

Lesson 1: UNDERSTANDING 21st CENTURY

LITERATURE

- Comes from the word “littera” which means letter.
- Deals with ideas, thoughts, and emotions of man - thus it can be said that is simply the story of man.
- Literature in its broadest sense is everything that has ever been written

GARCIA et al. 1993

- The best way to understand human nature fully and to know a nation completely is to study literature. (Garcia et. al, 1993, p.3)
- You better understand people through literature
- Window for a person's soul

IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE

1. Peace
 - Misunderstanding = Conflict
2. Reflect our History
3. Learn and do not repeat the same mistake

WHY PEOPLE READ LITERATURE

- for information (Learning and Understanding)
- for amusement (Entertainment)
- for higher and keener pleasure
- for cultural upliftment (Promoting Cultures)
- for discovery of broader dimensions of life

HALLMARKS OF LITERATURE

1. Artistry

- quality which appeals to our sense of beauty
- Creative side of literature
- Fliptop, Story telling (end - first)
- Use of Figurative language
- More entertaining

2. Intellectual Value

- A literary work stimulates thought, enriches our mental life by making us realize fundamental truths about life and human nature
- Focus on information and the degree/level of information.

3. Suggestiveness

- This is the quality associated with the emotional power of literature, such that it should move us deeply and stir our creative imagination
- Read to Emotions: Ex.: Happy - Sad
- Suggests emotions
- A scenario that gives you something

4. Spiritual Value

- A good literature elevates the spirit by bringing out moral values which makes us better persons
- Literature = Moral values not moral lessons

5. Permanence

- A great work of literature endures – it can be read again and again as each reading gives fresh delight and new insights and open new worlds of meaning and experience.
- Old still gives you new perspective
EXAMPLE: 1st Reading: Love
2nd Reading: Pain

6. Universality

- Great literature is timeless and timely – forever relevant in terms of its theme and conditions.
- Forever relevant
- Ex.: Noli Me Tangere - Still relevant up to this time.
- Also relevant to everyone/everywhere

POETRY

- Has structure
- Rhyming
- Line and stanza
- Florante and Laura - Narrative poetry

1. Lyric Poetry

- Simple Lyric
- Song
- Elegy
- Ode

2. Narrative Poetry

- Ballad

- Metric Tale
- Metrical Romance
- Epic

3. Dramatic Poetry

- Dramatic
- Monologue
- Soliloquy
- Character Sketch

PROSE

- Short story
- Not structured
- Sentences and paragraphs
- Novel

1. Drama

- Tragedy
- Comedy

2. Essay

- Formal
- Informal

THEORIES OF LITERATURE

1. Imitative Theory

- Literature is a re-creation or a representation of something in real life. The happenings in literature not only seem to resemble to things in real life, but they also clarify real life, making us say, "yes people are like that, but I hadn't noticed that before."
- Imitates real life.

2. Expressive Theory

- Literature is an expression of the author's internal world, the embodiment of an emotion.
- How author see, see in his life
- Edgar Allan Poe: Wine or Beer = Lassenggero
- Expression of Author

3. Affective Theory

- Most readers seek emotional stimulus from books and they want to identify themselves with the central character. Its main aim is not to induce a temporary emotional state that will lead to some kind of action.
- Emotion -> Actions
- Poor -> soften -> do something

LITERARY COMPETENCE

- the ability to internalize the grammar of literature which would permit a reader to convert linguistic sequences into literary structures and meaning.

PROFILE OF LITERARY COMPETENCE

Level 1: Extremely limited literary competence

Experiential Reader

- You read for pleasure.
- Example: Reading jokes, or memes for entertainment.
- Reading is not your hobby; but you do it sometimes to 'kill' time.

Level 2: Limited literary competence

Identifying Reader

- As a reader, you recognize your own experience and thereby find self-affirmation.
- Example: You enjoy reading and you do it as a hobby.

Level 3: Slightly limited literary competence

Reflective Reader

- As a reader, you expand your horizons through the ideas you get from your readings.
- Example: You are a regular reader and the ideas you get from reading are retained in your mind.

Level 4: Reasonably broad literary competence

Interpretive Reader

- You discover deeper meanings and aesthetic enjoyment through reading.
- Example: You enjoy reading because you appreciate and see the beauty and usefulness of what you are reading.

Level 5: Advanced literary competence

Literate Reader

- You immerse yourself in literature, culture and history through your readings.
- Example: You read a wide variety of reading materials from different disciplines. Through reading, you become well-informed.

Level 6: Extremely developed literary competence

Intellectual Reader

- You nourish your intellect through reading.
- Example: You gain wisdom through reading a wide array of reading materials. You can analyze, critique and evaluate the ideas you get from reading.

CHARACTERISTICS OF A LITERARY COMPETENT INDIVIDUAL:

- can recognize figures of speech
- can identify narrative elements
- can determine poetic devices
- can deduce specific text features like theme and style
- can tell something about literary movements
- can distinguish among literary forms
- can differentiate the literary genres from one another.
- can use literary notions in order to interpret a text.
- can produce a personal response to the text.

INSIGHTS

- Small to big picture

COMPLEXITY

- Not solely good or bad
- Look for wide perspectives

Lesson 2: LITERARY PERIODS IN PHILIPPINE LITERATURE

LITERARY OVERVIEW

- Philippine literature in English is phenomenological since the inception of English in our culture.
- Philippine literature is about four hundred years old. Timelines may not be necessary to the study of literature, but since literature and history are inescapably related it has become facilitative to map up system which will aid us in delineating certain time boundaries.
- When we learn English, literature spreads

LITERARY PERIODS IN PHILIPPINE LITERATURE

1. PRE-COLONIAL PERIOD (__B.C. TO 1564)

- Topic: Everyday life
- Longest period, but not the richest, because there is no physical evidence. Passed through oral tradition.
- With literature, but no copies.
- Revolves around supernatural events
- Really believe in spirits
- The literary outputs of the period cannot be called substantial because much of it was oral (tales, songs, riddles, and proverbs)
 - Riddles – give an enigma or puzzle. And sharpen their minds. Bugtong
 - Proverbs – wise saying or “salawikain”
 - Songs were also very much part of pre-colonial literature and the people’s daily life
- Mimetic dances often accompanied these songs and rituals and were the precursor of the drama form.
- In prose, pre-colonial literature had myths, tales, fables, legends and fantastic stories.
- The most significant and the longest form of pre-colonial poetry was the folk epic (narrative of sustained length based on oral tradition, revolving around supernatural events or heroic deeds, in the form of verse, which is either chanted or sung.

2. SPANISH REGIME (1565- 1863)

- Introduce Christianity: spread

- Miguel Lopez: first governor general.
- The literary scene during this era was focused on religious themes due to the Christianization of the Philippines by the Spaniards.

LITERARY OUTPUT

1. Catechisms

- Religious instructions

2. Confession Manuals

- How to confess

3. Grammar books

- Written in Spanish
- First: Doctrina Christiana
- Homilies in Spanish
- Ladinos: Translator

4. Dictionaries

- Poems in Spanish and Tagalog were written by “Ladinos” who were well-versed in both languages.
 - **Pasyon** – the most popular form of religious literature; it refers to a long narrative poem about the passion and death of Christ.

TWO POPULAR NARRATIVE POEMS:

1. Awit (Song)

- sung or chanted; Florante and Laura – the most famous awit.
- Song: Love and Other.
- 20 syllables

2. Korido

- Longer but same with awit.
- 8 syllables

OTHER LITERARY TYPES:

1. Duplo and Karagatan

- “Flitop”
- Love and wit

2. Komedyang

- the most popular drama form
- Has happy ending

3. Prose

- Pagsusulat ng Dalawang Binibini na si Urbana at Feliza by Modesto de Castro
 - About urban and rural life

4. Karagatan

- Life connecting to sea

5. Trahedyang

- Sad ending

3. NATIONALISTIC AND PROPAGANDA PERIOD (1864- 1896)

- Theme: talks about freedom from Spanish
- The last of the 19th century saw a new breed of writers.
- If the religion was the thematic focus during the Spanish Era, a strong feeling of nationalism was the main agenda of this literary period
- The period is divided into the Propaganda and the Revolution (Rizal, Lopez-Jaena and Del Pilar).
- At the close of the 19th century, the revolutionists took over and there was a shift not only in the language (from Spanish to Tagalog) but in the audience or readers from the “intelligentsia” to the masses.
- Bonifacio, Jacinto, and Mabini were the prominent revolutionary writers.
- This period was truly significant because it produced a literature that was realistic and truly Filipino.
- Sparks nationalism

1. RIZAL

- Dimasalang

2. MABINI

- Librarian

3. MARCELO

- Dyaryong tagalog

4. GRACIANO LOPEZ JAENA

- First editor-in-chief of “La Solidaridad”

PROPAGANDA PERIOD

1. Marcelo
2. Rizal

3. Graciano

REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

1. Mabini
2. Bonifacio
3. Jacinto

5 LOVES:

1. Love for God
2. Love for Honor
3. Love for Country
4. Love for Countrymen
5. Love for Neighbor

4. AMERICAN OCCUPATION (1910 – 1930, 1920 – 1945)

- Literature in three languages flourished
 - Spanish, English and Filipino
 - Reading, writing, and speaking
- Maybe divided into two periods.
- UST: First university
- UP: First public school
 - Teachers: Soldier

THE PERIOD OF APPRENTICESHIP

- Learning americas
- Period of Imitation
- Most prominent theme: Love
 - Americans love that, and Filipinos adapted it
- Paz Marquez Benitez “Dead Stars”, Paz Latorena “The Small Key”, Jose Garcia Villa “Footnote to Youth” and Zoilo Galang’s “A Child of Sorrow”.

THE PERIOD OF EMERGENCE

- Before the war and the Japanese Occupation
- **Noted short story writers:**
 - A. Manuel E. Arguilla
 - how my brother leon brought home a wife.
 - B. Arturo Rotor

C. N.V.M. Gonzales (Néstor Vicente Madali)

D. Francisco Arcellana

E. Bienvenido N. Santos

5. JAPANESE OCCUPATION (1942 - 1944)

- Broke away from tradition
- No requirements - simple, no tugma, no sukat.
- Much literature has been written (not in English because it is prohibited)
 - Went back to the Filipino theme
- Filipino literature enriches
- Traditional - modernism
- Not love anymore -> about life na
- Tagalog
- Haiku - 575
- Tanaga (adapted) - 57577
- Tanka
- Jose Garcia Villar
 - We became free
- The literary period broke away from the tradition, especially among the Tagalog poets. Instead of writing in the Balagtas tradition (rhetorical, verbose, figurative), poets wrote in simple language and free verse.
- There was a bountiful harvest in poetry, fiction, and in the fields of drama and essay.
- Broke away from tradition (war years).
- Poets written in simple language and free verse (Ako ang Daigdig by Alejandro Abadilla)
 - Portray Filipino Life and Culture: Short Story
 - Flowering of Tagalog Short Poetry
 - Palanca Awards / National Awards launched

6. THE CONTEMPORARY PERIOD (1960-1986)

- Theme: History and Politics
- People want to redeem freedom
- No freedom of expression
- Jan-March 1970
 - First quarter storm

- Second propaganda
 - They rally against marcos
- Literature written underground because if caught, arrested.
- **Upheavals in Nation's History**
 - First Quarter Storm of the Seventies
- **Martial Law Years**
 - Literature against Marcos is deleted, they got arrested, tortured, and killed
 - Assassination of Ninoy Aquino
- **A merging of the three traditions**
 - Oral Lore – Ethnic Tradition
 - Spanish Tradition
 - American Colonial Tradition
- **Literary Expressions**
 - Give responses to the historical and political forces that have shaped Philippine society since the Pacific War.

7. POST-EDSA LITERATURE (1986-PRESENT)

- Notice the importance of freedom
- Writers' organization - known writers
- NCCA
 - Divide DepEd
 - And NCCA -> arts
- No theme - right to write on what you want.
- Other language was used
- Filipino major language in the media
- Free verse - no rhyming, but with sukat
- Blank verse - no rhyming, no sukat
- Own regional literature was made
- History took another twist. Once more, the Filipino people regained their independence which they lost twenty years ago.
- In the span of four days from Feb. 21-25, 1986, People Power prevailed. Together the people barricaded the streets petitioning the government for changes and reforms.

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CHARACTERISTICS OF LITERATURE ON THIS PERIOD:

- marked by adventurousness, a willingness to gamble on non-traditional projects.
- writing using other Philippine languages
- English and Filipino continued to be the major media of literature.
- literary themes cover a wide range of subjects
- free verse and blank verse gained acceptance among writers
- regional literature was further developed

Lesson 3: FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

- refers to the use of words in a way that deviates from the conventional order and meaning in order to convey a complicated meaning, colorful writing, clarity, or evocative comparison.
- Can be contrasted with **literal language**, which describes something explicitly rather than by reference to something else.
- Figurative language can be contrasted with literal language, which describes something explicitly rather than by reference to something else.

LITERAL	FIGURATIVE
Actual meaning	Less obvious
Denotative meaning (literal and dictionary definition. The word/phrase means exactly what	Connotative meaning (the feeling, idea, or emotion a word makes people think of)

it says)	
Ex: a piece of cake (the literal slice of cake)	Ex: a piece of cake (means easy)

TYPES OF FIGURATIVE LANGUAGE

1. SIMILE

- It is a figure of speech that compares two unlike things and uses the words “like” or “as”

EXAMPLES:

- The cat sat in the chair is like a king overlooking his kingdom.
- The assistant was as busy as a bee when she was preparing the podium for the presidential address.

2. METAPHOR

- it is a statement that directly compares two things that are not alike.
- Unlike simile, it does not use the words “like” or “as”.

EXAMPLES:

- Time is money.
- The warrior has a heart of stone.

3. PERSONIFICATION

- it is the attribution of human characteristics to non-living objects. Using personification affects the way readers imagine things, and it sparks an interest in the subject.

EXAMPLES:

- The car stopped with a groaning complaint.
- The story jumped off the page.

4. APOSTROPHE

- it is a literary device writers use to address someone or something that is not physically present. The subject may be dead, absent, inanimate, or abstract.

EXAMPLES:

- Grandma, I know you'll always be with me.
- Sally, why do you never answer your phone?

- Why won't you turn green!?

5. METONYMY

- It is a figure of speech in which one object or idea takes the place of another with which it has a close association. As a literary device, it is a way of replacing an object or idea with something related to it instead of stating what is actually meant.

EXAMPLES:

- Next week, my boyfriend and I are headed to the altar.
- When I came to visit, my friend offered me a cup.

6. SYNECDOCHE

- it is a figure of speech in which a part of something is used to signify the whole.

EXAMPLES:

- I am at the peak of my career.
- The United States won three gold medals in track and field.

METONYMY	SYNECDOCHE
- Concept of the thing - A word is replaced by something closely related to it, but not a part of it. • The White House announced a new policy. (<i>The White House = the U.S. president or administration.</i>) • The crown made a decision. (<i>The crown = the king or queen.</i>)	- Uses a part for the whole • All hands on deck. (<i>Hands = sailors or crew.</i>) • Nice wheels! (<i>Wheels = the whole car.</i>)

7. HYPERBOLE

- it is a figure of speech in which exaggeration is used for emphasis or effect. It is not meant to be taken literally but is used to create a dramatic or vivid impression.

EXAMPLES:

- She is more beautiful than the moon and stars.
- I'm so hungry, I could eat a horse.
- This room is so cold that I'm getting hypothermia.

8. IRONY

- Irony is a figure of speech in which words are used in such a way that their intended meaning is different from the actual meaning of the words. It's a contrast between expectation and reality.

EXAMPLES:

- The thieves robbed the police station.
- He is a pilot but, is afraid of heights.

9. ALLUSION

- It is a rhetorical device in which a writer or speaker refers to a well-known person, event, place, work of art, or other cultural reference to convey a complex idea, evoke a specific emotional response, or add depth and layers of meaning to their work.
- A brief reference to a famous person, place, event, story, or work without explaining it.

EXAMPLES:

- He was a Good Samaritan yesterday when he helped the lady start her car.
- You are a Solomon when it comes to making decisions.
- He's an Einstein.

10. ANTITHESIS

- It is a rhetorical device or literary technique that involves contrasting or juxtaposing two opposing ideas, words, or phrases in a parallel structure to create a

balanced and impactful expression. It is often used in speeches, writing, and poetry to emphasize the contrast between two concepts or to make a point more vividly.

- A sentence that contrasts two opposing concepts or images using a balanced structure
- Two opposite ideas are placed together to highlight the contrast.

EXAMPLES:

- Man proposes, God disposes.
- Speech is silver but silence is gold.

11. PARADOX

- It is a figure of speech that seems to lead to an illogical contradiction or a situation that contradicts common sense and reasoning.
- Paradoxical statements contradict themselves while creating a rare sense of depth in language.
- A statement that SEEMS IMPOSSIBLE or contradictory but actually has a deeper truth.
- Paradox is used to give big lessons

EXAMPLES:

- If I know one thing, it's that I know nothing.
- Save money by spending it.

12. OXYMORON

- It is a figure of speech in which two contradictory or opposing words or ideas are combined to create a new, often paradoxical meaning.
- Two opposite words are put together. (EX: *Deafening silence*, *Bittersweet*)

EXAMPLES:

- I think the professor stated his unbiased opinion regarding the student's response.
- The carpenters left the bench completely unfinished.
- You look awfully pretty in that coat.

13. LITOTES

- It is a figure of speech in which understatement is used to emphasize a point or to express a strong, usually ironic, contrast. It involves making an affirmative statement by negating its opposite.
- It involves making an affirmative statement by negating its opposite.
- A positive idea is expressed by using a negative.

EXAMPLEs:

- You are not a bitch
- She is not ugly

REMINDER:

- “She’s loud like a speaker.” looks like a simile but is actually a hyperbole. Trick ni sir ay last i-consider ang SIMILE, METAPHOR, PERSONIFICATION kasi if there are other better options, choose daw ‘yon.
 - Simile and metaphor are a last resort.
- EXAMPLE:** She looks like Cleopatra
- Allusion sya kasi mas priority sya kaysa simile.

Lesson 4: REGIONAL LITERATURE

Region IV-A (CALABARZON)

- **CALABARZON** is composed of the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon; the acronym is derived from the first two letters of every province that composes it. (It was first named Southern Tagalog Region.)
- The region is located in southwestern Luzon, just south and east of Metro Manila, and is the second most densely populated region.
- CALABARZON and MIMAROPA were previously combined together as Southern Tagalog, until they were separated in **2002** by virtue of **Executive Order No. 103**. **Executive Order No. 246**, dated **October 28, 2003**, designated Calamba City as the regional center of CALABARZON. (It was **May 17, 2002** when Region IV Southern Tagalog was separated into two regions; Region IV-A (CALBARZON) and Region IV – B

(MIMAROPA). It was signed by former president **Gloria Macapagal Arroyo**.)

- The largest city of CALABARZON Region and the second highly-urbanized city is Antipolo City, with Lucena City being the first.
- CALABARZON is the most populated region in the Philippines, with a population of 12,609,803 inhabitants. (There are **19** cities and **122** municipalities in the region. Also, it has **4,019** barangays in total.)

CAVITE

- The name Cavite evolved from the word “**Kawit**” or “**Cauit**,” meaning hook, referring to the shape of the land along the coast of Bacoor Bay. It was mispronounced by the Spaniards as “Kawite” or “Cavite” there being no “K” in the Castilian alphabet, then changing “w” to “v” so as to conform to their accentuation. (**JMPAERORM**)

1. JULIAN FELIPE

- He is the composer of the music of the Philippine National Anthem known as “**Marcha Nacional Filipina** (Lupang Hinirang)”
- Born on January 28, 1861 (Cavite City) and Died on October 02, 1944
- Ipinag-utos sa kanya ni Aguinaldo ang pagbuo ng pambansang awit na “Himno Nacional Filipino,” na kilala ngayon bilang “Lupang Hinirang.” Ito ay tinugtog para sa deklarasyon ng Kalayaan ng Pilipinas noong Hunyo 12, 1898.

2. MARS RAVELO

- He is a Filipino graphic novelist who created characters like Darna, Dyesebel, Lastikman, Captain Barbell, etc.
- Born on October 09, 1916 in Tanza, Cavite and Died on September 12, 1988
- “**King of Philippine Komiks**”
- *The Father of comic writers*
- *Nagkaroon sya ng issue: cino-copy nya raw yung*

marvel characters, but hindi naman ito napatunayan.

- *Meron syang karibal: si Carlo J. Caparas. Kinokopya nya raw yung gawa ni Mars so late sya (carlo) naawardan ng National Artist Award.*

3. PASCUAL POBLETE

- Filipino writer and feminist. He **translated** the novels of Rizal into the Tagalog language.
- He's born in Naic, Cavite. He, together **with Marcelo H. Del Pilar, founded Diaryong Tagalog**, the first bilingual newspaper in the Philippines.
- A great admirer of Dr. Rizal, he published several articles about the hero. It was an article published in July 1901 that Poblete broached the idea of setting up a **Rizal monument** on the Luneta. Consequently, the Philippine Commission approved Act No. 243 authorizing a fund campaign for the erection of the monument.
- He was dubbed as "**Ama ng Diaryong Tagalog**". He died in Manila on February 5, 1921 due to Heart Attack.

4. ALEJANDRO ABADILLA

- a poet, essayist, and fiction writer. He is known as the **Father of Filipino Modern Poetry**. Sample poem of Abadilla: "Ako ang Daigdig", which was the FIRST MODERN POETRY WRITTEN IN TAGALOG. (in contrast, Baltazar is the Father of Traditional poetry and was strict or he focus on rhythm, rhyme, and deep words)
- Notably, he **led** the organization of **Kapisanan Panitikan**, composed of young writer in 1935 and edited a magazine called **Panitikan**.
- He received the **Republic Cultural Heritage Award** in

1966 for his contribution to Philippine Literature.

- He died on August 26, 1969 at the age of 63.
- "*Simplicity at its finest*"

5. EFREN ABUEG

- well-known and recognized Filipino-language creative writer, editor, author, novelist, short story writer, essayist, professor, textbook writer and anthologist.
- Si Efren Abueg ang isa sa mga iginagalang na nobelista, kuwentista, mananaysay, at krititiko ng kaniyang panahon. Kabilang sa kaniyang mga aklat ang **Bugso**, ang kaniyang kauna-unahang koleksiyon ng mga kuwento (3 parts). Siya rin ang editor at bumuo ng mga antolohiyang gaya ng Mga Piling Akda ng KADIPAN (1964); Mga Agos sa Disyerto (edisyong 1965, 1974, at 1993); MANUNULAT: Mga Piling Akdang Pilipino (1970) at Parnasong Tagalog ni Alejandro G. Abadilla (1973).

6. ROGELIO ORDOÑEZ

- He was one of the authors of the iconic Tagalog literature anthology "**Mga Agos sa Disyerto**".
- Isang premyadong manunulat si ROGELIO L. ORDOÑEZ – kuwentista't nobelista, makata't peryodista — **Gantimpalang KADIPAN** sa sanaysay at maikling kuwento, **Gantimpalang Liwayway sa nobela, Gawad Balagtas sa pamamahayag, Pambansang Alagad ni Balagtas sa literatura, Jose Rizal National Centennial Commission** sa sanaysay at **Gawad Alejandro G. Abadilla** bilang "malikhaing manunulat at militanteng peryodista." Pinarangalan din siya ng probinsiya ng Cavite bilang Progresibong Caviteño sa larangan ng panitikan, at ng mismong bayan niya ng Imus bilang natatanging taga-Imus sa literatura.
- Rogelio Lunasco Ordoñez (born September 24, 1940 - May 19, 2016) also known as **Ka Roger**, was a multi-awarded Filipino fiction writer, poet, activist,

journalist and educator. He was one of the authors of the iconic Tagalog literature anthology *Mga Agos sa Disyerto* in the 1960s. He was a contributor to *Liwayway Magazine*, *Pilipino Free Press*, *Asia-Philippines Leader*, *Pilosopong Tasyo*, *Diario Uno* and *Pinoy Weekly*.

- *"PILOSOPO TASYO"*

7. ROGELIO G. MANGAHAS

- hailing from Indang, Cavite, is a well-known poet, essayist, and editor. He co-founded and edited the influential literary magazine **"Diliman Review."** He has published also numerous collections of poetry, such as **"Voyager and Other Fictions"** and **"Buwan, Buwan, Hulugan Mo Ako ng Sundang: Apatnapu't Pitong Tula ng Pag-ibig"** (Moon, Moon, Drop a Dagger on Me: Forty-Seven Poems of Love).
- A native of Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, Mangahas was born on May 9, 1939. He belonged to a **family of Hukbalahap socialist rebels**, who fought against the Japanese imperial forces during **World War II** and rebelled against the government shortly after the war.
- Mangahas' **activist** years saw him writing politically committed poetry like the collection, **"Mga Duguang Plakard at Iba Pang Tula,"** in 1971. The poetry collection as well as his critical essay on Edgardo M. Reyes' *"Sa Mga Kuko ng Liwanag"* won **first prize in the Palanca Awards**.
- In 1973, he was **arrested** and detained for two years. His wife **Fe** who was also arrested with him was detained briefly. His life in prison and the martial law period would produce **"Villanelle sa Iyong Pagdalaw"** (1973), **"Mga Ibon sa Hawlang Bakal"** (1977) and **"Tagulaylay ng Isang Insurekto"** (1977).
- **"Mga Duguang Plakard at Iba Pang Tula,"**
 - *Persona: rallyist (it can be implied that the author himself, rogelio, personally experienced*

the events described in the poem)

- *1st stanza: talks about the life of activists*
- *2nd: tungkol sa kaaway like mga pulis*
- *3rd: pagkakagulo between the activists and police*
- *4th: their goal (as an activist) na paalisin ang mga kasamaan sa government*

LAGUNA

- Spanish: topographic name from laguna 'pool, pond' (from Latin lacuna 'hollow, hole'), or a habitational name from any of numerous places called Laguna.
- The Province of Laguna was named after **Laguna de Bay**, the body of water that forms its northern boundary. Laguna de Bay, in turn, was named after the town of Bay (Laguna de Bay is Spanish which means "Lake of Bay"), the first provincial capital. **Captain Juan de Salcedo** with a band of one hundred Spanish-Mexican soldiers and many Bisayan allies conquered the province and its surrounding regions for Spain in 1571. Seven years later, two Franciscan friars started the work of Christianization.
- In 1577, the **Franciscan missionaries** arrived in Manila, and in 1578 they started evangelizing Laguna, Morong (now Rizal), Tayabas (now Quezon) and the Bicol Peninsula. **Fathers Juan de Placencia and Diego de Orepesa** were the earliest Franciscans sent to these places. From 1580, the towns of Bay, Caliraya, Majayjay, Nagcarlan, Liliw, Pila, Santa Cruz, Lumban, Pangil and Siniloan were founded. In 1678, Fray Hernando Cabrera founded San Pablo de los Montes (now San Pablo City) and built a wooden church and convent considered as the best and finest in the province. (**JVEGECD**)

1. JOSE P. RIZAL

- He was a patriot, physician, and **man of letters** who was an inspiration to the Philippine nationalist movement.
- José Rizal (born June 19, 1861, Calamba,

Philippines—died December 30, 1896, Manila) was a patriot, physician, and man of letters who was an inspiration to the Philippine nationalist movement.

- The son of a prosperous landowner, Rizal was educated in Manila and at the University of Madrid. A brilliant medical student, he soon committed himself to the reform of Spanish rule in his home country, though he never advocated Philippine independence. Most of his writing was done in Europe, where he resided between 1882 and 1892.
- *Nakaaway nya si heneral Luna kasi ung crush ni hen luna binasted sya kasi ang crush nya(girl) ay si jose rizal. Nakita sila ni heneral luna sa spain.*
- *Nag-aral sya sa **admu** and mas bet nya dun compared sa UST kasi mas mababait mga pari. Then meron syang isang sem na bagsak kasi nakulong nanay nya due to poisoning accusations na hnd naman talaga nya ginawa. (highschool sya here)*
- **UST** - College years, di nya bet kasi strict ata or basta mas mabait pari sa admu
- **Unibersidad de Madrid** - **ophthalmology** kinuha nyang course so that he can cure his nanay
- *Bata pa lang nagawa na sya ng tula.*
- *First short story: **Pagong at Matsing***
- *Last: **Ang Huling Paalam/Mi Ultimo Adios** - sinulat nya nung kinulong na sya ng mga spanish. Nilagay nya sa **lampara** na binigay? Sa tita nya ba or basta sa kamag-anak nya kaya nkalabas ung literary piece nya na yun.*

2. VIRGILIO ALMARIO

- originally from Santa Cruz, Laguna, is a prolific poet, critic, and scholar. He has written numerous poetry collections, including "**Dungawin Mo, Hirang**" (Gaze, Oh Beloved) and "**Pitong Republika**" (Seven Republics). Almario, who served as the **National Artist**

for Literature from 2003 to 2009, has made significant contributions to Filipino literature through his poetry and research.

- Ang **Makata sa Panahon ng Makina** (1972), now considered the first book of literary criticism in Filipino. Later, in the years of martial law, he set aside **modernism** and **formalism** and took interest in nationalism, politics and activist movement. As critic, his critical works deal with the issue of national language.
- Aside from being a critic, Almario engaged in translating and editing. He has translated the best contemporary poets of the world. He has also translated for theater production the plays of Nick Joaquin, Bertolt Brecht, Euripedes and Maxim Gorki. Other important translations include the famous works of the Philippines' national hero, José Rizal, namely **Noli Me Tangere** and **El Filibusterismo**. It was deemed as the **best translation by the Manila Critics Circle**.
- Almario has been a recipient of numerous awards such as several **Palanca Awards**, two grand prizes from the **Cultural Center of the Philippines**, the **Makata ng Taon of the Komisyon sa Wikang Filipino**, the **TOYM for literature**, and the **Southeast Asia Write Award of Bangkok**.
- He was an instructor at the Ateneo de Manila University from 1969-1972. He only took his M.A. in Filipino in 1974 in the University of the Philippines. In 2003, he was appointed Dean of the College of Arts and Letters in the said university. In June 25 of the same year, he was proclaimed **National Artist for Literature**.
- ***Favorite** nya yung **Makata sa Panahon ng Makina***
- ***"HULING GABI"** poem about **depression***

3. ENCARNACION ALZONA

- a pioneering historian, educator, and suffragist. She was the first **Filipino woman to obtain a PhD**. In 1985, she was conferred the rank and title of **National Scientist of the Philippines**.
- In 1934, she wrote **The Filipino Woman: Her Social Economic, and Political Status (1565–1933)** — a book far ahead of its time. It explores how colonization by Spanish and American forces have oppressed Filipinas, taking away freedoms they once enjoyed in pre-colonial societies. Alzona criticizes colonial educators for aiming to Christianize and create “devout, chaste wives and mothers” rather than scholars.

4. GREGORIO F. ZAIDE

- a historian and author. He wrote **67** books and more than **500** articles about history. He is known as the “**Dean of Filipino Historiographers**”.
- Gregorio F. Zaide (May 25, 1907 – October 31, 1986) was a Filipino historian, author and politician from the town of Pagsanjan, Laguna in the Philippines. A multi-awarded author, Zaide wrote 67 books and more than 500 articles about history, he is known as the “Dean of Filipino Historiographers.” He was one of the founders of the **International Association of Historians of Asia (IAHA)**, and president of the **Philippine Historical Association for three terms**. As a politician, he served as the **mayor** of his hometown of Pagsanjan from 1971 to 1975. (en)

5. EDGAR CALABIA SAMAR

- a poet and fictionist from San Pablo City. He has received the Palanca Awards for his poetry collections and futuristic fiction.
- EDGAR CALABIA SAMAR is a Filipino author of several award-winning works. His first novel, **Walong Diwata ng Pagkahulog**, received the **2005 NCCA Writer’s Prize**, and its English translation, **Eight**

Muses of the Fall (translated by Mikael de Lara Co and Sasha Martinez), was **longlisted for the 2009 Man Asian Literary Prize**. Three of his other novels, including **Sa Kasunod ng 909**, received the **Philippine National Book Awards (NBA) for Best Novel in a Philippine Language in 2013, 2015, and 2016**.

6. CELSO AD CASTILLO

- an award-winning film director and screenwriter.
- Celso Ad. Castillo was born on 12 September 1943 in Siniloan, Laguna, Philippines. He was a writer and director, known for **Pagputi ng uwak... Pag-itim ng tagak** (1978), **Paradise Inn** (1985) and **Burlesk Queen** (1977). He was married to **Ophelia**. He died on 26 November 2012 in Siniloan, Laguna, Philippines.
- Castillo started as a writer for a **komiks magazine**. With the help of his father, he published his own magazine where he wrote all the stories from cover to cover, using different names as authors. A movie producer commissioned him to write a script on the character of “James Bandong”, named after Britain's superspy. The film made money and it was followed by a sequel, *Dr. Yes*, 1965, a spoof on the British film, *Dr. No*. He wrote and directed his first movie, *Misyong Mapanganib* (Dangerous Mission), in 1966.
- Other notable Castillo films are *Ang Mahiwagang Daigdig ni Pedro Penduko* (The Wonderful World of Pedro Penduko), 1973; *Ang Pinakamagandang Hayop sa Balat ng Lupa* (The Most Beautiful Animal on the Face of the Earth), 1975; *Ang Alamat ni Julian Makabayan* (The Legend of Julian Makabayan), 1979; *Totoy Boogie*, 1980; *Uhaw na Dagat* (Thirsty Sea), 1981; *Pedro Tunasan*, 1983; *Virgin People*, 1983; and *Payaso* (Clown), 1986. It was Castillo who started a trend in Philippine movies known as the wet look which later helped establish bomba film as a definite genre.

7. DENNY R

- Her pseudonym is “**Have You Seen This Girl**”. She wrote “**Diary ng Panget**” for **Wattpad**. She also wrote “**Voiceless**”, “**Waiting for the Train**”, “**10 Signatures to Bargain with God**”, etc.
- This bright-eyed teen-age fiction writer began writing stories when she’s only **13** years old. She started to like writing when she got addicted to **Alice Academy** (manga story) and she wrote a fan fiction of it when she was a kid. Be it on spiral notebooks or on school pad papers, she is always eager to write and share her scribbles of her vivid imaginings with friends and classmates, who in turn, would pass them onto other teenage readers. Her friend introduced her to online writing and in **2011** while in Italy when Denny came across an online community called **Wattpad** and started typing whatever it is that comes to her mind. Thus, according to her made the story quite long. It was her debut novel, the “Diary ng Panget”. At first, she started to write on a **Candy magazine**. However, she received many critics saying she wasn’t good enough and that her stories were very common. Although she got hurt by their negative comments she still continued to pursue her dreams. Since she’s a beginner, she accepted all the critics and made it her weapon to become a good writer instead of quitting. According to her, “Quitters never win”. Because of having many bashers, she changed her pen name “**Babes**” to “**HaveYouSeenThisGirl**”.
- *She introduced a **new/another medium**, which is **electronic novel (sya nagpauso)***

Note: the literary pieces from Laguna were makabago. They focus on progress

BATANGAS

- The first recorded name of the Province was **Kumintang**, after the Datu who inherited the dominion from Datu Balensusa. Its

centre, the present day **Balayan**, was the most progressive town of the Province and the traditional centre of governance. Later, as the eruption of the Taal Volcano destroyed a significant portion of the town, the provincial centre was transferred to Taal, which was then called **Bonbon** and the name of the province was changed after that of the town.

- The term **batangan** means a raft, the people used so that they could fish in the nearby Taal Lake. It also meant the numerous logs found in the **Calumpang** River, the body of water that runs through the northeastern portion of the town and assumes the shape of a tuning fork.

1. TEODORO AGONCILLO

- He is a historian, essayist, and poet. He was also recognized as a **National Scientist of the Philippines**.
- Si Agoncillo ang pangunahing may-akda ng **History of the Filipino People**. Ito ay naging pamantayang sanggunian sa pag-aaral ng kasaysayan ng Filipinas. Bahagi ng kaniyang umaabot sa **22** aklat ang **Filipino Nationalism 1872-1971; Malolos: The Crisis of the Republic; The Fateful Years: Japan’s Misadventure in the Philippines; at The Burden of Proof: The Vargas-Laurel Collaboration**. Ang librong **The Revolt of the Masses: The Story of Bonifacio and the Katipunan** ang itinuturing na **pinakamahalagang** akda ni Agoncillo sa larangan ng makabayang historyograpiya. Umani ito ng maraming papuri ngunit binatikos ng ilang kapuwa historyador. Dahil sa mga kontrobersiya, ipinatigil ni Pangulong Ramon Magsaysay noong 1948 ang pagpapalimbag sa aklat. Nalathala lámang ito noong Pebrero 1956. Nagkamit si Teodoro Agoncillo ng mga parangal, at tampok sa mga ito ang **Republic Cultural Award** (1967), **UNESCO Prize for Best Essay** (1969), at ang **Diwa ng Lahi** (1982)—ang pinakamataas na parangal na iginagawad

ng Lungsod Maynila.

2. TEODORO KALAW

- a legislator and historian. He **studied Rizal's** life and writings. He was a Bar topnotcher having obtained a grade of **100%** in civil law and three other subjects. (kaya merong subject sa college abt RIZAL)
- Bilang manunulat, ilan sa mga kinatha ni Kalaw ang **Mi Pagina Diaria, La Campaña de Kuomintang, Reformas en La Enseñanza del Derecho, La Constitucion de Malolos, Teorias Constitucionales** (1912), **The Constitutional Plan of the Philippine Revolution** (1914), at **La Revolucion Filipina**. Noong 1903, nagsimula siyá ng magsulat para sa El Renacimiento, isang nangungunang pahayagan na kritikal sa mga abusadong opisyal sa pamahalaang Americano. Noong 1907, siyá ang naging pinakabatang patnugot nitó. Noong 1908, sinakdal siyá sa kasong libelo ng Kalihim Panloob na si Dean Worcester para sa pagpapalimbag ng editorial na **“Aves de Rapiña.”** Nagsilbi lámang itong dagdag sa katanyagan ni Kalaw, lalo sa hanay ng mga nasyonalistang Filipino. Sa dami at husay ng kaniyang mga isinulat mula 1900 hanggang 1940, binansagan ang mga taóng ito ng historyador na si Teodoro Agoncillo bilang **“Panahon ni Kalaw.”**
- **"La Revolución Filipina"** is a crucial work for understanding the Philippine Revolution. Teodoro Kalaw's detailed and scholarly approach provides valuable insights into the complexities of the revolution and its significance in the broader context of Philippine history. The book is appreciated for its thorough research and its role in documenting the struggle for Filipino independence and nationhood.

3. BIENVENIDO LUMBERA

- a Filipino poet, critic, and dramatist. He is a **national artist** and a recipient of the **Ramon Magsaysay**

Award for Journalism. He won numerous literary awards including **Carlos Palanca Memorial award**. In addition, contributed significantly to Philippine literature through his works, such as the poetry collection **"Likhang Dila, Likhang Diwa"** (Crafted Tongue, Crafted Thought).

- Bilang libretista, itinatanghal ni Lumbera sa kaniyang mga dula ang katutubong sining at pagpapahalaga sa kasaysayan at kultura ng bansa at isinasakongkreto sa manonood ang kaniyang mithiing demokratiko para sa Filipinas, gaya sa musikal na Tales of the Manuvu at **Rama Hari (led by karylle), pagsasatanghalan ng Noli Me Tangere**, America is in the Heart, at Banaag at Sikat, at sarsuwelang Hibik at Himagsik.
- Isinilang si Lumbera noong 11 Abril 1932 sa Lipa City, Batangas kina Timoteo at Carmen Lumbera. May apat na anak siya sa asawang si Cynthia Nograles. Nagtapos siya bilang cum laude sa kursong Batsilyer sa Literatura, major sa Journalism sa Unibersidad ng Santo Tomas noong 1954. Nakamit niya ang digring masteral at doktoral sa Comparative Literature sa Indiana University sa Estados Unidos.
- **Eulogy of Roaches.**

RIZAL

- The original name of Rizal Province was **"Montalban"**. It was renamed Rizal on June 11, 1901, in honor of José Rizal, the national hero of the Philippines. The renaming was part of the American colonial government's efforts to honor important figures in Philippine history and to promote national identity. The province is located in the Calabarzon region of Luzon, and it is known for its historical significance and cultural heritage.

1. BO SANCHEZ

- a best-selling author, entrepreneur, **Catholic lay preacher** and minister. He is known as the **“Preacher in Blue Jeans”**.
- Bo Sanchez is a preacher, leader and entrepreneur. He

is the author of **30** bestselling books and publisher of **eight** periodicals. Bo also has a weekly **TV show**, a **daily radio program** and a daily Internet **TV show**. He travels extensively around the world as a **powerful** speaker. So far, he has addressed audiences in **14** countries, including 36 cities in North America.

- **"How to Find One True Love"** is valued for its blend of practical advice and spiritual insights, offering a holistic approach to finding and sustaining a meaningful relationship. Bo Sanchez's perspective combines personal development with faith-based guidance, making the book appealing to readers who seek both practical and spiritual support in their romantic journey. The book is widely appreciated for its accessible and encouraging approach to the topic of love and relationships.
 - *Talks about the practicality of love. You should maintain and sustain love, not just find it.*

2. OPHELIA ALCANTARA DIMALANTA

- a poet, editor, author and teacher. She published several books of poetry, drama, prose and edited various literary anthologies. She's a recipient of Southeast Asia's highest literary honor, the **SEA Write Award**.
- Ophelia's priority was always poetry. She was also a prolific writer, writing prize-winning fiction and criticism (along with a play about San Lorenzo Ruiz).
- She published seven volumes of poetry: **Montage** (UST Publications, 1974); *The Time Factor and Other Poems* (1983, Interpress Publishing House); *Flowing On* (UST Press, 1988); *Lady Polyster* (1995); *Love Woman* (1998); *Passional* (2002); and *The Ophelia Alcantara Dimalanta Reader, Volume 1, Poetry* (2005).
- The protagonist in "Montage" is a housewife in the throes of dreamland; in "Nara" she is a harassed tourist. The poet bids goodbye to a beloved sister,

Amelia, who has passed on. There is a lonely teacher in the poem "Death of Little Boys" and – unexpectedly – a madwoman in "Melancholia."

- **"Montage"** is probably Mrs. Dimalanta's **best-known work**. It won the **best-poem award of the Poetic Circle**, a **fortnightly publication of Iowa State University**. *Montage and Other Poems* won a **Palanca Memorial Award in 1974**.

QUEZON

- It was originally called **Kaliraya/Kalilayan**, after its capital town (now Unisan) upon its creation 1591. However, around the middle of the 18th century, the capital was transferred to the town of Tayabas which then also changed the name of the province to Tayabas. The territory which now constitutes the province was at one time under the jurisdiction of various provinces. The southern and central portions were under the province of Bonbon, sometimes called Balayan, in 1585. The northern portion was divided between Laguna and Nueva Ecija.
- Tayabas province was changed to "Quezon Province" by virtue of Republic Act No. 14 as signed by the late President Manuel Roxas on September 7, 1945, as a gesture of homage and respect to one of the distinguished sons of this province, the late President Manuel Luis Quezon, the first president of the Philippine Commonwealth.

1. PAZ MARQUEZ BENITEZ

- was the author of the **first Filipino modern English short story** "Dead Stars" published in the Philippine Herald in 1925.
- Isa siya sa **kauna-unahang babaeng nagtapos sa Unibersidad ng Pilipinas**, nagturo ng panitikan sa naturang unibersidad, at naging guro at impluwensiya ng mga kabataang manunulat sa Ingles na gaya nina **Manuel E. Arguilla, Salvador Lopez, Paz Latorena, Loreto Paras (Sulit), Bienvenido Santos, Arturo B.**

Rotor, Francisco Arcellana, at Jose Garcia Villa. (*yung 3 lang inemphasize ni sir*)

- Bukod sa panitikan, kinikilála rin ang ambag niya sa edukasyon at sa usaping pangkababaihan. Naging katuwang na tagapagtatag siyá ng **Philippine Women's University** kasáma nina Clara Aragon, Concepcion Aragon, Francisca Tirona Benitez, Carolina Ocampo Palma, Mercedes Rivera, at Socorro Marquez Zaballero. Noong 1919, itinatag niya ang **Woman's Home Journal** ang kauna-unahang magasing pangkababaihan sa bansa.

2. SALVADOR R. BARROS

- He used the pseudonym "**Rodavlas**". He wrote **50** poems and **40** short stories in his lifetime. He won a **gold medal award for best author in 1937.**
- Si Salvador Rico Barros ay isinilang sa Baguio, Lalawigan ng Bulubundukin noong ika-21 ng Enero 1910. Siya ay anak nina Don Pedro Barros ng Lopez, Quezon, at Honorata Rico ng Arayat, Pampanga.
- Siya ay kinilalang **Kuwentista ng Tagalog** noong 1935 at nagtamo ng gintong **Medalyang Epistacio Reyes Tan** sa kuwentong "**Nasa Dugo.**" Bilang manunulat at makata, ang kanyang pangalang panulat ay **Rodavlas**. Siya ay matatas sa tatlong lengguwahe: Ingles, Kastila, at Filipino. Ang kanyang genre ay Tagalog Modernism, mga tula at maikling kuwento. Siya ay kabilang sa Literary Movement, Kapisanang Panitikan. Noon ding 1935, natatangi ang kanyang akdang "Paniningil ng Alila." Nakapagsulat siya ng nasa 50 tula at 40 maikling kuwento sa loob ng 30 taon. Nagkamit siya ng **gintong medalya bilang Best Author noong 1937.** Mayroon siyang sampung tulang nailathala at ang kanyang akdang "Mga Tinig ng Puso." Mayroon din siyang nilikhang mga awit, kasama si Josefino Cenizal: "Agam-agam," "Zamboanga," "Halina Trining," at iba pa.

- *His literary pieces focus on Philippine freedom and/or nationalism.*
- **Malungkuting Filipino** - *kasi we are not free*

Lesson 5: LITERARY GENRES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

- are literary pieces that were made in the 21st century or within the last decade. These literary pieces and genres often break the traditional writing rules.
- Now, different literary genres have emerged during the 21st century. But today we will be discussing some of them: Illustrated Novels, Manga, Flash Fiction, Blog, Doodle, and Chick Fiction/Chick Literature

GENRES

1. ILLUSTRATED NOVEL

- An Illustrated Novel is a story or narrative told through words complemented by illustrated images. In most illustrated fiction, 50% of the narrative is presented without words, while some may not contain any text at all. So, the reader must interpret the images to comprehend the story completely.

2. MANGA

- refers to the Japanese style of comics and illustrated novels. It is usually printed in black and white, and is read from right-to-left.

TYPES OF MANGA

1. SHONEN

- type of manga targeted at tween and teen boys
- it often features lots of action, comedy, and some sort of coming-of-age camaraderie between characters.

2. SHOJO

- type of manga targeted at tween and teen girls.
- the focus here is less on action and more on drama, emotion, and, almost always, idealized romance. You can

usually identify shojo covers by their use of pretty pinks, flowers, or other cutesy images.

3. SEINEN

- type of manga targeted at adult men (18+)
- this type of manga features action and violence, but with a more serious or darker tone, as well as adult content such as sexual situations, graphic violence, or foul language.

4. JOSEI

- type of manga targeted at adult women (18+)
- this type of manga often features more mature narratives exploring romantic and personal relationships, told in greater depth than their shojo counterparts - but this is not always true.

3. FLASH FICTION

- refers to a complete story expressed in a small word count. It may contain five (5) to 1000 words only.
- "Every Morning. Unexpected Roses. Secret Admirer"

4. BLOG

- refers to a website containing short articles that are called posts that are changed regularly. It is a contraction of the words "web" and "log".

5. DOODLE

- literature that blends cartoons and/or doodles with writing.
- hand-scribed font and images are incorporated in place of traditional typed font

6. CHICK FICTION/CHICK LITERATURE

- genre of fiction that addresses issues of modern womanhood, often humorously and light-heartedly.