

# Literature: poetry and verse drama flashcard

[Profession](#), [Poet](#)



Philippine literature is the literature associated with the Philippines and includes the legends of prehistory, and the colonial legacy of the Philippines. Most of the notable literature of the Philippines was written during the Spanish period and the first half of the 20th century in Spanish language. Philippine literature is written in Spanish, English, Tagalog, and/or other native Philippine languages. Doctrina Christiana, Manila, 1593, is the first book printed in the Philippines.

Tomas Pinpin wrote and printed in 1610 *Librong Pagaaralan nang mga Tagalog nang Uicang Castilla*, 119 pages designed to help fellow Filipinos to learn the Spanish language in a simple way. He is also credited with the first news publication made in the Philippines, “*Successos Felices*”, Classical literature in Spanish (19th Century)[edit] On December 1, 1846, *La Esperanza*, the first daily newspaper, was published in the country.

Other early newspapers were *La Estrella* (1847), *Diario de Manila* (1848) and *Boletin Oficial de Filipinas* (1852). The first provincial newspaper was *El Eco de Vigan* (1884), which was issued in Ilocos. In Cebu City “*El Boletin de Cebu*” (The Bulletin of Cebu), was published in 1890. On 1863, the Spanish government introduced a system of free public education that had an important effect on the ability of the population to read in Spanish and further in the rise of an educated class called the *Ilustrado* (meaning, well-informed).

Spanish became the social language of urban places and the true *lingua franca* of the archipelago. A good number of Spanish newspapers were published until the end of the 1940s, the most influential of them being *El*

Renacimiento, printed in Manila by members of the Guerrero de Ermita family. Some members of the ilustrado group, while residing or studying in Spain, decided to start a literary production in Spanish with the aim of serving the autonomy and/or independence projects.

Members of this group included Pedro Alejandro Paterno, who wrote the novel *Ninay* (first novel written by a Filipino); the Philippine national hero, Jose Rizal, who wrote excellent poetry and two famous novels in Spanish: *Noli Me Tangere* (Touch Me Not), and *El Filibusterismo*. A potent tool in promoting Filipino nationalism in Spanish was the foundation of *La Solidaridad* (more fondly called *La Sol* by the members of the propaganda movement) in 15 February 1885.

With the help of this organ, Filipino national heroes like Jose Rizal, Graciano Lopez Jaena, Marcelo H. del Pilar, etc. were able to voice out their sentiments. Poetry and metrical romances[edit] Ladino Poems – Were natives of first Tagalog versifiers who saw print: highly literate in both Spanish and the vernacular. Corridos – Were widely read during the Spanish period that filled the populace's need for entertainment as well as edifying reading matter in their leisure moments. Awit – like corridos, these were also widely read during the Spanish period as entertaining, edifying, reading manner in their leisure time.

It is also a fabrication of the writers imagination although the characters and the setting may be European. The structure is rendered dodecasyllabic quatrains. Prose[edit] The prose works of the Spanish Period consisted mostly of didactic pieces and translations of religious writings in foreign

languages. Dramas[edit] Religious drama[edit] The Panunuluyan– Literally, seeking entrance, the Tagalog version of the Mexican Las Posadas. Held on the eve of Christmas, it dramatizes Joseph's and Mary's search for Bethlehem.

Cenaculo – Was the dramatization of the passion and death of Jesus Christ. Salubong – An Easter play that dramatizes the meeting of the Risen Christ and His Mother. Moriones – Refers to the participants dressed roman soldiers, their identities hidden behind colorful, sometimes grotesque, wooden masks. The Santacruzán – Performed during the month of May which have the devotion for the Holy Cross. It depicts St. Elena's search for the cross on which Christ died. Pangangaluwa – An interesting socio-religious practice on All Saint's Day which literally means for The Soul.

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The Karagatan – comes from the legendary practice of testing the mettle of young men vying for a maiden's hand. The maiden's ring would be dropped into sea and whoever retrieves it would have the girl's hand in marriage. The Duplo – A forerunner of the balagtasan. The performances consist of two

teams; One composed of young women called Dupleras or Belyakas; and the other, of young men called Dupleros or Belyakos. The Comedia – It is about a courtly love between, a prince and a princess of different religions.

It is about a Christian-Muslim relationship. )) Modern literature (20th and 21st century)[edit] The greatest portion of Spanish literature was written during the American period, most often as an expression of pro-Hispanic nationalism, by those who had been educated in Spanish or had lived in the Spanish-speaking society of the big cities, and whose principles entered in conflict with the American cultural trends. Such period of Spanish literary production—i. e. , between the independence of Spain in 1898 and well ahead into the decade of the 1940s—is known as Edad de Oro del Castellano en Filipinas.

Some prominent writers of this era were Wenceslao Retana and Claro Mayo Recto, both in drama and essay; Antonio M. Abad and Guillermo Gomez Wyndham, in the narrative; Fernando Maria Guerrero and Manuel Bernabe, both in poetry. The predominant literary style was the so-called “Modernismo”, a mixture of elements from the French Parnassien and Symboliste schools, as promoted by some Latin American and Peninsular Spanish writers (e. g. the Nicaraguan Ruben Dario, the Mexican Amado Nervo, the Spaniard Francisco Villaespesa, and the Peruvian Jose Santos Chocano as major models).

Notable Philippine literary authors[edit] . Literature From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia This article is about the art of written work. For the card game, see Literature (card game). Literature (from Latin litterae (plural); letter) is

the art of written work and can, in some circumstances, refer exclusively to published sources. The word literature literally means “ things made from letters” and the pars pro toto term “ letters” is sometimes used to signify “ literature,” as in the figures of speech “ arts and letters” and “ man of letters.” Literature is commonly classified as having two major forms—fiction & non-fiction—and two major techniques—poetry and prose based on factual information (journalistic or non-fiction), as well as on original imagination, such as polemical works as well as autobiography, and reflective essays as well as belles-lettres. Literature can be classified according to historical periods, genres, and political influences. The concept of genre, which earlier was limited, has broadened over the centuries.

A genre consists of artistic works which fall within a certain central theme, and examples of genre include romance, mystery, crime, fantasy, erotica, and adventure, among others. Important historical periods in English literature include Old English, Middle English, the Renaissance, the 17th Century Shakespearean and Elizabethan times, the 18th Century Restoration, 19th Century Victorian, and 20th Century Modernism. Important intellectual movements that have influenced the study of literature include feminism, post-colonialism, psychoanalysis, post-structuralism, post-modernism, romanticism, and Marxism.

Poetry “ Poem”, “ Poems”, and “ Poetic” redirect here. For other uses, see Poem (disambiguation), Poems (disambiguation), and Poetic (disambiguation). Poetry (from the Greek poiesis — ??????? — with a broad meaning of a “ making”, seen also in such terms as “ hemopoiesis”; more

narrowly, the making of poetry) is a form of literary art which uses aesthetic and rhythmic<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> qualities of language—such as phonaesthetics, sound symbolism, and metre—to evoke meanings in addition to, or in place of, the prosaic ostensible meaning. Poetry has a long history, dating back to the Sumerian Epic of Gilgamesh.

Early poems evolved from folk songs such as the Chinese Shijing, or from a need to retell oral epics, as with the Sanskrit Vedas, Zoroastrian Gathas, and the Homeric epics, the Iliad and the Odyssey. Ancient attempts to define poetry, such as Aristotle's Poetics, focused on the uses of speech in rhetoric, drama, song and comedy. Later attempts concentrated on features such as repetition, verse form and rhyme, and emphasized the aesthetics which distinguish poetry from more objectively-informative, prosaic forms of writing. From the mid-20th century, poetry has sometimes been more generally regarded as a fundamental creative act employing language.

Poetry uses forms and conventions to suggest differential interpretation to words, or to evoke emotive responses. Devices such as assonance, alliteration, onomatopoeia and rhythm are sometimes used to achieve musical or incantatory effects. The use of ambiguity, symbolism, irony and other stylistic elements of poetic diction often leaves a poem open to multiple interpretations. Similarly, metaphor, simile and metonymy<sup>[4]</sup> create a resonance between otherwise disparate images—a layering of meanings, forming connections previously not perceived.

Kindred forms of resonance may exist, between individual verses, in their patterns of rhyme or rhythm. Some poetry types are specific to particular

cultures and genres and respond to characteristics of the language in which the poet writes. Readers accustomed to identifying poetry with Dante, Goethe, Mickiewicz and Rumi may think of it as written in lines based on rhyme and regular meter; there are, however, traditions, such as Biblical poetry, that use other means to create rhythm and euphony.

Much modern poetry reflects a critique of poetic tradition,[5] playing with and testing, among other things, the principle of euphony itself, sometimes altogether forgoing rhyme or set rhythm. [6][7] In today's increasingly globalized world, poets often adapt forms, styles and techniques from diverse cultures and languages. Narrative poetry From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia Narrative poetry is a form of poetry which tells a story, often making use of the voices of a narrator and characters as well; the entire story is usually written in metred verse.

The poems that make up this genre may be short or long, and the story it relates to may be complex. It is usually dramatic, with objectives, diverse characters, and metre. [1] Narrative poems include epics, ballads, idylls and lays. Some narrative poetry takes the form of a novel in verse. An example of this is *The Ring and the Book* by Robert Browning. In terms of narrative poetry, a romance is a narrative poem that tells a story of chivalry. Examples include the *Romance of the Rose* or Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*.

Although these examples use medieval and Arthurian materials, romances may also tell stories from classical mythology. Shorter narrative poems are often similar in style to the short story. Sometimes these short narratives are collected into interrelated groups, as with Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales*. Some



literatures contain prose narratives that include poems and poetic interludes; much Old Irish poetry is contained within prose narratives, and the Old Norse sagas include both incidental poetry and the biographies of poets.