**LITERATURE**

**Written and Oral literature -** 2 Elements of Literature

**Written -** has drama, novel, poetry, and nonfictional literature.

**Oral literature** - included ballads, myths, jokes, folktales, and fables.

**Drama** - theatrical dialogue performed on stage.

**Tragedy**, **Comedy**, **Melodrama**, **Tragicomedy** – 4 Subtypes of Drama

**Tragedy** - story of the major character that faces bad luck.

**Comedy** - of laughter and the issues are handled very lightly.

**Melodrama** - It has happy ending like comedy.

**Tragicomedy** - begins with serious mode but has a happy ending is tragicomedy.

**Carlos Aquino** – He has written one of the earliest biographies of Jose Rizal entitled, *The Great Malayan.*

**Myth** - fairy tales with lots of adventure, magic, and lack scientific proof.

**Folk tales** - traditional stories that have been creating interest since ancient times.

**Novel** - based on *comic, crime, detective, adventure, romantic, or political story* divided into many parts.

**Allegory -** What the writer says directly is totally different than the conveyed meanings at the end.

**Comedy -** Satire is very common form in comedy novels and tries to focus on the facts of the society and their desires.

**Short Story** – 2,000 and 10,000 words - a brief fictional prose narrative or a short work of fiction

**Francisco Arcellana** - National Artist in Literature.

**ELEMENTS OF SHORT STORY**

**Settings** - A story’s setting is more than just its physical location.

**Conflict** - conflict in a story is generally what makes it interesting or compelling.

**Plot** - A story’s plot consists of all its events, laid out in chronological order.

* 1. Introduction
  2. Rising Action
  3. Climax
  4. Falling Action
  5. Denouement/The End

**Characters**

* 1. Protagonists
  2. Antagonists
  3. Anti-hero
     1. Round
     2. Flat
     3. Static
     4. Dynamic

**Theme** - most abstract of these basic elements.

Themes can include:

* Death
* Redemption
* challenging gender roles
* overcoming fears
* prejudice
* hatred
* shortcomings or language.

**Point of View** – it is a question of who is telling the story and how.

* First Person
* Second-person
* Third Person

**Poetry -** expressing thoughts and feelings.

**Symbolism - T**he expression in poetry is often not direct. Rather, it makes use of

**Meter -** helps in creating a rhythm.

**Robert Frost** - was known to always use the meter technique in his writing.

**Rhythm -** For a smooth flow of expression

**Rhyme -** very significant role in providing rhythm and flow to poem, helps maintaining the reader’s interest.

**Alliteration -** uses in order to give their poem a beautiful sound effect. In this, several words in a line may be beginning from the same word.

**Simile -** make the lines more expressive and understandable. Comparisons are made using **like** or **as**.

**Metaphor -** comparisons are much more complex than the simple like or as of simile.

**NONFICTION LITERATURE -** opposite to fiction as it is informative and comprises the interesting facts with analysis and illustrations.

**Autobiography and Biography:** An autobiography is the story of the author’s own life.

**Essay -** group of paragraphs that attempt to examine a single topic from the writers’ point of view. (Matthew and Sladky (1995))

**PAINTING**

**Medium of Painting**

It is impossible to tell which painting medium is the oldest, but we know that ancient peoples mixed their pigments with such things as *fat* and *honey*.

**Encaustic -** paints consist of pigment mixed with wax and resin - When the colors are heated, the wax melts and the paint can be brushed easily

**Fresco -** With fresco, pigments are mixed with *water* and *plaster support* – pigment mixed with water to wet lime plaster.

**Tempera -** shares qualities with both ***oil*** and ***watercolor***. - it dries to a tough, insoluble film.

**Oil -** pigment mixed or compounded with oil usually linseed oil.

**Watercolor -** consists of pigment in a vehicle of water and gum arabic,

**Paper** - the most common support for watercolor.

**Gouache -** opaque ***watercolor*** with ***inert, white pigment added***.

**Acrylic -** challenger of oil paint as the principal medium for western painting.

**Line** - path traced by moving point

**Horizonta**l - line is primarily the line of rest and quiet, relaxation, contemplation

**Vertical –** is apotential action pointed, balanced, forceful, and dynamic.

**Diagonal -** is the line of action

**Curved** lines - show action and life and energy

**Harmony** - is a sense of oneness, of things belonging together and making up a coherent whole.

**Harmonious Lines and Shapes -** A combination of lines results in shapes. “repetition, contrast and transition”

**Value (Light and Dark) -** amount of light in a given painting.

**Light and Shadow (Chiaroscuro) -** means of modeling a figure in depth, articulating the form.

**Color -** predominantly in painting which gives us much pleasure.

**The Prang Color System -** distinct from one another as the length, breadth, and thickness of an object

**Hue -** term used to indicate the name of the color, such as red, blue or green

**Normal Colors -** appear in the spectrum

**Neutral Color**

* Black,
* white
* gray

**Classes of Color** - primary, binary, intermediate, tertiary and quaternary

**Color Harmonies -** called a color scheme. selective use of two or more colors in a single composition

**Complementary Harmonies -** involve colors directly opposite with one another on the color wheel

**Analogous -** combine colors adjacent to one another on the color, wheel, such as red, red-orange and orange.

**Psychological Meanings of Color -** color affects wide range of psychological and physiological responses.

**Value -** lightness or darkness of a color

**Tints and Shades -** A value that is lighter than the normal color is called a tint

**Intensity or Chroma -**  called chroma or saturation is the dimension that tells the brightness or dullness of a color

**Texture -** has to do chiefly with the perception of touch. Appeals to our sense of the feel of things rough or smooth, bumpy or slippery, slick or grainy soft or hard

**Balance -** is a feeling of rest. Underlying the well-known “Law of Areas”

**Rhythm** - may be defined as a form of movement, but not all movement is design is rhythmic.

**Rhythm through Repetition -** When shape is regularly repeated at proper intervals

**Rhythm through a Progression of Sizes -** A group of objects in which there is no variation in height may be monotonous

**Rhythm through a Continuous Line Movement -** show rhythm through continued line are likely to be made up very largely of curves

**Radiation –** amovement that grows out of a central point or axis

**Volume -** often called “solidity.”

**Space -** great importance are architecture and painting.

**Perspective -** empowered the painter to create visual illusion.

**EMPHASIS AND SUBORDINATION**

**EMPHASIS -** means that our attention is drawn more to a certain parts of a composition than to others.

**SUBORDINATION -** used to describe the secondary or accent elements of the artwork.

**PAINTER'S PRIMARY TOOLS**

**Easel** - upright support used for displaying and/or fixing something resting upon it, at an angle of about 20° to the vertical.

**Pallete** - a tool on which a painters keeps and mixes paints while painting. It can be a board of wood or of plastic, and can be held in the painter’s arm or on the ground, a table, or a wall.

**Pallate Knife** - useful for applying clean patches of colour onto blank canvas or over an existing dry layer of paint..

**Paintbrush** - a brush used to apply paint or ink.

**METHODS OF PAINTING**

**Realism** – Was a French painter who led the Realism movement in 19th-century French painting.

**Realism as a method:**

* Attempt to describe/represent figures and objects exactly as they appear in real life.
* Objective painting.

**ABSTRACTION -** art that does not attempt to represent an accurate depiction of a visual reality but instead use shapes, colors, forms and gestural marks to achieve its effect.

**DADAISM –** Dada is used in all art forms including visual arts, literature and theater against the prevailing standards of art.

**Impressionism -** describe a style of painting developed in France during the mid-to-late 19th century

**EXPRESSIONISM** - Is an early 20th century art movement. Express subjective feelings and emotions

**To achieve this the subject must frequently.**

- Caricatured

- Exaggerated

- Distorted

**FUTURISM -** Inventions such as the racing automobile and airplane were invented during the 20th century convinced many artists that the world had changed and the art.

**SYMBOLISM -** an artistic movement that emerged in the late 19th century in France and spread throughout Europe. It is characterized by the use of symbols and metaphors to convey complex ideas and emotions in art.

Examples of Symbolism:

* Red roses symbolize love.
* A rainbow symbolizes hope
* A dove symbolize hope
* Chain symbolizes coming together of two things

**Surrealism** - is an artistic movement that emerged in the early 20th century, characterized by a focus on the unconscious mind and the irrational.

**REPRESENTATIONAL & NON-REPRESENTTIONAL**

REPRESENTATIONAL ART

**Pablo Picasso**

* Spanish Painter and was the son of a painter who thought drawing.
* artists who opened up news territory for western art to explore.
* become known as cubism and it began to take form in paintings.

NON-REPRESENTATIONAL ART

**Wassily Kansdinsky**

* A Russian painter
* One of the pioneers of non-representational art.
* He often drew comparisons between non-objective painting and music.

**Kinds of Drama**

* Problem play,
* farce,
* fantasy,
* monologue, and
* comedy of manners

**Prose Literature**

* History,
* journalism,
* philosophy,
* fiction and
* fantasy writings,
* scientific writings,
* children’s literature authors and writers

**Forms of myths**

* Nursery rhymes,
* songs, and
* lullabies are that strike that interest of children.

**Sub-Categories of Folk Tales**

* Fable
* tall tales
* cumulative
* trickster
* proverbs

**Arellana’s published books**

* Selected Stories (1962),
* Poetry and Politics: The State of Original Writing in English in the Philippines Today (1977),
* The Francisco Arcellana Sampler (1990).

**Some of his short stories**

* Frankie,
* The Man Who Would Be Poe,
* Death in a Factory,
* Lina,
* A Clown Remembers,
* Divided by Two, among others.

**Main Elements of a Poem**

* provide easy-to-read flow,
* synchronized expression, and
* necessary meaning to a composition.

**Theme**

* Several thoughts and
* expressions are synchronized together, to give a proper theme to the poem.

It is actually what the poet wants to express through his words. It may either be a

* thought,
* a feeling,
* an observation,
* a story or an experience.

**Today, essays have different types such as**

* personal essays,
* expository essay type, among others.

**General classifications:**

* **formal essays** generally intend to educate, to instruct or to inform
* **Informal essays** aim to entertain or to comment on a subject matter.

**Narrative Form of Literature**

At this contemporary time,

* movies
* audio
* video CDs
* cassettes present current literature in use.
* Digital Poetry in an upcoming trend, too.

**learning method for children**

* Comic books
* cartoons
* ebooks
* internet games

**Principle of harmony**

* line and shape,
* size,
* texture,
* idea, and
* color.
* Example: William Shakespeare, an Elizabethan dramatist composed the plays Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet, Kind Lear - combination of tragedy and comedy.
* Mythology or legend is the ancient religious stories or origin and human civilization such as the story of “Robin Hood.”
* *Family Life at the White House by Bill Clinton* is focused on his life and achievements.
* *Wings of Fire by Dr. APJ Abdulkalam, Mein Kampf of Adolph Hitler* are the autobiography books on real life.
* MARTIN & JACOBUS 1978-94 - “Abstraction frees artist from explicit awareness of past and future. Once they focus in on the present for its own sake, there results an intensity and exhilaration of experience that is unique. Abstraction suspends the habits of ordinary experience. They very framing of an abstraction sets it apart from the tyranny of time and space and the fury of functions.”