

The country's rich repertoire of literary masterpieces may be rooted in the diverse cultural heritage of the Filipino people. They have produced varied texts because of differences. The mighty roar of the North and the fiery temperament of the South blended well. The Filipinos speak of the collective experiences from the people who have gone through difficulties, triumphs, struggles, successes, armed conflicts, bloodless revolutions, and others. It is the reason why these masterpieces resonated loud and clear in the Philippine archipelago.

DO NOT WRITE THIS PART!!



REGIONS OF THE PHILIPPINES

Region 1	ILOCOS
Region 2	CAGAYAN VALLEY
Region 3	CENTRAL LUZON
Region 4	CALABARZON
Region 5	BICOL
Region 6	WESTERN VISAYAS
Region 7	CENTRAL VISAYAS
Region 8	EASTERN VISAYAS
Region 9	ZAMBAONGA PENINSULA
Region 10	NORTHERN MINDANAO
Region 11	DAVAO
Region 12	SOCCKSARGEN
Region 13	CARAGA

IMAGERY

Imagery is a poetic element that tries to create a picture in the mind of the reader or a mental image through the use of figurative language.

Figurative language

language refers to a language that intended to create an image, association, or other effect in the mind of the listener or reader that goes beyond the literal meaning or expected use of the words involved.

Types of Imagery

Auditory

Describes what we hear:

- Music
- Noise
- Silence

Visual

Describes what we see:

- Colors
- Patterns
- Shapes
- Size

Tactile

Describes what we touch or feel:

- Texture
- Movement
- Temperature

Gustatory

Describes what we taste:

- Sour
- Bitter
- Sweet
- Salty
- Acidic

Olfactory

Describes what we smell:

- Nice fragrances
- Bad odors



DO NOT WRITE THIS PART!!!

**THE NIGHT WAS
BLACK AS EVER,**
but bright stars lit up the
sky in beautiful and
varied constellations
which were sprinkled across the
astronomical landscape.

In this example, the experience of the night sky is describe in depth with color by using the words " Black as ever and bright in shapes by the words, varied constellations and in pattern by using the word sprinkled.

IMAGERY

is a language used by poets, novelists and other writers to create images in the mind of the reader to improve the reader's experience through their senses.



LET'S HAVE A TASTE OF PHILIPPINE POETRY



NORTH WEST LUZON

Ilocos Norte
Ilocos Sur
La Union
Pangasinan

Most of the inhabitants of Ilocano homeland are concentrated along a narrow coastal plane, because of the geographic boundaries these people often experience heavy rains and violent typhoons especially during rainy season.



YouTube: DepEd TV - Official

DO NOT WRITE THIS PART!!!

GABU

BY CARLOS A. ANGELES

The battering restlessness of the sea
Insists a tidal fury upon the beach
At Gabu, and its pure consistency
Havocs the wasteland hard within its reach.

Brutal the daylong bashing of its heart
Against the seascape where, for miles around,

Farther than sight itself, the rock-stones part
And drop into the elemental wound.

The waste of centuries is grey and dead
And neutral where the sea has beached its brine,
Where the split salt of its heart lies spread

Among the dark habiliments of time. The vital
splendor misses. For here At Gabu where the
ageless tide recurs
All things forfeited are most loved and dear.

It is the sea pursues a habit of shores.

Let us examine a literary text

1) What image does the poem GABU try to create?

Answer: Probably someone on a beach at Gabu, watching the rough sea, contemplating life.

2) Which word or group from the POEM help you form this image?

Answer" The sea is restless and can be destructive

Sea = Life

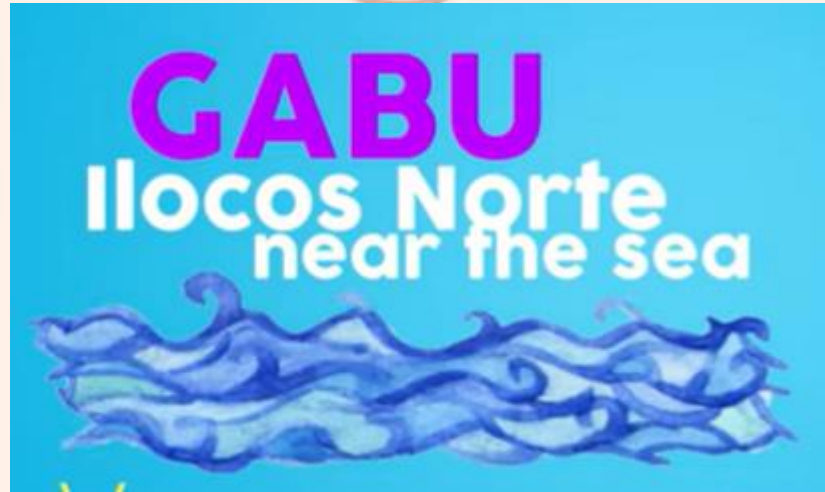
Battering restlessness = impermanent

Brutal Bashing = Life Chaos

Element wound = One's deep trauma of life scar.



DO NOT WRITE THIS PART!!!



A Gabu Norte West, Laoag City ...

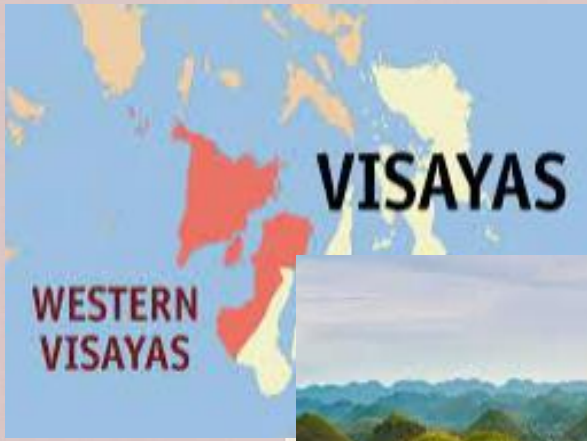
often when typhoon occurs, places like these are affected greatly. Gabu depicts a coastline in Ilocos that is constantly experiencing the battering restlessness of the sea, the water that comes back to the shore seem furious and ruthless with its day long bashing which havocs the wasteland. Being the archipelagic country, the Philippines knows importance of the water and the sea

OPTIONAL



More popularly known now as the CALABARZON referring to the provinces of Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Rizal, and Quezon, Region IV-A is home to Tagalog-speaking people in the Philippines. Recognized all over the country for their bravery and fearlessness in battles, CALABARZON has participated actively in the country's fight for freedom and democracy. It is home to many Philippine heroes foremost, and among them are Rizal of Laguna, Mabini of Batangas, and Aguinaldo of Cavite.

OPTIONAL



The island of Visayas is one of the major geographical divisions in the Philippines, the other two being Luzon and Mindanao. It is divided into Western, Central, and Eastern Visayas. The Visayas region is comprised of several islands circling the Visayan Sea. Its people, therefore, share a sea-based culture and tradition that may be rooted in a strong religious foundation.

The dwelling place of many festivals such as the Ati-Atihan, Di-nagyang, Sinulog, Pintados, and Maskara, the Visayas may indeed be considered as one of the cradles of Philippine civilization.

NO NEED TO WRITE IT'S TOO LONG (BAGONG) DALUYONG AUG 2009 BY SIGLIWA

SA PANAHOONG tila natutuyuan ang mga linang ng panitikan noong gitnang bahagi ng dekada '60, dumaloy ang mga akda nina Efren R. Abueg, Dominador B. Mirasol, Rogelio L. Ordoñez, Edgardo M. Reyes at Rogelio R. Sikat, sa aklat katipunang Mga Agos sa Disyerto. Unang buhos ng daluyong ay noong 1964 at isang dekada ang lumipas, muling umalon at binasa ang namimitak na lupain ng panitikang Filipino nang

mailimbag ang ikalawang edisyon ng Mga Agos sa Disyerto noong 1974. Huling sargo ng daluyong ng Agos ay 16 na taon ang nakararaan, nang lumabas ang ikatlong edisyon nito noong 1993. Ngayon, sa panahong sampu isang pera ang patakbuhiing literaturang patuloy na lumuluoy sa diwa at kaluluwa ng mga Pilipino, muling nagbabanta ang pagbugso ng mga Agos sa Disyerto.