teach Philippine literature to students from elementary to college years because literary works have reflected our cultures, traditions, beliefs and life styles since then up to now.

Our literature follows as our way of living changes due to the advancement of technology and modernization. There are things that are used and exercised in the contemporary period are:

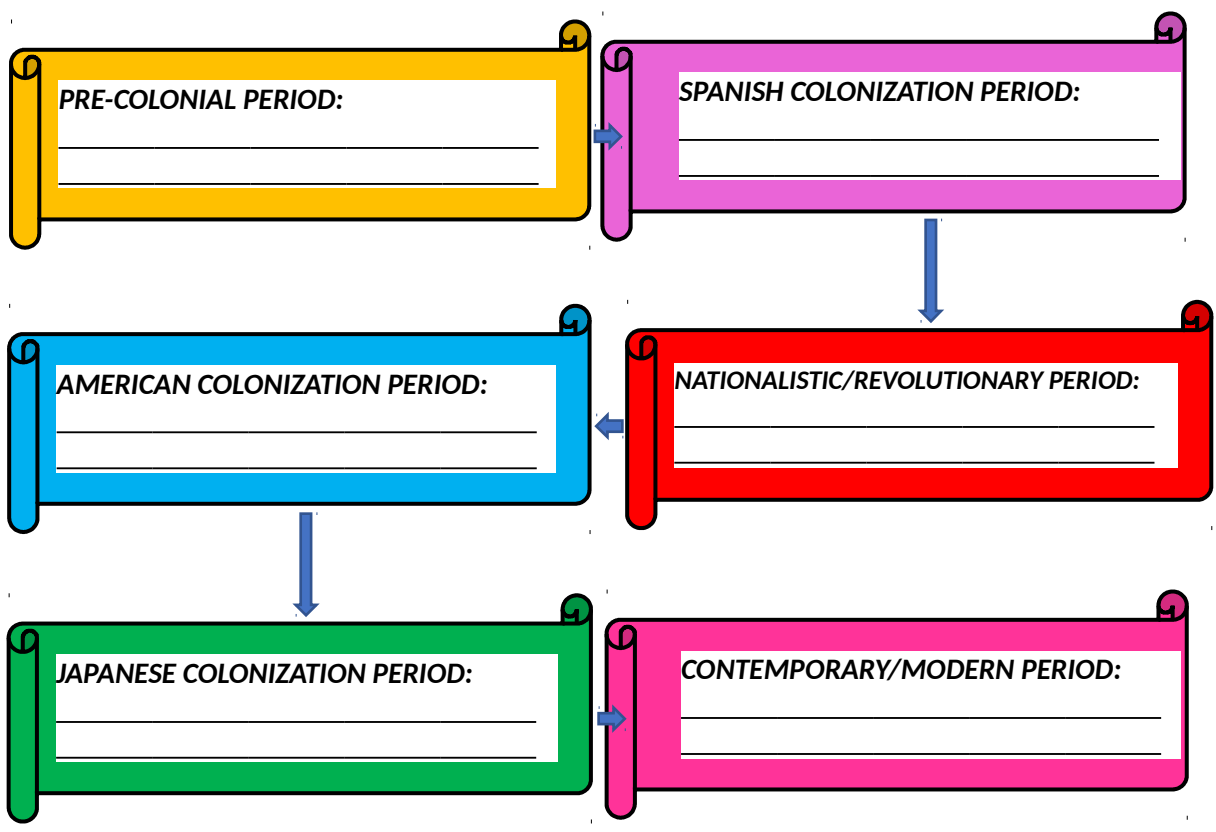
- The debate over textual and contextual criticism, *balagtasismo* and modernism, formalism and historical criticism has persisted to this day in the academe due to different subjects or theme of the literary texts.
- The development of literary devices was introduced such as onomatopoeia or the use of words that imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.
- New ways in writing and composing poems are introduced like the messages or theme in poetry and free verse.
- There are different literary works for different kinds of situations and conditions, for instance, the queer and chic literature.
- There are so many novels written with different themes.
- Some literary pieces are transformed into another type of literature (novel to film).



### ***What's More***

**Directions:** Give at least 2 examples of literary pieces for each period. Choices are given in the box.

- Florante at Laura (korido)
- Uhaw ang Tigang na Lupa
- Dead Stars (short story)
- Ida-ida (Maranao folk song)
- Sa Ngalan ng Ina, 1997 (poems)
- Lupang Tinubuan, (short story)
- Ambahan (Mangyan poem)
- Banaag at Sikat (novel)
- Senakulo (drama)
- A Jeepney Tapestry (flash fiction)
- Noli Me Tangere, Rizal (novel)
- Liwanag at Dilim, Emilio Jacinto (essays)



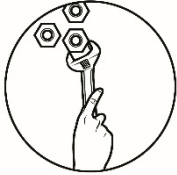
## What I Have Learned

Knowing and understanding how our literature was forged by time and circumstances is really important for us, as Filipinos. Let us see if you have understood our lesson for today.

**Directions:** Arrange the jumbled letters to form an appropriate missing word.

**In other words...**

- ✓ You can learn and \_\_\_\_\_ (peatrapice) our rich \_\_\_\_\_ (regaehit) as a Filipino by \_\_\_\_\_ (drainge) different literary works from the past.
- ✓ Our literature \_\_\_\_\_ (celtfres) what we were in the past, what we are now and what we will be in the future.



## ***What I Can Do***

**Directions:** List down the characteristics of Philippine literature from pre-colonial to contemporary period.

Pre-colonial Period:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

Colonial Period:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



Post-colonial Period:

- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_



## ***Assessment***

Complete the given sentences by choose the correct word from the choices. Write the letter of your answer on the space provided in each sentence.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ is a body of work, either written, oral, or visual, containing imaginative language that realistically portrays thought, emotions, and experiences of the human condition.

- A. Pre-colonial Literature  
B. Philippine Literature
- C. World Literature  
D. Literature
2. During \_\_\_\_\_, the Philippine literature flourish.
- A. Pre-colonial period  
B. Spanish period
- C. Japanese Period  
D. Contemporary period
3. \_\_\_\_\_ literature focuses on the culture, dialects, and other features particular to a specific region.
- A. Religionism  
B. Culturalism
- C. Regionalism  
D. Linguicism
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are sacred narrative explaining how the world and man came to be in their present form.
- A. Legends  
B. Myths
- C. Epics  
D. Fables
5. During the \_\_\_\_\_, writers expressed their strong feeling of nationalism and the yearning for freedom in their literary works.
- A. Revolutionary period  
B. Spanish period
- C. Japanese Period  
D. Contemporary period
6. During the republic period, many writers' and composers' literary works were based on true-to-life like those of grief, poverty, aspirations for freedom, love of God, of country and of fellowmen because of \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Colonization  
B. Modernization
- C. Freedom  
D. Martial Law
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is more propagandistic than literary as it is more violent in nature and demanded complete independence for the country.
- A. Propaganda Literature  
B. Revolutionary Literature
- C. Secular Literature  
D. Religious Literature
8. Due to its archipelagic state, people have created countless languages/dialects and traditions determined by their \_\_\_\_\_ regions.
- A. traditional and cultural  
B. mountainous and separated
- C. national and provincial  
D. geographical and linguistic
9. Mostly \_\_\_\_\_ forms of literary pieces like songs, riddles, proverbs, fables, legends and fantastic stories are part of pre-colonial literature.
- A. written  
B. recent
- C. oral  
D. contemporary
10. The native translators learned to read and write both in Spanish and their native language because there was a need to translate prayers and religious instructional materials to native language. They were called \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. Ladinos  
B. Latinos
- C. Filipinos  
D. friars
11. \_\_\_\_\_ was the foremost exponent of the *komedya* during his time.

- A. Francisco Baltazar
- B. Jose de la Cruz
- C. Emilio Jacinto
- D. Nick Joaquin

12. \_\_\_\_\_ is a traditional music that is often lively and fast, and its lyric tells about aspects of daily life.

- A. Folktale
- B. Epic
- C. Folk song
- D. Fable

13. The first English novel written by a Filipino author, Zoilo Galang is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Child of Sparrow
- B. Child of Hollow
- C. Child of Tomorrow
- D. Child of Sorrow

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is a long heroic narrative in verse which tells the adventures of a tribal hero and in the process expresses the customs, beliefs, and ideals of the people.

- A. Epic
- B. Folktale
- C. Legend
- D. Myth

15. Legend is a story that often tells about the \_\_\_\_\_ of things which may be true or not.

- A. importance
- B. origin
- C. characteristics
- D. structure

**Lesso  
n  
2**

## **Embracing Traditions and Ethnicity**

**Bikol literature** has begun since pre-colonial period; however, there are very few of them that have been collected and published. Mariano Perfecto owned a press which produced many *corridos* and religious works that eventually led to the creation of other forms

of entertainment. Comedia and zarzuela were forms of entertainment in the 1800s and early 1900s. During that time, there were Bikol-based publications and productions of poems and fiction developed.

Today, their literary works are usually poems, novels or fictional stories. Bikolanos are multilingual in a way that they are proficient not only in Bikol (regional language), but also in Filipino and English, so there are writers who created literary works using any of the three languages. There are also known writers and poets who are natives of Bicol region, like Ricky Lee and poet Marne Kilates. Alvin Yapan, who is from Camarines Sur, believed that Bikol literature is any literary work pertaining to Bicol that must be an instrument in enriching the region's culture.



## **What's In**

*In your previous lesson, you have learned that the Philippines has different languages, cultures and traditions due to our archipelagic state. Today, you are going to discover that the regions where the storytellers and writers come from are the inspire their literary works.*

### **Let's discover what's there!**

**Directions:** List down five (5) things that are well-known in Bicol region. Write your answer on the provided spaces.

A background image of Mayon Volcano, a prominent conical volcano in the Philippines, under a blue sky with light clouds. The volcano is dark and stands out against the lighter sky. In the foreground, there are some green trees and a small structure on the right side.

Five dashed rectangular boxes are overlaid on the image for writing answers:

- One box is centered at the top of the volcano.
- Two boxes are positioned on the left and right sides, roughly at the middle height of the volcano.
- Two boxes are positioned at the bottom left and bottom right corners of the volcano's base.



## **What's New**

### **Filipino Regional Poetry**

Bicol region is known for its impressive yet destructive, Mayon Volcano. The volcano, having a nearly perfect shape, is well-known around the world for its beauty. It erupts

regularly and considered as one of the most active volcanoes in the world. Though the volcano brings constant danger to Bicolanos, it remains famous to local and foreign tourists.

*Poetry has been part of Filipino culture ever since pre-colonial period. There are so many poems and songs that have been used for different purposes. Today, you will read a poem that expresses both the pre-colonial and contemporary period. Let's find out why!*

### Let's meet the author!

Kristian Sendon Cordero (1983) is a poet, fictionist, translator, and filmmaker from Bikol. He has received many awards because of his poetry and films. As a Bicolano, he serves as deputy director of the Ateneo de Naga University Press and runs an independent bookshop and art space, *The Savage Mind*, in his home city.

### ACTIVITY 1: Poem Analysis

**MAYON**  
**Kristian Sendon Cordero**  
**(Camarines Sur)**

Ayon sa alamat, lason sa pana ni Pagtuga,  
ang lumikha sa bulkan—libingan ito  
ng dalagang namatay sa isang digmaan.

Ngayon, ano ang tutubo sa paanan ng Mayon  
gayong nagiging malawak na itong sementeryo  
ng abo, ng tao. Manganganak na kaya ito?

Tinitigan ko ang nakangangang bulkan—Ibinalot  
ng ulap at ng sariling usok ang tuktok, gatas sa labi.  
Baka sakali, magpakita, nang may silbi ang kamera.

Sa ilang retrato na ibinebenta ng mga bata sa Cagsawa  
lusaw na tae ang nagliliyab na lava, dumadaloy pababa.  
Matandang nag-nganganga ayon naman sa isang  
makata.

Sa isang lumang postcard na nakita ko sa Antigo  
Merkado—  
Kapag sa malayo, isa siyang magandang sikyung  
nakatanod,  
Handa sa pagkapkap, naghihintay sa iyong pagpasok.

### Comprehension Check

**Directions:** Answer the following questions about the poem. Encircle the letter of the answer.

1. What led to the creation of the volcano according to the poem?  
A. The legend of Daragang Magayon      C. The poison of the arrow of Pagtuga  
B. A war that led to Magayon's death      D. The love of the young woman
2. In the second stanza, how is the area around Mayon's foot described?

- A. It is described as a graveyard.                      C. It is described as a farm.  
 B. It is described as a disaster zone.                      D. It is described as a myth.
3. Which one among the following lines explains that whenever the volcano erupts it may cause destruction and death to those who are living there?  
 A. *"Tinitigan ko ang nakangangang bulkan—binabalot..."*  
 B. *"gayong nagiging malawak na itong sementeryo..."*  
 C. *"lusaw na tae ang nagliliyab na lava, dumadaloy pababa."*  
 D. *"Kapag sa malayo, isa siyang magandang sikyung nakatanod,"*
4. In the third stanza, what is the persona in the poem waiting for?  
 A. for the volcano to show its peak                      C. for the volcano to erupt  
 B. for the volcano to be covered in clouds                      D. for the volcano to blow more smoke
5. What do the last two lines of the final stanza imply?  
 A. The lines indicate the appreciation of the beauty of nature which is compared to a security guard.  
 B. The lines describe Mayon as a beautiful scenic spot in our country that must be preserved.  
 C. There are things that exist to destroy others, like the volcano that can destroy lives and property when it erupts.  
 D. There is the impression of beauty and danger, of both invitation and warning at the same time to the viewers of Mayon.



## ***What is It***

Cordero's poem reveals the beauty and the tragedy caused by the volcano in a figurative manner. As a native of Bicol, he translated the poem with a certain familiarity of the volcano.

### **ACTIVITY 2: Literary Analysis**

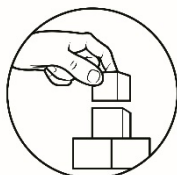
**Directions:** Answer the questions in one sentence.

- a. What makes it an example of a poem?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- b. How did the author present his culture and regional distinction?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- c. Did the authors use literary devices and figurative languages? Why/why not?  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

### **Literary Appreciation**

Meter	It is the basic rhythmic structure of a line in poetry.
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Image	It is used to represent objects, events, actions, or ideas in a way that is physically appealing.
Allusion	It refers to another textual work, leaving the reader to figure out the connection between the current work and the work being referred to.
Expansion	It refers to the possibility of images to go beyond what they normally mean, to extend, or grow in meaning so that they are not merely literal but become figurative
Figurative Language	It is used when the words or phrases used go beyond their literal meaning and convey a different set of meanings to the reader.
<b>Take Note:</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The poem shows the quality of <u>negative capability</u> which according to Keats it is the capability to be face to face with uncertainty and not need to grapple with what that uncertainty could mean, but be comfortable just facing the situation. Forces of nature are one such event.</i></li> <li>• <i>The poem has dramatic situation that emotionally relates the readers to the poem. The first stanza exposes its dramatic situation.</i></li> </ul>	



## What's More

### Literary Appreciation Activity

**Directions:** Match the lines in Column A with its literary device and figurative language in Column B.

- | A   | B                  |
|---|--------------------|
| 1. Ayon sa alamat, lason sa pana ni Pagtuga, ang lumikha sa bulkan—libingan ito...          | A. image           |
| 2. Kapag sa malayo, isa siyang magandang sikyung nakatanod,                                 | B. metaphor        |
| 3. ...magandang sikyung...  | C. allusion        |
| 4. Manganganak na kaya ito?   | D. personification |
| 5. ...lusaw na tae ang nagliliyab na lava, dumadaloy pababa...                              |                    |
| 6. Matandang nag-nganganga ayon naman sa isang makata                                       |                    |
| 7. Tinitigan ko ang nakangangang bulkan—binabalot ng ulap at ng sariling usok ang tuktok... |                    |
| 8. ...gatas sa labi.  |                    |
| 9. malawak na itong sementeryo  |                    |
| 10. ...kamera   |                    |



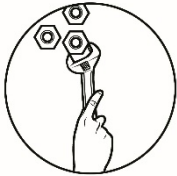
## What I Have Learned

The poem "Mayon" shows the integration of both positive and negative images of the volcano. Cordero reveals the two sides, the beauty of Mayon that attracts tourists and brings income to the Bicol region, and the damage it brings when it erupts.

**Directions:** Arrange the jumbled letters to form an appropriate missing word.

**In other words...**

- ✓ The poem is from Bicol region, but still as a literature, it is \_\_\_\_\_ (invaluers) in the way it was expressed and written.
- ✓ The poem has images to reveal a \_\_\_\_\_ (prespective) about a volcano in which the author showed the positive and negative representations of it.

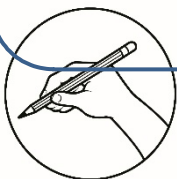


## ***What I Can Do***

According to Keats, **negative capability** is the capability to be face to face with uncertainty and not need to grapple with what that uncertainty could mean, but be comfortable just facing the situation.

*We have encountered an inevitable pandemic, Covid19, that caused problem and brought changes (new normal) in the whole world. It affected the economy, education and the lives of all.*

**Directions:** Enumerate at least five (5) positive things that happened or you have experienced amidst this pandemic. Write your answer in the given box.



## ***Assessment***

### **A. Bikolano Literature**

**Directions:** Write **T** if the statement is true, and **F** if it is not.

1. Bikol literature has begun since pre-colonial period.
2. Bikol writing contained *corrido* and the comedia.
3. Juancho Perfecto owned a press which produced many *corridos* and religious works that eventually led to the creation of other forms of entertainment.
4. Bikolanos are proficient not only in Bikol (regional language), but also in Filipino and English, so there are writers who created literary works using any of the three languages.
5. Literature must be an instrument in enriching the region's culture.
6. Negative capability is the capability to face the uncertainty and to struggle with what that uncertainty could mean.
7. Rhyme is the basic rhythmic structure of a line in poetry.
8. Image is used to represent objects, events, actions, or ideas in a way that is physically appealing.
9. Illusion refers to another textual work, leaving the reader to figure out the connection between the current work and the work being referred to.
10. Figurative language is used when the words or phrases used go beyond their literal meaning and convey a different set of meanings to the reader.
11. Expansion refers to the possibility of images to go beyond what they normally mean, to extend, or grow in meaning so that they are not merely figurative but become literal.
12. The poem, *Mayon*, does not explore regional literary practices.
13. Poems must possess a theme, or a general idea, often about human experience.
14. The last stanza of the poem shows a dramatic situation.
15. "*In spite of the destructive nature of the volcano, there is always beauty and yield in it*" is the theme of the poem, '*Mayon*'.