

Philippine literature



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

1. AWIT is a signifier of Filipino poesy. Its actual interlingual rendition into English is “ song. ” although in the context of poesy. it is closer to the narrative. Ang awit ay isang uri nanogram tulang pasalaysay na binubuo ng tig-aapat sodium taludtod Air National Guard bawat saknong. na ang bawat taludtod ay may lalabindalawahing pantig. at ang tradisyonal sodium dulong tugma ay isahan (aaaa. bbbb. cccc. at iba dad) . Karaniwang paksa nanogram awit Air National Guard pakikipagsapalaran ng bayani. ngunit ang iba’y tumatalakay blare SA mga alamat at relihiyosong tula. Sa pag-aaral nanogram batikang mananaliksik Damiana L. Eugenio. Air National Guard “ awit” ay walang ikinaiba SA “ korido” . maliban lamang SA bilang ng pantig SA bawat taludtod. Ang awit. gaya ng korido. ay nagtataglay nanogram tatlong elemento. Una. ang pag-iibigan. Ikalawa. Air National Guard relihiyoso at pangangaral. At ikatlo. ang kahima-himala at kagila-gilalas

2. PROPAGANDA is a signifier of communicating aimed towards act uponing the attitude of a population toward some cause or place. Propaganda is information that is non impartial and used chiefly to act upon an audience and farther an docket. frequently by showing facts selectively (therefore perchance lying by skip) to promote a peculiar synthesis. or utilizing laden messages to bring forth an emotional instead than rational response to the information presented. Propaganda can be used as a signifier of ideological or commercial warfare.

3. KKK – Katipunan

Samahang Kataastaasan. Kagalangalang Katipunan ng? mg? a Anak ng?

Bayan Formation July 7. 1892 Extinction May 10. 1897 President Deodato

Arellano (1892-1893) Roman Basa (1893-1895) Andres Bonifacio (1895-1897) Headquarters Tondo, Manila ; Kawit, Cavite Newspaper Kalayaan

*The Katipunan (abbreviated to KKK) was a Filipino radical society founded by anti-Spanish Filipinos in Manila in 1892. whose primary purpose was to derive independency from Spain through revolution. The society was initiated by Filipino nationalists Andres Bonifacio, Teodoro Plata, Ladislao Diwa, and others on the dark of July 7, when Filipino author Jose Rizal was to be banished to Dapitan. Initially, the Katipunan was a secret organisation until its find in 1896 that led to the eruption of the Filipino Revolution. The Tagalog word “ katipunan. ” literally means ‘ association. ’ comes from the root word “ tipon. ” a Tagalog word significance “ gather together” or “ society. ” [4] Its official radical name was Samahang Kataastaasan, Kagalanggalang Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan [1] [5] (English: Supreme and Most Honorable Society of the Children of the Nation. Spanish: Suprema y Venerable Asociacion de los Hijos del Pueblo) . The Katipunan is besides known by its acronym, KKK. The organisation has no association with the racialist group known as the Ku Klux Klan who are besides associated with the acronym “ KKK” .

Bing a secret organisation, its members were subjected to the extreme secretiveness and were expected to stay with the regulations established by the society. [4] Aspirant appliers were given standard induction rites to go members of the society. At first, rank in the Katipunan was merely unfastened to male Filipinos ; subsequently, adult females were accepted in the society. The Katipunan had its ain publication, Kalayaan (Liberty) that had its first and last print on March 1896. Revolutionary ideals and works

flourished within the society, and Filipino literature were expanded by some of its outstanding members.

In the aftermath of the revolution, Bonifacio contacted Rizal for his fully fledged support for the Katipunan in exchange for a promise of delivering Rizal from his detention. On May 1896, a deputation was sent to the Emperor of Japan to beg finances and military weaponry. The Katipunan's being was revealed to the Spanish governments after a member named Teodoro Patino confessed the Katipunan's illegal activities to his sister, and eventually to the female parent portress of Mandaluyong Orphanage. Seven years after the Spanish governments learned of the being of the secret society, on August 26, 1896, Bonifacio and his work forces tore their cedula during the ill-famed Cry of Pugadlawin that started the Philippine Revolution

4. KORIDO isang uri nanogram panitikang pilipino. isang uri nanogram tulang nakuha natin SA impluwensiya ng mga Espanyol. Ito ay may sukat na walong pantig bawat linya at may apat na linya SA isang saknong. Ang korido ay binibigkas SA pamamagitan nanogram pakantang pagpapahayag ng mga tula.

5. PLAY is a signifier of literature written by a dramatist, normally dwelling of scripted dialogue between characters, intended for theatrical public presentation instead than merely reading. Plaies are performed at a assortment of degrees, from Broadway, Off-Broadway, regional theatre, to Community theatre, every bit good a University or school productions. There are rare playwrights, notably George Bernard Shaw, who have had small penchant whether their dramas were performed or read. The term “ play”

can mention to both the written plants of dramatists and to their complete theatrical public presentation.

6. Short STORY is a brief work of literature. normally written in narrative prose. [1] Emerging from earlier unwritten storytelling traditions in the seventeenth century. the short narrative has grown to embrace a organic structure of work so diverse as to withstand easy word picture. At its most archetypal the short narrative features a little dramatis personae of named characters. and focuses on a self-contained incident with the purpose of arousing a “ single effect” or temper. [2] In making so. short narratives make usage of secret plan. resonance. and other dynamic constituents to a far greater grade than is typical of an anecdote. yet to a far lesser grade than a novel. While the short narrative is mostly distinguishable from the novel. writers of both by and large draw from a common pool of literary techniques.

7. Essay is by and large scholarly pieces of composing giving the author’s ain statement. but the definition is obscure. overlapping with those of an article. a booklet and a short narrative. Essaies can dwell of a figure of elements. including: literary unfavorable judgment. political pronunciamento. learned statements. observations of day-to-day life. remembrances. and contemplations of the writer.

8. DECALOGUE (EMILIO JACINTO)

Bonifacio realized that in order to beef up the katipunan. the members had to be disciplined and indoctrinated with the ideals of the radical society. In his “ Katungkulang Gagawin ng mga Z. Ll. B. ” (“ The Duties of the Sons of

the People”) . Bonifacio listed down the regulations of the Katipunan which constitute a Decalogue:

I. Love God with all your bosom.

II. Bear ever in head that the love of God is besides the love of state. and thiis. excessively. is love of one’s fellow-men. III. Engrave in your bosom that the true step of award and felicity is to decease for the freedom of your state. IV. All your good wants will be crowned with success if you have serenity. stability. ground. and faith in your Acts of the Apostless and enterprise. V. Guard the authorizations and purposes of the K. K. K. as you guard your award. VI. It is the responsibility of all to present. at the hazard of their ain lives and wealth. anyone who runs great hazards in the public presentation of his responsibility. VII. Our duty to ourselves and the public presentation of our responsibilities will be the illustration set for our fellow-men to follow. VIII. Insofar as it is within your power. portion your agencies with the hapless and the unfortunate. IX. Diligence in the work that gives nutriment to you is the true footing of love — love for your ain ego. for your married woman and kids. and for your brothers and countrymen. X. Punish any villain and treasonist and praise all good work. Believe. likewise. that the purposes of the K. K. K. are God-given for the will of the people is besides the will of God.

9. SEMI AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL NOVEL

An autobiographical novel is a signifier of fresh utilizing autofiction techniques. or the meeting of autobiographical and assumed elements. The literary technique is distinguished from an autobiography or memoir by the <https://assignbuster.com/philippine-literature-2/>

judicial admission of being fiction. Because an autobiographical novel is partly fiction, the writer does not inquire the reader to anticipate the text to carry through the “ autobiographical pact” . [1] Name callings and locations are frequently changed and events are recreated to do them more dramatic but the narrative still bears a close resemblance to that of the author’s life. While the events of the author’s life are recounted, there is no pretence of exact truth. Events may be exaggerated or altered for artistic or thematic intents.

Novels that portray scenes and/or state of affairs with which the writer is familiar are not needfully autobiographical. Neither are novels that include facets drawn from the author’s life as minor secret plan inside informations. To be considered an autobiographical novel by most criterions, there must be a supporter modeled after the writer and a cardinal plotline that mirrors events in his or her life. Novels that do not to the full run into these demands or are farther distanced from true events are sometimes called semi-autobiographical novels. Many novels about intense, private experiences such as war, household struggle or sex, are written as autobiographical novels

10. DIMASALANG

Jose Rizal used the penname Laong Laan in the 1890s when he wrote verse forms and articles for La Solidaridad, so the Propaganda Movement’s strongest voice. Literally translated it means “ reserved for a long time” and figuratively it means “ laging handa” or “ ever ready. ” Dimasalang was the anonym of Jose Rizal that he adopted when he entered Freemasonry in 1883.

He widely used this anonym in his articles in 1990's. Literally [hin] di masalang means “untouchable” in Taal Tagalog.