



Subject: 21st Century Literature from the Regions

Topic: Introduction to Literature

Prepared by: Katherine M. Cosep

Semester: Second

Grade Level: 12

Week: 1 & 2

QUEST

Content:

21st Century literature from the region where the school is based in relation to the literature of other regions in various genres and forms in consideration of:

- various dimensions of Philippine literary history from pre-colonial to contemporary;
- canonical authors and works of Philippine National Artists in Literature; and
- name of authors and their works, and backgrounds of the literature from the region where the high school is located.

Content Standards:

The learner will be able to understand and appreciate the elements and contexts of 21st century Philippine literature from the regions.

Most Essential Learning Competencies:

Writing a close analysis and critical interpretation of literary text and doing an adaptation of these require the learner the ability to:

- the geographic, linguistic, and ethnic dimensions of Philippine literary history from pre-colonial to the contemporary;
- representative texts and authors from each region (e.g. engage in oral history research with focus on key personalities from the students' region/province/town)
- Major genres (poetry, fiction, drama, creative non-fiction, as well as hyper poetry, blogs, mobile phone texttula, click lit, speculative fiction, flash fiction, etc.)
- Common Themes

STACK

Instructions: Encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Dr. Jose P. Rizal, our national hero is a prolific writer having written a number of renowned literary pieces. Which era does he belong?
 - a. Pre-colonial era
 - b. Spanish Occupation
 - c. Japanese Colonial era
2. Which of the following is an example of a literary piece from the American colonial period?
 - a. May Day Eve by Nick Joaquin
 - b. One Day on the Road by Tem Adlawan
 - c. The Merchant of Venice by Shakespeare
3. What type of literary piece is the story "Si Pagong at si Matsing"?
 - a. short story
 - b. fable
 - c. parable
4. Which of the following is an example of poetry?
 - a. Apo on the Wall
 - b. New Yorker in Tondo
 - c. Africa, My Africa

THE LITERARY FORMS IN THE PHILIPPINE LITERATURE

- 1. **Pre-Colonial Times (___ BC to 1564)**
Pre-colonial inhabitants of our islands showcase a rich past through their folk speeches, folk songs, folk narratives and indigenous rituals and mimetic dances that affirm our ties with our Southeast Asian neighbours.
- 2. **Spanish Colonial Traditions (1565 to 1863)**
Literature in this period is classified as religious and secular both in prose and poetry.
- 3. **Nationalistic/Propaganda and Revolutionary Period**
 - *Awit* and *korido* are another popular secular poetry in metrical romance.
- 4. **American Colonial Period**
New literary forms such as free verse (in poetry), the modern short story and the critical essay were introduced during this time. American influence was deeply entrenched with the firm establishment of English as a medium of instruction in all schools and with literary modernism that highlighted the writer’s individuality and cultivated consciousness of craft, sometimes at the expense of social consciousness.
- 5. **Japanese Occupation (1942 to 1960)**
 - Tagalog poets broke away from the Balagtas tradition and instead wrote in simple language and free verse.
- 6. **Contemporary Period (1960 to present)**

MISSION 1

Instructions: Respond to the questions in three sentences.

- 1. Browse the net. How did the oral and written Philippine literary works emerge?

- 2. The Philippines was colonized by three different races. How did it shape the literature of the Philippines?

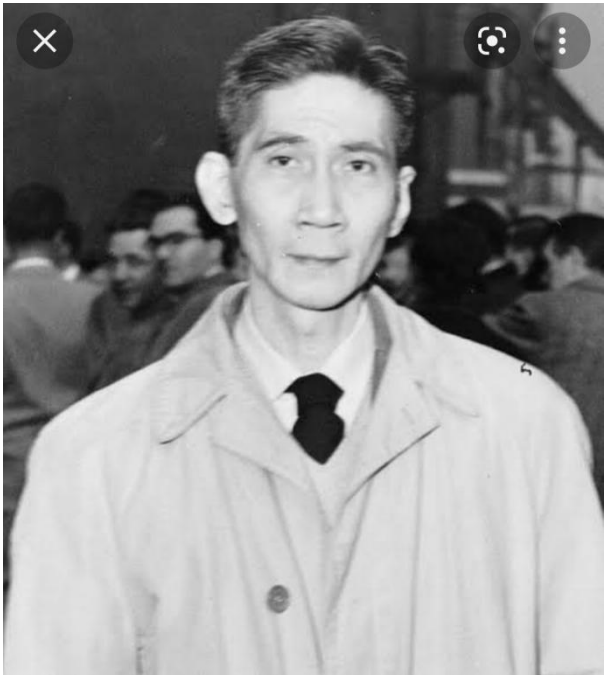
- 3. In your opinion, do the Philippines have its own identity in terms of literature? Support your answer.

MISSION 2

Let's do it!
Instructions: Read the story below. Then answer the questions that follow.

Footnote to Youth

"Footnote to Youth" begins with the main character Dudong working in the fields. He takes no real joy in his dusty work; he is too distracted, impatient to get home and tell his father that he has asked Teang, the woman he loves, to marry him—and she has accepted. He is preoccupied by feelings of adulthood and masculinity, believing himself to be grown and capable. On the way home, he stops to bathe in a creek, a symbolic gesture: he is beginning fresh, starting a new chapter in his life. At home, we see the labors of the home and the trials of old age: Dudong regrets that he doesn't have a sister to help his mother with the housework; his father has a terrible and persistent toothache. When he tells his father his news, the latter tries to talk him out of it—Dudong is young, only 17. But because he is only 17, he is headstrong and sure of what he wants, so his father allows him to marry. Nine months later, Teang gives birth to a boy, whom they name Blas. As Dudong waits out the childbirth in the yard, he frets to himself about what it will mean to be a father, and he imagines himself having ten children. He is afraid and despondent rather than excited at the prospect, and he is embarrassed to be a father and to have a child and to feel these things, though he does develop a sense of paternal pride upon seeing the baby. Over the course of six years, Teang gives birth six more times, which takes its toll on both her body and Dudong's. Both become old beyond their years, and both regret having married so young; Teang bitterly wishes she had accepted the hand of another suitor, who in those six years had married but had no children. Dudong does not want all these children, and one night he stays awake wondering why life can be so cruel when youth is so full of dreams, so full of hope and expectation. This same night, Blas, now 18, comes home late, and is unable to sleep. Dudong asks him what has him so agitated, and sees that the roles of father and son are now reversed: where once Dudong was the stubborn, impatient youth who thought that to marry was to live, and his father was the cautious, objective voice of reason, now Dudong's son has asked his girlfriend to marry him, and Dudong wants desperately for the young man to reconsider. But he will not reconsider, and Dudong resignedly gives his consent. Thus the impatience of youth perpetuates itself, along with the wisdom of years. Though love may at first overcome, life soon catches up.



Jose García - Villa
He is a Filipino poet, literary critic, short story writer, and painter. He was awarded the National Artist of the Philippines title for literature in 1973 as well as the Guggenheim Fellowship in creative writing by Conrad Aiken. (Wikipedia)

- 1. Name the characters of the story.

- 2. Where did the story take place?

- 3. What significant lesson does the story tell us?

DEEPEN

Major Genres in Literature

1. **Prose** - Prose can be defined as a form of literature that follows a normal progression of conversation and syntax.

Examples:

- a. Short story
- b. Biography
- c. Essay
- d. Novels , etc.

2. **Drama**

1. **Farce** – written with the intent to be acted out on stage or in film. They are meant to engage the audience with embellished, exaggerated, and wildly unlikely situation. A farce incorporates lot of physical humour, which just means that they use their bodies in a ridiculous way for laughs.
2. **Melodrama** – specifically written to attack the emotions. Melodrama places a heavy focus on the plot rather than the characters themselves. Oftentimes you will see melodramas used in operas.
3. **Comedy** – refers to a work that is designed to evoke laughter. It was originally used in ancient Greece in the form of Political satire in order to sway the minds of the voters.
4. **Tragedy** – centred on various types of human suffering. Typically there is a main character that is at the top, and eventually plummets to the bottom. A tragedy is designed to evoke feelings of pity and/or fear in an audience.

3. **Poetry** - Poetry is a literary piece which uses rhyme, rhythm, and other styles in order to convey strongly a feeling or idea.

(Source: <https://www.momentrix.com>)

Common Themes

Theme is defined as a main idea or an underlying meaning of a literary work which is conveyed by an author and interpreted by a reader. (<https://literarydevices.net/theme>)

What is a **theme**? A theme is the inferred stance taken on the central topic or message of the story. Think **love** for example: **love** may be topic, but **learning to love yourself** may be the **theme**. Themes are used to communicate important ideas and messages about issues that face the characters and the setting of a narrative. Everything that happens within a story should reference back to a theme.

What does theme in literature and film mean?

- A theme is what the story is truly about at its core.
- It is often the lesson or moral we are meant to take away from this particular story.
- Plot and narratives are vehicles that drive the reader or viewer to the theme of the story.
- In some cases, there are major themes and minor themes combined to inform and support each other.

MISSION 3

PERFORMANCE TASK

Instructions: Shown in the picture below is **Ernesto D. Lariosa**, one of the notable Cebuano journalist and writers. Research a short story or a poem written by him. Then do the task given below.

1. In 2 paragraphs with 3 to 4 sentences each paragraph, write an analysis of his work. Focus your analysis on the theme to which he had written your chosen literary work of **Ernesto D. Lariosa**.

Criteria:

Mechanics of writing –	10 points
Content –	<u>20 points</u>
Total	30 points



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Weeks 1 - 2 Assessment in 21st Century Literature from the Regions

Name: _____ Section: _____ Week: **1**

I. Instructions: Read each item carefully and analyse whether it is correct or incorrect. If it bears truth, write **A**. However, if the statement is incorrect, underline the word or phrase that made the sentence incorrect.

- 1. In the major genres of literature, where does *haiku* belong?
a. drama b. prose c. poetry
- 2. Which of the following literary pieces has a theme of looking back on where you came from?
a. New Yorker in Tondo
b. The Woman with two Navels
c. The Merchant of Venice
- 3. Which of the following is a prose that uses animals as characters in the story?
a. fables b. parable c. novella
- 4. At what era of Philippine literature did free verse emerge?
a. Pre-colonial era
b. American era
c. Japanese occupation
- 5. Which of the following literary pieces is written by Dr. Erlinda K. Alburo?
a. Apo on the Wall
b. At 58, What would Still Jump
c. One Day on the Road

II. Instructions: Complete the timeline of the era of the Philippine literature by (a.) identifying the era/period; (b.) identifying the year; and/or providing a short description.

