

LESSON 4

FIGURES OF SPEECH AND SOUND DEVICES: THE MUSIC OF POETRY





Path to Understanding

Poets use figures of speech and sound devices to add creativity, emotion, and musicality to their writing. Comparisons, exaggerations, and wordplay help paint vivid images, while techniques like alliteration and repetition make poetry more engaging to read aloud. By mastering these tools, we can bring our words to life and create more expressive, memorable poetry.

Lyric poetry often uses creative tools to make words more interesting.

Figures of speech are creative ways we use words to make writing or speaking more interesting, like using comparisons, exaggerations, or giving objects human qualities. They help paint pictures in our minds and make ideas stand out.

1. A **metaphor** compares two things directly by saying one thing is another to show how they are alike.

Key Concepts Unveiled!

A **haiku** is a short Japanese poem with just three lines, following a 5-7-5 syllable pattern. It's all about capturing a moment, often inspired by nature, seasons, or emotions, in a simple yet powerful way.

A **pastoral poem**, on the other hand, paints a picture of peaceful, rural life. It often talks about nature, shepherds, or the simplicity of countryside living, celebrating its beauty and calmness.

Think of haiku as a quick snapshot and pastoral poems as a scenic painting!

Haiku Example with Metaphor:

"The sun is a fire,
Burning the morning clouds red,
Day wakes with its glow."
"The sun is a fire" compares the sun to fire.

Pastoral Poem Example with Metaphor:

"The field is a golden sea,
Waves of wheat sway with the breeze."
"Golden sea" is a metaphor for the field of wheat.

2. A **simile** compares two things using "like" or "as."

Haiku Example with Simile:

"The moon hangs like glass,
Fragile in the evening sky,
Soft as whispered dreams."

Pastoral Poem Example with Simile:

"The stream flows like silk,
Smooth and soft as gentle hands."

3. **Personification** gives human qualities to things that are not human.

Haiku Example with Personification:

"The wind hums a tune,
Dancing trees join in its song,
Nature's orchestra."

Pastoral Poem Example with

Personification:
"The sun smiles warmly,
Kissing the earth with its rays."

4. **Hyperbole** is an exaggerated statement used to emphasize something.

Haiku Example with Hyperbole:	Pastoral Poem Example with Hyperbole:
"The sun blazes hot, Burning the earth into dust, A fire in the sky."	"The hills stretch forever, Reaching higher than the stars."

Sound devices, on the other hand, are tools poets and writers use to play with the sounds of words. They include things like rhyme, repetition, and alliteration (repeating the same starting sounds). These devices make writing more musical and enjoyable to hear.

1. **Alliteration** is the repetition of the same starting sounds in a series of words.

Haiku Example with Alliteration:	Pastoral Poem Example with Alliteration:
"Soft summer sun shines, Silent shadows stretch slowly, Sunlight softly slips."	"Green grass grows gently, Giving ground to grazing sheep."

2. **Repetition** is when words or phrases are repeated to make an idea stand out.

Haiku Example with Repetition:	Pastoral Poem Example with Repetition:
"Snow falls, snow falls down, Covering the earth in white, Snow falls all around."	"The wind blows and blows, Through the valleys, through the trees, The wind always blows."

3. **Assonance** is the repetition of vowel sounds within words in a line.

Haiku Example with Assonance:	Pastoral Poem Example with Assonance:
"Leaves weave in the breeze, Green dreams of peaceful rivers, Eve sings in the trees." The long "e" sound repeats in "leaves," "weave," and "breeze."	"The rolling gold of old hills holds secrets untold." The "o" sound repeats in "rolling," "gold," "old," and "holds."

4. **Consonance** is the repetition of consonant sounds, often at the end of words.

Haiku Example with Consonance:	Pastoral Poem Example with Consonance:
"Mist rests on soft peaks, Whispers of frost drift and blend, Past night's dark echoes." The "st" sound in "mist," "rests," and "frost" shows consonance.	"The flock walks back, dark paths under thick oak trees." The "ck" sound repeats in "flock," "back," and "thick."



Extend Your Learning!

Figurative Frenzy: Unlocking the Beauty of Words

Instructions: Read the sentences below carefully. Identify the figure of speech (e.g., simile, metaphor, personification) or sound device (e.g., alliteration, assonance, consonance) used in each sentence. Write your answers in the space provided.

Sentences for Identification:

- "The moon danced gracefully across the sky, casting a silver glow on the world."
- "The road was a ribbon of moonlight, unspooling endlessly into the horizon."
- "Sally sold seashells by the seashore."
- "The silence was shattered by the sharp, shrill sound of sirens."
- "The flowers whispered secrets to the gentle breeze."
- "Peter's piano-playing produced pure, peaceful patterns of sound."
- "Her voice was as soft as a feather and as sweet as honey."
- "The blazing sun scorched the earth, an angry giant breathing fire."
- "Bright light blinded the boy as he bravely stepped forward."
- "The eagle soared above the clouds, its wings slicing through the sky like a blade."
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Now that we've explored the core concepts of this chapter, it's time to see how they all come to life in the real world. Let's dive into the Epic Trials and discover how these ideas can be used in meaningful, everyday ways!



Epic Trials:

A. Unlocking Quest

Nature's Melody: Unveiling the Beauty of "Whispering Meadows"

Instructions: Read the poem "Whispering Meadows" carefully. On a sheet of paper, answer the questions below to analyze the poem. Answer the following question below. You have 15–20 minutes to complete this activity.

Whispering Meadows

(A Pastoral Poem)

The ¹meadow hums a gentle tune,
Beneath the glow of silver moon.
The stars like lanterns softly sway,
And keep the watch till break of day.

The ²brooklet laughs in playful streams,
Its voice as soft as whispered dreams.
The grass, so green, bows low and sighs,
As breezes dance through starlit skies.

The daisies nod with cheerful grace,
Each petal bright, a smiling face.
The oak tree whispers, old and wise,
Its branches stretching toward the skies.

The sheep lie down on velvet ground,
Their bleats a warm, familiar sound.
The hills embrace the world with care,
A quilt of peace, beyond compare.

O nature's heart, so pure and free,
You sing a song of harmony.
With every rustle, every breeze,
You fill the soul with gentle ease.



Word Wizard – Power Up Your Vocabulary

¹Meadow: A big, open field with lots of grass and sometimes flowers.

²Brooklet: A tiny of water, like a tiny river.

³Starlit: When the night sky is bright because of many stars.

⁴Velvet: A soft, smooth cloth that feels nice to touch.

⁵Bleats: The sounds that goats or sheep make, like "baa" or "maa."

Questions:

1. Rhyme and Meter: What rhyme scheme is used in the poem? How many beats are there in each line?
2. Tone and Mood: What is the tone of the poem? How does the poem make you feel (the mood)?
3. Figures of Speech:
 - Find one example of a simile in the poem.
 - Identify one metaphor used in the poem.
 - Give an example of personification from the poem.
 - Find a line with alliteration (words that start with the same sound).
 - Identify a line with assonance (repeated vowel sounds).
 - Find an example of consonance (repeated consonant sounds).

B. Echoes of Reality

Lyric poetry isn't just something to read—it's something you can create and use!

- **Express Your Feelings:** Write a poem when you feel happy, sad, or excited. Try using rhyme or metaphors to make it special, unique, and represent Filipino Culture: Use your native language in your poems, just like José Rizal did, to honor your roots.
- **Connect With Others:** Share a poem with a friend or family member to show how much you care.

How can expressing your emotions through poetry, especially in your native language, help you connect more deeply with your culture and the people around you?

Lyric poetry is a powerful way to turn feelings into beautiful words. It uses rhyme, rhythm, tone, and creative language to connect with readers and listeners. Filipino traditions like kundiman and harana show how poetry has been used for generations to share love and emotions. By learning lyric poetry, you're not just learning about words—you're discovering how to express yourself and keep our culture alive.

Why not write your poem today? Your words might inspire someone or even make history! The magic of this story doesn't stop at the last word. Let's keep the excitement going with an activity that challenges you to think deeper and have fun along the way.

Now that we've explored the lesson content and built a solid foundation, it's time to put what we've learned into action. Let's jump into our first activity and see how well you can apply these ideas!

Quest of the Mind

Voices of Valor: Decoding "Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa"

Analyze the universal truths and philosophical messages in the poem *Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa* by Andres Bonifacio. Through this analysis, you will reflect on its relevance to valuing others and understanding their circumstances.

Instructions:

1. Read the poem "Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa" by Andres Bonifacio together as a class if a digital copy is available.
2. Analyze the Poem Answer the following questions in your notebook or using any digital platform of your choice, such as Google Docs, Canva, or Notion:
 - What universal truth does the poem convey about challenges in life?
 - How can this message help you value the struggles of others?
 - Highlight one line that teaches an important life lesson. Explain why you chose it.
3. Summarize the Poem's Message. Write a short paragraph summarizing the poem's universal truth and explaining how it applies to real life. This can be handwritten or typed on any digital platform you prefer. You may add visuals, text formatting, or creative layouts if using digital tools to make your summary more engaging.

4. Submit your work in person (for handwritten outputs) or upload your completed work to the designated digital platform (e.g., Google Classroom, Microsoft Teams, or email).
5. Class Sharing. Be ready to share your insights with the class, either through oral discussion or by presenting your digital work using a projector or screen sharing.

Love for One's Country

By Andrés Bonifacio

Translated by Epifanio de los Santos

*Is there any love that is nobler,
Purer, and more sublime¹
Than the love of the native country?
What love is? Certainly none.*

*Though the mind may not cease reflecting
And sifting with perseverance
What humanity has printed and written:
That will be the result, none other.*

*Sacred love! When thou reignest²
In a loyal heart, be it even
A plebeian's³, a rustic's untutored,
Thou makest it grand and revered.*

*To give the fatherland boundless honor
Is the purpose of all who are worthy
And who sing, or compose, or make verses
To spread their country's glory.
There is nothing worth having the patriot⁴
Will not give for his native land:
Blood and wealth, and knowledge and effort,
Even life, to be crushed and taken.*

*Why? What thing of infinite greatness
Is this, that all knees should be bended
Before it? That it should be held higher
Than the things most precious, even life?*

*Ah! The land it is that gave us birth,
Like a mother, and from her alone
Came the pleasant rays like the sun's
That warmed the benumbed⁵ body.*

*To her we owe the first breath
That enlivened the breast oppressed⁶
And smothered in the abyss
Of pain and grievous suffering.*

*With the love of country are coupled
All dreams and all ideals,
From joyful, restless childhood
Till the grave receives the body.*

*The times gone by of gladness
And the day to come that we sigh for
When the yoke⁷ shall be taken from us:
What are they but dreams of the patriot?*

*And every tree and branchlet⁸
Of its woods and its laughing meadows,
Bring back to the mind the memory
Of the mother and past days of gladness.*

*Its crystalline cooling waters
That flow from the springs in the mountains,
The soft murmur of swift current
Are balm to the heart that is drooping.*

*Unhappy the exile from his country!
His mind, full of sad recollections,
Is haunted by anxious longing
For the land where stood his cradle.*

*Misfortune and death seem lighter
When we suffer them for our country,
And the more that for it we suffer,
The more our love grows—oh, marvel!*

*If our land with danger is threatened
And help must be quickly forthcoming⁹,
Children, wife, and parents, and brothers,
At her first call, we must abandon.*

*And if our land, Filipinas,
Is offended, and outraged her honor,
And her dignity into the mire
Is dragged by the foreign impostor:*

*Will by boundless grief not invaded
Be the heart of the Filipino?
And will not the most peaceful even
Rise to avenge her honor?*

*And whence will it come, the vengeance¹⁰,
The sacrifice of our life blood,
If at the end of the struggle,
We shall fall into cruel bondage?*

*If to her fall and prostration¹¹
Into the mire of fraud and derision
Will be added the lash and the shackles,
Naught being left her but mourning¹²?*

*Who is there whom her condition
Will not fill the soul with sorrow?
Will the heart most hardened by treachery
Not be moved to give her its life blood?*

*Will not, perchance, her sorrow
Drive the Filipinos to come to the rescue
Of the mother in agony, trampled
Underfoot by the foe disgusting?*

*Where is Filipino honor?
Where the blood that must be set flowing?
Their country in peril¹³—why passive?
Will they calmly see her suffer?*

*Come ye, who have been living
Of future felicity¹⁴ dreaming,
And have tasted naught but sorrow,
Come, love your unhappy country.*

*Ye, in whom the struggling desire
Has dried the springs of the bosom,
May true love again be born in you
And flow for your suffering country.*

*Ye, who have lost the fruit and the flower
Of the trees of this life, withered early
By so many perplexing sorrows,
Revive and succor¹⁵ your country.
Ye, who are propitious¹⁶ victims
Of deceit and bestial¹⁷ rigor,
Arise now to save your country,
Free her from the claws of the traitor.*

*Ye, wretches, who nothing demanded
But to live 'midst sorrows and torments,
Strike a blow to save your country,
Since she is our typical mother.*

*Unto her in holocaust¹⁸ loving,
The last drop of your blood you must offer,
If to free her your life you have given,
Yours is glory then and redemption.*

-Andres Bonifacio

This lyrical masterpiece by Andres Bonifacio is a passionate plea for Filipinos to cherish and fight for their homeland, encapsulating the deep patriotic spirit of the Philippine Revolution.



Trivia Time– About The Author

Andrés Bonifacio (1863–1897) was a Filipino nationalist and revolutionary leader, known as the "Father of the Philippine Revolution." Born in Tondo, Manila, he was largely self-educated and worked as a warehouse keeper before founding the Katipunan in 1892, a secret society advocating armed struggle against Spanish rule. His leadership ignited the 1896 revolution, but he was later overshadowed by Emilio Aguinaldo, accused of sedition, and executed in 1897. Despite this, Bonifacio remains a national hero for his role in the fight for Philippine independence.

If you'd like to learn more about Andrés Bonifacio, feel free to check out this link!

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Andres-Bonifacio>



Word Wizard – Power Up Your Vocabulary

- ¹**Sublime:** Something so beautiful, grand, or awe-inspiring that it fills you with deep admiration or amazement.
- ²**Reignest:** An old-fashioned way of saying "you rule" or "you govern," often used in poetry or religious texts.
- ³**Plebeian:** Refers to an ordinary person, especially one who is not rich or powerful; in ancient Rome, it meant an ordinary citizen.
- ⁴**Patriot:** A person who loves and strongly supports their country.
- ⁵**Benumbed:** Feeling numb or unable to think, feel, or move, often because of cold or shock.
- ⁶**Oppressed:** Being treated unfairly or harshly by someone in power, making you feel burdened or helpless.
- ⁷**Yoke:** A wooden frame used to join animals like oxen together to pull a load; metaphorically, it means being under a burden or control.
- ⁸**Branchlet:** A small branch or twig of a tree or bush.
- ⁹**Forthcoming:** Something that is about to happen or appear soon; also can mean being open and willing to share information.
- ¹⁰**Vengeance:** Punishing someone to get back at them for something wrong they did; revenge.
- ¹¹**Prostration:** Lying flat on the ground, usually as a sign of respect, worship, or exhaustion; can also mean extreme weakness or tiredness.
- ¹²**Mourning:** Feeling deep sadness, mainly because someone has died; it can also refer to the customs of expressing grief.
- ¹³**Peril:** Great danger or risk of harm
- ¹⁴**Felicity:** Great happiness or joy.
- ¹⁵**Succor:** Help or assistance given to someone in need.
- ¹⁶**Propitious:** Something favorable or showing signs of success.
- ¹⁷**Bestial:** Acting like a wild animal; savage, cruel, or lacking human kindness.
- ¹⁸**Holocaust:** A massive destruction or loss of life, especially by fire; often refers to a historical event where many lives were lost in a horrific way.

Great work unlocking the mysteries and sharpening your minds! Now, let's take what we've discovered and see how we can bring it to life in exciting ways

Skill Expedition

Unsung Inspirations: A Tribute Through Free Verse

Write a free verse lyric poem inspired by someone you admire, focusing on the values this person embodies. Use vivid imagery, figurative language (such as metaphors and similes), and sensory details to convey their character and the significance they hold in your life. Ensure your poem captures the essence of admiration and reflects the values or qualities you most respect in this individual.

Instructions:

- **Observe and Reflect.** Choose someone in your life who inspires you. This could be a family member, teacher, community worker, or anyone who has made a meaningful impact. Reflect on the values this person represents and how they demonstrate them in their daily life.
- **Write Your Free Verse Poem.** Compose a 4–6 line free verse poem about this person. Use descriptive language and imagery to convey your admiration and highlight the values they embody. Free verse means there are no strict rules for rhyme or meter—focus on the natural flow of words.
- **Illustrate Your Poem (Optional).** Add simple drawings, symbols, or decorations to visually represent the theme of your poem. You may create illustrations by hand or use digital tools such as Canva, Microsoft Paint, or Google Drawings.
- **Share Your Work.** Present your poem in class or in small groups to celebrate the individuals who inspire you. Alternatively, you may create a short video of yourself reciting your poem and submit it through the designated platform.

Submission: Submit your outputs in our e-classroom platform.

Heart's Odyssey

Words & Colors of Comfort: A Creative Reflection on Lyric Poetry

Write a reflective letter or create artwork inspired by the lessons from lyric poetry, sharing encouragement and empathy with someone in need.

Instructions:

1. Imagine someone you know is feeling discouraged or struggling. Choose to express encouragement and inspiration for them by creating either:
 - * A **reflective letter**
 - * An artwork
2. You may use **any digital platform** (e.g., Canva, Google Docs, Photoshop, or digital drawing apps) or traditional methods (e.g., handwriting, painting, or sketching) to create your output.
3. Your work should include:
 - * A line or theme from a lyric poem (e.g., "Pag-ibig sa Tinubuang Lupa") that inspired you.
 - * Words of encouragement based on the poem's message.
 - * A personal reflection explaining why you chose this medium to express yourself.
4. When you're finished, present your work to the class or display it on a "Lyric Poetry Wall" to inspire others. Be creative and heartfelt in your response!

Your journey has revealed so much about who you are and what you value. Let's put everything together and prepare for the ultimate test in our Checkpoint Challenge!

Key Concept Unveiled!

A universal truth is something that is always true for everyone, no matter where they are or who they are.

One universal truth is: "The sun rises in the east and sets in the west." This happens no matter where you are on Earth.

Another example: "All humans need food and water to survive." This is true for everyone, everywhere.

"Everyone feels emotions like happiness, sadness, and love."

Whether you're in school, at home, or in another country, all people have feelings.

"Being kind makes others happy."

If you share your toys or help a friend, it makes them smile—this is true for kids everywhere!

These are simple truths that everyone can relate to, no matter their age or where they live.



Checkpoint Challenge – Measure your Progress

Instructions: This quiz consists of 10 multiple-choice questions. Choose the best answer from the provided options. Write your answer space provided below.

1. What is the primary purpose of lyric poetry?
 - A) To tell a detailed story
 - B) To express personal feelings and emotions
 - C) To provide factual information
 - D) To describe historical events
2. Which of the following is a form of lyric poetry that does not follow a specific rhyme scheme or meter?
 - A) Elegy
 - B) Ode
 - C) Pastoral
 - D) Free Verse
3. In the context of Filipino culture, what is a "kundiman"?
 - A) A type of free verse poetry
 - B) A traditional love song
 - C) A ceremonial dance
 - D) A historical epic
4. What does the term "meter" refer to in poetry?
 - A) The pattern of rhymes at the end of lines
 - B) The rhythm or beat created by syllables in each line
 - C) The overall theme of the poem
 - D) The length of the poem
5. Which figure of speech involves comparing two things using "like" or "as"?
 - A) Metaphor
 - B) Simile
 - C) Personification
 - D) Hyperbole

6.What is the difference between "tone" and "mood" in poetry?

- A) Tone is the poet's emotion; mood is the reader's feeling
- B) Tone is the rhyme scheme; mood is the meter
- C) Tone is the subject matter; mood is the setting
- D) Tone is the use of figurative language; mood is the narrative style

7.Which sound device involves the repetition of the same starting sounds in a series of words?

- A) Alliteration
- B) Assonance
- C) Consonance
- D) Repetition

8.Which of the following best describes a pastoral poem?

- A) A poem about urban life
- B) A poem that celebrates love
- C) A poem that paints a picture of peaceful, rural life
- D) A poem that mourns the dead

9.Why is lyric poetry important in Filipino culture, according to the lesson?

- A) It preserves historical records
- B) It is used primarily for entertainment
- C) It helps express feelings and keep traditions alive
- D) It is a form of religious expression

10.Who is the author of "Sa Aking Mga Kabata," a notable example of Filipino lyric poetry?

- A) Andres Bonifacio
- B) Emilio Aguinaldo
- C) José Rizal
- D) Apolinario Mabini

You've successfully completed your journey through mind, skill, and heart. Rest up, adventurers—our next chapter awaits, filled with meaningful lessons that will inspire and challenge you in exciting new ways.