

Prose and morality essay

[Experience](#), [Human Nature](#)



Much of the prose and poetry produced during the extended rule of Spain (1572- 1898) were written in the 19th century. With the exception of the works of our nationalists who wrote much in Europe, our insular writing were chiefly composed to enhance the Christian religion and morality, and above all, to give color to the Filipino's daily life. This body, which is religious and moral in writing is, in the strict sense, church literature; nevertheless, it is an important Filipino heritage. Several types of prose and verses, written by both priests and laymen, succeeded in gracing Philippine writing.

Among these were the vocabularies and grammar books. These were followed by epistolary novels, instructional guidebooks, religious histories, and prayer books. > Father Modesto de Castro > Father Antonio de Borja > Bishop Gabriel Reyes > Pedro Bukaneg > Father Felipe Torres Torralba > Writers and Collectors of Religious Guidebooks Father Modesto de Castro He is from Binan, Laguna and was an important vernacular writer in the 19th century. Little is known of him beyond the works he left and the priestly profession he had embraced. He was an extremely learned and vigorous man, and one gifted with marked literary grace.

His famous work is Pagsusulatan ng Dalawang Binibini na sina Urbana at Felisa (1863). Father Antonio de Borja Father Antonio de Borja distinguished himself by translating freely the novel, Barlaan and Josaphat, unto Tagalog. This narrative was based on the Greek writing of San Juan Damasceno. This literary work enjoyed considerable popularity because the translation was published in 1708 and again in 1712. Bishop Gabriel Reyes Novels > These are written to ridicule immoral and ungodly life lived by heroes ? Kapitana

Tuna ? Toning ? Short Stories > Each of these stories has a moral lesson ?

Ang Mainot ? Ang Naga Simba ? Matinumanon nga Bata ?

Ang Gunga sa Kalisud ? Bunga Kalipay ? Pedro Bukaneg As we all know, he is a man of letters and is reputed to have written for Augustinians. His famous translated work was Biag ni Lam-ang. With his extensive knowledge of the Spanish and Ilocano language, he co-authored the IlocanoSpanish grammar book and dictionary. Father Felipe Torres Torralba He immortalized himself by collecting and preserving religious songs. His works issued in Panay are known as Coleccion de Cantos Religiosos and Canticos para Noche Buena. Religious Guidebooks: Designed to help the faithful in overcoming evil and in preparing life before death. WRITERS: ?

Father Manuel Blamedo ? Father Guillermo Sebastian ? Father Mariano Dacanay ? Father Lucas Leico ? Father Silverio Manalo ? Father Francisco Lopez ? Father Alonso de Santa Ana Sermons were collected in the books by: ? Father ? Father ? Father ? Father ? Father ? Father Pedro Pelaez Modesto de Castro Silverio Manalo Roman Cabredas Rafael Estrada Jacinto Guerrero Sa bawat araw ng aking buhay, ikaw Panginoon ang sa akin ay patnubay. Kailangan ko ang iyong magagawa, kung di ka kasama alam ko ako'y mawawala. Ang salita mo ang nagsisilbing ilaw sa aking mga paghakbang, huwag mo akong pabayaang makabitaw Ama, hawakan mong mahigpit ang aking mga kamay.

Ikaw ang aking sandigan, ang aking matibay na moog. Ikaw ang nagbibigay sa akin ng kalakasan upang makapagpatuloy sa bawat araw ng aking mga buhay. Sa tuwing akoy nanghihina palakasin mo ako, upang ako'y

makapagpatuloy. Sa tuwing ako'y nadarapa lbangon mo ako, sa iyo akoy nanganganlong sapagkat ikaw ang aking Dios at ang may ari sa akin. Sa iyo ako'y nagpupuri at nagpapasalamat ng walang hanggan. Urbana at Felisa, a novel written in 1863 by Modesto de Castro was tremendously popular from the 19thcentury to the first half of the 20th-century.

The story relates the importance of purity and ideal virtues that married people should practice and enrich. Its author used the epistolary style wherein a series of thirty-four letters, members of a family in Paombong, Bulacan gave each other advice on the ideal conduct and behavior expected of a middle-class and Christian family. Thus in her letters to her younger siblings Felisa and Honesto, who remained in Paombong, Urbana, who left for Manila to study, wrote not only of the need to follow the values and norms found in Christian teaching, but as importantly, to observe the proper mode of conduct as one dealt with people in society.