**English Reviewer**

**Like the Molave by Rafael Zulueta da Costa**

Not yet, Rizal, not yet. Sleep not in peace;

There are a thousand waters to be spanned;

There are a thousand mountains to be crossed;

There are a thousand crosses to be borne.

Our shoulders are not strong;

our sinews are grown flaccid with dependence, smug with ease under another's wing.

Rest not in peace;

Not yet, Rizal, not yet.

The land has need of young blood-

And what younger than your own,

Forever spilled in the great name of freedom,

Forever oblate on the altar of the free?

Not you alone, Rizal.

O souls and spirits of the martyred brave, arise!

Arise and scour the land!

Shed once again your willing blood!

Infuse the vibrant red into our thin anemic veins;

Until we pick up your Promethean tools and; strong,

Out of the depthless matrix of your faith

In us, and on the silent cliffs of freedom,

We carve for all time your marmoreal dream!

Until our people, seeing, are become

Like the molave, firm, resilient, staunch,

Rising on the hillside, unafraid,

Strong in its own fiber, yes, like the molave!

Not yet, Rizal, not yet.

The glory hour will come

Out of the silent dreaming from the seven-thousand-fold silence

We shall emerge, saying WE ARE FILIPINOS!

and no longer be ashamed

Sleep not in peace

the dream is not yet fully carved

hard the wood but harder the woods

yet the molave will stand

yet the molave monument will rise

and gods walk on brown legs.

* **Molave** – Type of tree that symbolizes resilience in the poem.
* **Prometheus** – The Greek God of Fire who stole fire from the heaven and give light and warmth to mankind.
* **“Molave, Anemic Veins, and Promethean Tools” –** Three symbols used in *Like the Molave.*
* **Rafael Zulueta da Costa** – Author of *Like the Molave*, and is the speaker of his poem.
* **Jose Rizal** – The persona or subject the poet is addressing.
* **Sinews** – Muscles
* **Flaccid** – Lifeless
* **Marmoreal** – Made or likened of marble.
* **Stauch** – Devoted
* **Scour** – To brighten.
* **“Not Yet Rizal, Not Yet”** – Repeated phrase in Like the Molave.

**Poetry**

* **Narrative Poetry** – Used to tell a story.
* **Dramatic Poetry** – Used in a play with dramatic poems.
* **Poetry** – Used to express a person’s state of mind or emotion.
* **“Lyrics”** – Came from the Latin word “Lyricus” meaning “of or for the lyre.”
* **Lyric Poems** – Ancient poems, sung to the lyre, aimed to reveal the soul of the lyrical hero, expressing thoughts, impressions, and feelings through short, highly musical verses that conveyed powerful emotions and often featured refrain lines repeated throughout the poem.
* **Symbolism** – Person, place or thing that stands beyond itself or symbolizes something.
* Lyric poems either have rhyme ***neither*** need to be set with music or beat.
* In ancient times poems were intended to be sung and ***with*** accompaniment with intruments.
* Lyric poetry often has ***repetition***.

**Sound Devices:**

* Poet’s use sound devices to make their writing sound “musical,” and enhances a poems mood and meaning.
* **Rhyme –** Repeating sounds at the *end* of the words in a poem. And repetition of consonant sounds in words.
* **Rhythm** – Beat created by the sound of the words in a poem.
* **Repetition** – Word, phrase, or group of lines that is repeated several times in a poem.
* **Onomatopoeia** – Use of words that imitates sound.
* **Alliteration** – Repeating consonant sounds in the beginning of words.

Ex: "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers."

"Sally sells seashells by the seashore."

* **Assonance** – Repeating vowel sound in a line or lines of a poetry.

Ex: "The rain in Spain falls mainly on the plain." (repeating "ai" sound)

"Men sell the wedding bells." (repeating short "e" sound)

* **Consonance** – Repetition of consonant sounds in words.

Ex: "Mike likes his bike." (repeating "k" sound)

"Pitter-patter, pitter-patter" (repeating "t" and "r" sounds)

**Sentences**

* Group of words expressing a complete thought.
* Categorized on purpose.

**How to form a Sentence:**

1. Capital letter
2. Subject
3. Verb
4. Punctuation

**Types of Subjects and Predicate:**

* **Simple Subject** – Main noun or pronoun in the subject, without any modifiers.
* **Compound Subject** –It consists of two or more subjects (noun/pronoun) that share the same predicate.
* **Complete Subject -** Includes the noun/pronoun along with all its modifiers.

**Types of Predicates:**

* **Simple Predicate (Helping Verbs Included)** - It is the main verb that describes the action or state of the subject, that answers the question “What did the subject do” or What is the subject about.”
* **Compound Predicate** – It consists of two or more simple predicates that share the same subject.
* **Complete Predicate** – Includes the predicate along with all its modifiers or objects.

**Four Types of Sentences:**

* **Declarative Sentence (.)** – Makes as statement, tells a fact, gives information, and explains something.
* **Interrogative Sentence (?)** – Asks a question or sometimes requests something.
* **Imperative Sentence (**.) – Gives a command, request or issues an instruction.
* **Exclamatory Sentence (**!) – Conveys a strong emotion.