



Subject: 21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World
Topic: MAJOR GENRES
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Semester: Second **Week:** 6

Q U E S T

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
- names 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

Value the contributions of local writers to the development of regional literary traditions through giving an interpretation in a desired manner (**EN12Lit-Ib-23**);

Discuss how different contexts enhance the text's meaning and enrich the reader's understanding;

Show appreciation of the contributions of the local writers in developing the regional literary traditions (**EN12Lit – Ic – 24**)



Mission 1

Instructions: Encircle the letter of your answer.

1. Which of the following works is an example of non-fiction?

- a. drama b. fantasy c. biography

2. Which of the following stories is an example of science fiction?

- a. The Notebook b. Avatar c. Enola Holmes

3. Which of the following stories is fiction?

- a. news report b. autobiography c. mystery

4. Which of the following terms is defined as the category of artistic work that can be divided into form, style or subject matter?

- a. genre b. theme c. tone

5. What do you call a story that is meant for actors and actresses to be acted out on stage?

- a. fiction b. non-fiction c. drama

E Q U I P

Lesson Development:

Genre in literature refers to a category of artistic work that has a specific form or characteristics. In entertainment, this can be translated to horror, romance, science fiction, etc.

There are three main types of literature:

- a. **PROSE** by definition (**Merriam Webster** Dictionary) is a literary medium which is distinguished from poetry as it is patterned to the everyday speech that man use in speaking and an in writing. Prose is essentially identified as written text that aligns with the flow of conversation in sentence and paragraph form. It employs common grammatical structure and a natural flow of speech. Subgenres include:
 - 1. Fictions are stories that are invented using imagined characters and events and are written using sentences and paragraphs rather than lines and stanzas.

Fiction is a genre in writing that pertains to works that are products of an author’s imagination using any accounts involving people and events that are made up by and mainly invented by the writer’s creative mind.

- **Short Story** is fictional work that can be read in one sitting. It has few characters, singular complication, and is ascribed to be thematic. Also, in effect, propel an intellectual and effective response to the readers.
- **Novella** is a shorter version of a novel. It is recognized for its intermediate length as it is shorter than a novel but longer than a short story.
- **Novel** is generally perceived to be a long prose narrative that deals with human experience through a relative sequence of events. It presents a circumstance or circumstances that may involve a number of characters.

Requisite Composites of Fiction (Baritugo et.al. 2002)

- **Form** pertains to the design and arrangement of the parts that form the whole. It also involves how a certain work is written and done.
- **Theme** is the idea or meaning that a literary work attempts to convey and to communicate.

- 2. **Nonfiction stories** are stories about real people, things, events, and places. Books providing information on George Washington, about planet Neptune, the Philippine-American war and the islands of the Philippines would be considered nonfiction.

- a. **biography** - is a written work about a person’s life. It seeks to recreate in words the life of a human being – as understood from the historical or personal perspective of the author – by drawing upon all available evidence, including that retained in memory as well as written , oral, and pictorial material

examples:

- b. autobiography
- c. news report

The book, *Anne Frank: Diary of a Young Girl* is a published diary written by a teenage Jewish girl who hid from the Germans during the World War II. The diary was found after the death of the girl, and the family published it without changing the written words. The entries in the diary were real and experiences of the young Anne Frank. It was an account of her life and is therefore an example of a nonfiction story.

- b. **POETRY** by definition (**Merriam Webster** Dictionary) is writing that formulates a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience in language chosen and arranged to create a specific emotional response through meaning, sound, and rhythm. Poetry is a style of writing that tends to be written in verses, and typically employs a rhythmic and measured approach to composition. It is characteristically known for evoking emotional

responses from responses from readers through its melodic tone and use of creative language that is often imaginative and symbolic in nature.

Subgenres include:

1. Narrative poems tell stories in poetic form. Epic poetry is an example. Epic poems are lengthy, serious in nature and they recount heroic deeds and events occurring in a time before recorded history.
 - ✚ Epic of Gilgamesh is the oldest known epic.
 - ✚ Illiad and Odyssey by Homer are two examples of epic poems written during the 8th century.
2. Lyric poetry expresses emotions rather than telling a story. Sonnets are examples of lyric poetry.
Sonnets are poems which contain fourteen lines and are usually written in iambic pentameter and a set of rhyme scheme. Sonnets may be in all sort of theme, love is the most common and the original topic of sonnets.

Two Major Types of Sonnet

- ✚ Petrarchan sonnet is named after **Francesco Petrarch**, a 14th century Italian poet who fell in love with a married woman named Laura. Since he is off limits to Laura, this did not limit him from writing poems to her such as **“Soleasi Nel Mio Cor”**.

In form, the Petrarchan sonnet has two stanzas, the **OCTAVE**, which consists of the first eight lines that follow the specific rhyme scheme **abbaabba** and the **SESTET**, the last six line which usually follow the **cdecde** or **cdcdcd** rhyme scheme.

The octave offers the readers the subject of the poem, often an argument, observation, or even a question. The sestet then works to make a change to the subject or a resolution. This contrast at line 9 is called the **volta**.

Soleasi Nel Mio Cor

By Petrarch

Translated by Thomas Wentworth Higginson

She ruled in beauty o'er this heart of mine,
A noble lady in a humble home,
And now her time for heavenly bliss has come,
'Tis I am mortal proved, and she divine.
The soul that all its blessings must resign,
And love whose light no more on earth finds room,
Might rend the rocks with pity for their doom,
Yet none their sorrows can in words enshrine;

They weep within my heart; and ears are deaf
Save mine alone, and I am crushed with care,
And naught remains to me save mournful breath.
Assuredly but dust and shade we are,
Assuredly desire is blind and brief,
Assuredly its hope but ends in death.

- ✚ Shakespearean sonnet otherwise known as the English sonnet was developed from the experimentation of the Petrarchan sonnet by poets Sir Thomas Wyatt and Henry Howard, the Earl of Surrey. It is named after poet **William Shakespeare** as he used and composed sonnets with such finesse that the English sonnet soon called Shakespearean sonnet. Of the 154 sonnets composed by Shakespeare, **Sonnet 18** (Shall I compare thee to a Summer's day?) is the most famous.

By form, the Shakespearean sonnet also consists of fourteen lines. It is divided into three stanzas of four lines called **QUATRAINS**. It is followed by a two-line stanza called **COUPLET**. The rhyme scheme follows **ABAB-EFEF-GG**.

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day? (Sonnet 18)
By William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?
Thou art more lovely and more temperate.
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,
And summer's lease hath all too short a date.

Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,
And often is his gold complexion dimmed;
And every fair from fair sometimes declines,
By chance, or nature's changing course, untrimmed;

Nor lose possession of that fair thou ow'st,
Nor shall death brag thou wand'rest in his shade,
When in eternal lines to Time thou grow'st.

So as long as men can breathe, or eyes can see,
So long lives this, and this gives life to thee.

- c. **DRAMA** by definition (**Merriam Webster** Dictionary) is a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character or to tell a story usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue and typically designed for theatrical performance. Drama is defined as theatrical dialogue that is performed on stage and traditionally is comprised of five acts. **Dialogue** . **William Shakespeare** was also a famous **playwright** who wrote famous works like **Romeo and Juliet**, **Julius Caesar** and **Hamlet**. Generally, drama is broken down to four subgenres:
1. **Comedy** – humorous with a light-hearted tone. Played by silly, offbeat characters that show comical misunderstandings. These plays have happy endings.
 2. **Melodrama** tells a serious story in serious ways. Among its characteristics are having character tropes such as heroes and heroines, villains and mentors, clear literary theme, flawed characters who must overcome their faults in order to reach their resolution and ending that is sometimes happy, sometimes unhappy.
 3. **Tragedy** is a play that has a sad ending. But apart from it, a tragedy includes characteristics like having a **protagonist** with a tragic flaw, darker themes than a melodrama such as human suffering, hatred or poverty. Its features also include the downfall of a previously heroic or well-liked character, and irredeemable ending that result in one or more characters' deaths and a tragic catharsis.
 4. **Farce** is a type of broad comedy. It depends less on a narrative storyline and more on physical humor, sight gags and silly jokes. Humor in farce is often crude and inappropriate.

Mission 2

Instructions: Supply the need information in the boxes to complete the information.

	comedy	farce	melodrama	tragedy
description	humorous plot			
characteristic			ending is sometimes happy and sometimes unhappy	
example				Romeo and Juliet by William Shakespeare

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21st Century Literature from the Regions

Week 6 Assessment

Name: _____ Section: _____ Score: _____

Instructions: Read and comprehend each item. Encircle the letter of your answer.

- 1. What do you call the classification of works in literature?
 - a. genre
 - b. theme
 - c. tone
- 2. Which of the following statements best describes **POETRY**?
 - a. These works are based on real people and real events.
 - b. It illustrates about life and love.
 - c. Figurative language gives life to these writings and is often open to interpretation.
- 3. Which type of sonnet is born from the experimentation of Sir Thomas Wyatt and Sir Henry Howard?
 - a. English sonnet
 - b. Italian sonnet
 - c. Miltonic sonnet
- 4. Analogy. fiction: **imagination** ; sonnets: _____
 - a. comedy
 - b. love
 - c. tragedy
- 5. Analogy. Miltonic sonnet: _____
 English sonnet: _____
 - a. Howard Surrey; Elizabeth
 - b. John Milton; William Shakespeare
 - c. Petrarch; William Shakespeare

Test II.

- 1. Give 3 types of nonfiction works.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
- 2. Give 3 types of fictional works.
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____

Test III.

	English Sonnets	Italian Sonnets
Who popularized?	1. _____	2. _____
Parts of the sonnet	3. _____	6. _____
	4. _____	7. _____
	5. _____	_____