iBook Publishing, Inc. iDigital Online Learning Solutions iEnglish Enhanced K-10 Curriculum

1

LESSON 1

Poetry and Its Elements



iObjectives

By the end of the lesson, students should be able to:



Analyze the literary elements of poetry as expressions of individual and communal values.

iDefine



Conflict /con-flict/ (tunggalian) – a serious disagreement or argument.



Mood /mood/ (kalagayan o kalooban) – the atmosphere or pervading tone of something, especially a work of art.



Rhyme /rhyme/ (tugma) – the matching of sounds between words, especially at the ends of lines in a poem.

Read the poem about “Gratefulness in Honor and Respect” in the textbook on pages 2-3 and note the details from it.





Processing Questions:

Question 1:

What are the two values highlighted in the poem?

Processing Questions:

Answer:

The two highlighted values are honor and respect.

Processing Questions:

Question 2:

What is honor, according to the poem?

Processing Questions:

Answer:

According to the poem, honor is a badge we wear to show reverence and care for those who came before us and paved the way.

Processing Questions:

Question 3:

How is respect defined in the poem?

Processing Questions:

Answer:

Respect is a gift we give to everyone. It is shown by treating one another equally and kindly, like sisters and brothers.

Processing Questions:

Question 4:

How can honor and respect help us become grateful?

Processing Questions:

Answer:

Honor and respect help us become grateful by teaching us to recognize and appreciate the people who guide, love, protect, and help us.

Processing Questions:

Question 5:

How do you show honor and respect to the people around you?

Processing Questions:

Answer:

I can show honor and respect by speaking politely, listening to others, helping those in need, and treating everyone with kindness and fairness.

- In the poem "Gratefulness in Honor and Respect," the author emphasizes the importance of two values in how we treat the people around us.

- This helps us understand how we can show appreciation while also shaping our values and emotions.



Literature

- Literature comes from the Latin word “littera,” meaning letter.
- It refers to any written work that serves as a tool for self-expression.



Literature

- Literature reflects one's culture, history, and the significant human experiences of the author.
- It has three genres or categories:

    1. Poetry
    2. Prose
    3. Drama



Poetry

- Poetry is a type of literature that conveys messages in metrical and creative forms.

- It is used to express emotions, making them more meaningful and memorable.



Poetry

- Poetry can be:
  - lyric
  - narrative
  - dramatic
- Important elements of poetry include rhyme, rhythm, tone, and mood.



Structural Elements of Poetry

1. Character

- Character – a person who takes part in the events of a poem.
- Characters may be:
  - Protagonist
  - Antagonist
- Example: In "Biag ni Lam-ang," Ines Kannoyan is an important character who captures Lam-ang's heart.

Example

Excerpt from "Biag ni Lam-ang"

By Pedro Bucaneg

"I have heard of a maiden,
A beauty beyond compare,
Ines Kannoyan, her name,
From the land of Calanutian fair.

Many suitors seek her hand,
Rich and noble they may be,
Yet none have won her love,
For she waits patiently."

Structural Elements of Poetry

2. Characterererization

- Characterization – the way a poet describes and develops a character in a poem.
- It shows the character's:

  – appearance – actions
  – personality – relationships with others

- Example: In "Biag ni Lam-ang," Ines Cannoyan is described as beautiful, patient, and faithful, showing her belief in true love.

Structural Elements of Poetry

3. Conflict

- **Conflict** – the problem or struggle in a poem.
- It can be:
  - **Internal conflict:** person vs. self
  - **External conflict:** struggles caused by outside forces, such as:
    - Person vs. person
    - Person vs. nature
    - Person vs. society
- **Example:** In "As She Pleases" by Rina Garcia Chua, the pain caused by the flood during Typhoon Ondoy is an example of person vs. nature.

Example

Excerpt from “As She Pleases”

By Rina Garcia Chua

“If only I did not open my mouth; if only I did not close my mouth and stopped breathing instead.
If only I came home earlier; if only I came home later.
If only no one died; if only everyone died.
We/you were never the same after the flood; somehow you came out of that dirty, dark
floodwater with your tummy swelling with survival and your heart still paddling its tiny arms to safety.”

Structural Elements of Poetry

4. Plot

- Plot - the series of events presented in a poem, often found in narrative poems.
- "Leron Leron Sinta" narrates a series of events in poetic form.

Example

Leron, Leron, Sinta

Leron, Leron, Sinta
Buko ng papaya
Dala-dala’y buslo
Sisidlan ng bunga
Pagdating sa dulo,
Nabali ang sanga
Kapos kapalaran
Humanap ng iba.

Leron, Leron, My Love

Leron, Leron, my Love
Papaya sprouts above
Take up, take up a basket, oh!
To hold the fruit, my love
Upon reaching the top, oh!
The branch broke
What bad luck!
I’ll find someone else.

Structural Elements of Poetry

5. Rhyme

- Rhyme - similar ending sounds of words in the lines of a poem.
- Example: In “The Beauty of the Philippine Islands” by Elvira Marchan, the highlighted words have similar ending sounds, creating rhyme.

Example

Excerpt from “The Beauty of Philippine Islands”

By Elvira Marchan

“The Philippines has a unique history
With physical charms and beauty;
Enchanting variety of destiny
Lead along great prosperity.”

Structural Elements of Poetry

6. Meter

- Meter – the rhythmic pattern of a poem based on the number of syllables and the arrangement of stressed and unstressed syllables.
- Iamb – one unstressed syllable and one stressed syllable.
- Example: A line with eight syllables can be divided into four feet, making it iambic tetrameter, like “The Rural Maid” by Fernando M. Maramag.

Example

Excerpt from “The Rural Maid”

By Fernando M. Maramag

Thy glance, / sweet maid, / when first / we met, /
Had left / a heart / that aches / for thee, /
I feel / the pain / of fond / regret— /
Thy heart, / perchance, / is not / for me. /

Structural Elements of Poetry

7. Diction

- Diction – the choice of words used by writers or poets.
- In poetry, words often have deeper meanings.
- Example: In "Lyric 17" by José García Villa, extreme loneliness is shown through images such as no birds singing, fire glowing pale, and no wind blowing.

Example

“Lyric 17”

By José García Villa

I can no more hear Love’s
Voice. No more moves
The mouth of her. Birds
No more sing. Words
I speak return lonely.
Flowers I pick turn ghostly.
Fire that I burn glows
Pale. No more blows
The wind. Time tells
No more truth. Bells
Ring no more in me.
I am all alone singly.
Lonely rests my head.
—O my God! I am dead.

Structural Elements of Poetry

8. Tone and Mood

- Tone – the poet's attitude toward the topic of the poem.
- Mood – the overall feeling the poet tries to make readers feel.
- Example: In "Cementerio del Norte" by Angela Manalang-Gloria:

  - Tone: Melancholic and sorrowful
  - Mood: Gloomy

Structural Elements of Poetry

9. Point of View

- **Point of View** – refers to who is speaking or narrating the poem.
- Three main types:

➤ **First Person** – the speaker is part of the poem and may be the main character. Uses "I," "me," or "my."

Structural Elements of Poetry

➤ Second Person – the speaker talks directly to someone and uses the word "you."

➤ Third Person – the speaker is not part of the story and tells the story about other characters. Uses "he," "she," or "they."

- Example: "I Am a Filipino" by Carlos P. Romulo uses a first-person point of view. The speaker is both the lead character and the narrator.

Example

Excerpt from “I am a Filipino”

By Carlos P. Romulo

“I am a Filipino—
In my blood runs the immortal seed
Of heroes—seed that flowered
Down the centuries in deeds of courage
And defiance.”

Structural Elements of Poetry

10. Narrative Techniques

- Narrative Techniques – also called literary devices and methods. They help give a poem deeper meaning and help readers imagine what is happening.

- Examples of literary devices: simile, metaphor, personification, and hyperbole.

Structural Elements of Poetry

10. Narrative Techniques

- Poetry methods may include storytelling, imagery, suspense, and emotions.
- Example: “Dream of Knives” by Alfred A. Yuson showcases these narrative techniques.

iSummary

- Literature is any written work considered a tool for self-expression. It may be in the form of poetry, prose, or drama
- Poetry is a type of literature that expresses messages in metrical form. It may be lyric, narrative, or dramatic.
- The structural elements of poetry include conflict, characters and characterization, plot, rhyme and meter, tone and mood, point of view, and narrative techniques.

Instructions

Go to the iWorksheet tab and answer the First Term - Lesson 1 iWorksheet. Ask your teacher for the password. You can also open your workbook and do the activity on pages 163-169. Be sure to follow your teacher's instructions.

Instructions

Go to the iConnect tab and answer First Term - Lesson 1 iConnect. Ask your teacher for the password.

Go to the iScenario tab and answer First Term - Lesson 1 iConnect. Ask your teacher for the password.

END OF DISCUSSION

