

## FEATURES



### The Story Unfolds

The Story Unfolds introduces each unit with an engaging overview that sparks curiosity and sets the stage for learning. It presents the unit objectives, outlining key knowledge and skills to be developed. This section helps teachers and students understand the learning goals while creating a smooth transition into the lessons, fostering interest and motivation.



### Literature Quest – Unlock the Adventure

This feature serves as the unit's pre-test to assess students' prior knowledge and readiness for the lessons ahead. It engages learners in an exploratory challenge, setting the tone for the unit while helping teachers identify strengths and areas for improvement. By unlocking this adventure, students gain a sense of excitement and motivation for the learning journey to come.



### Your Path to Discovery

Your Path to Discovery introduces each chapter within the unit, providing a clear and engaging overview that prepares students for the lessons ahead. It presents the chapter objectives, outlining the key concepts and skills to be learned. This section helps establish a sense of direction, ensuring a smooth progression of ideas while encouraging curiosity and active engagement in the learning process.



### Path to Understanding

Path to Understanding presents the lesson discussion on a specific topic within the chapter, guiding students through key concepts in a clear and structured manner. This section deepens comprehension by breaking down complex ideas, encouraging critical thinking, and connecting new knowledge to real-world applications.



### Key Concept Unveiled!

This feature highlights essential topics that are important to include but do not require in-depth discussion. It provides concise yet meaningful information, offering learners a quick understanding of key ideas. As a floating feature, Key Concept Unveiled! Appears only when necessary, ensuring students gain relevant insights without overwhelming detail.



### Word Wizard – Power Up Your Vocabulary

This section helps learners build their vocabulary by providing a list of key words from the reading passage. Positioned right after the text, it makes it easy for students to find and understand unfamiliar words. Each word is marked with a designated number that matches its location in the passage, allowing for quick reference. By improving vocabulary and reading comprehension, this feature helps learners read with confidence and better understand the text.



## Trivia Time—

"Trivia Time" provides fascinating insights about the unit's content, enhancing students' understanding and curiosity. This section may include background information about the author, intriguing details about the example text, or relevant facts that add depth to the lesson. "Trivia Time" enriches learning by offering engaging tidbits, making the material more relatable and memorable for students.



## Extend Your Learning!

"Extend Your Learning!" offers supplementary activities reinforcing key lesson concepts through extended practice and enrichment. These activities allow students to deepen their understanding, enhance their skills, and explore the lesson more engagingly. Designed to support mastery, this section ensures that learners have ample practice beyond the core lesson content.



## Epic Trials

This feature is a chapter activity that assesses students' progress in each lesson through engaging and meaningful tasks. It includes **Unlocking Quest**, which challenges students to apply their learning in problem-solving scenarios, and **Echoes of Reality**, which connects lesson concepts to real-world situations. This section reinforces understanding and prepares students to use their knowledge beyond the classroom by encouraging critical thinking and practical application.

This feature presents a dynamic trio of activities to engage students in a well-rounded learning experience. Each chapter includes three key activities:

- **Quest of the Mind**, which develops cognitive skills through critical thinking and problem-solving;
  - **Skill Expedition**, which enhances psychomotor abilities through hands-on and practical tasks; and
  - **Heart's Odyssey** nurtures affective learning by fostering values, emotions, and personal reflection.
- Together, these activities ensure a holistic approach to education, making each chapter an immersive and meaningful journey.



## Checkpoint Challenge – Measure Your Progress

This feature serves as a formative assessment tool, allowing students to gauge their understanding of the lessons within the chapter. It consists of an objective test that reinforces key concepts, helping learners identify their strengths and areas for improvement. The **Checkpoint Challenge** provides a structured review to ensure students can track their progress and build confidence before moving forward.



## Final Reflections – Your Hero's Journey

This unit feature is a culminating section encouraging students to reflect on their learning journey. It includes a recap of key concepts, integration of values to reinforce character development, a post-test to assess understanding, and a performance task to apply knowledge meaningfully. This growth and critical thinking are guided by guiding students through reflection and application. By guiding students through reflection and application

# UNIT 1



**Discovering Filipino Poetry:  
A Window to Our Identity**



## The Story Unfolds

Welcome to the magical world of poetry! Imagine words that feel like your favorite song, tell exciting stories like your favorite book, or bring emotions to life, like acting in a play. Poetry is all that and more! In this unit, we'll explore how poetry helps us express feelings, celebrate our culture, and share stories that inspire and connect to others. Poetry has always been a part of our Filipino identity. Through lyric poetry, we'll feel the love and admiration in Kundiman (love songs) and Haryana (serenades), just like in the heartfelt words of Sa Aking Mga Kabata by José Rizal. In narrative poetry, we'll dive into the adventures of Ibong Adarna and Biag ni Lam-ang, discovering how courage and kindness make a hero. And with dramatic poetry, we'll bring stories to life, performing lines that stir emotions—just like in Florante at Laura.

But poetry isn't just about words on a page. It's about understanding the people, history, and culture behind them. As we explore these forms of poetry, we'll learn how to read poems with a detective's eye—uncovering their meaning, purpose, and emotions. You'll also get to write poems, express your unique voice, and celebrate the stories that matter to you.

**At the end of this unit, learners will be able to:**

- examine the elements, structures, and literary devices in lyric, narrative, and dramatic poetry to evaluate their clarity of meaning, purpose, and cultural relevance to the target audience;
- compose and perform original and traditional Philippine poems that communicate emotions, ideas, and cultural values through poetic techniques, tone, and gestures; and
- by recognizing its cultural and emotional significance, students will develop an appreciation for the role of Philippine poetry in preserving local traditions, expressing identity, and fostering connections.



## Literature Quest – Unlock the Adventure

**Instructions:** Answer each question by selecting the correct multiple-choice option. Each question is worth 1 point, totaling 10 points. This pretest focuses on foundational structural concepts in poetry, including rhyme and meter, diction, tone and mood, pattern and motif, style, and figures of speech and sound devices.

1. Which structural element in lyric poetry involves matching sounds at the end of lines?
  - a. Meter
  - b. Alliteration
  - c. Diction
  - d. Rhyme
  
2. What does 'meter' refer to in poetry?
  - a. The choice of words
  - b. The emotional tone
  - c. The steady beat or rhythm
  - d. The recurring themes
  
3. In lyric poetry, what term describes the poet's choice of words to convey their message?
  - a. Diction
  - b. Meter
  - c. Motif
  - d. Style
  
4. Which figure of speech is used when comparing two unlike things without using "like" or "as"?
  - a. Simile
  - b. Metaphor
  - c. Alliteration
  - d. Onomatopoeia
  
5. What is a 'motif' in narrative poetry?
  - a. The main character
  - b. The setting of the story
  - c. A recurring theme or element
  - d. The rhyme scheme

6. How does 'pattern' function in narrative poetry?

- a. It dictates the poem's length
- b. It organizes recurring elements to enhance the story
- c. It determines the poem's emotional tone
- d. It selects the vocabulary used

7. Which structural element helps set the emotional atmosphere in a poem?

- a. Tone and mood
- b. Meter
- c. Rhyme
- d. Style

8. What does 'diction' influence in dramatic poetry?

- a. The poem's rhythm
- b. The clarity and impact of the message
- c. The recurring themes
- d. The visual imagery

9. Which sound device involves the repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of words?

- a. Assonance
- b. Consonance
- c. Alliteration
- d. Onomatopoeia

10. How does 'style' manifest in a poet's work?

- a. Through the poem's structure and use of language
- b. By determining the poem's length
- c. Through the selection of themes only
- d. By limiting the poem to specific rhyme schemes

# Chapter I: Rhymes and Rhythm: Exploring Lyric Poetry



## Your Path to Discovery

In this chapter, we'll dive into the fascinating world of lyric poetry, exploring its key concepts and creative techniques. You'll gain insights into how rhyme, meter, and literary devices shape the rhythm and emotion of poetry, making it a powerful form of self-expression. We'll use real-world examples, from classic Filipino poems to well-known poetic forms like odes, haikus, and free verse, to help you see poetry in action. Whether new to poetry or looking to refine your skills, this chapter will spark your creativity and deepen your appreciation for the art of words.

At the end of this chapter, you will be able to do the following:

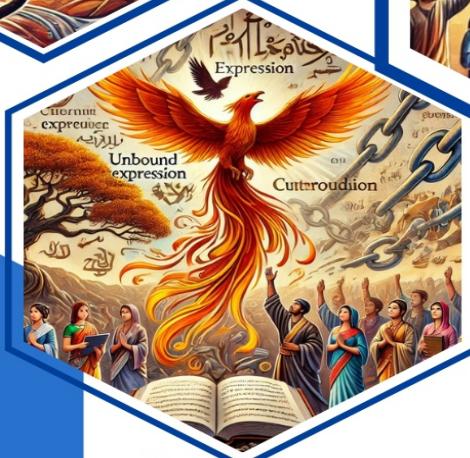
- understand the essence of lyric poetry and what makes it unique;
- recognize and apply rhyme and meter to create rhythmic poetry;
- explore different poetic forms and how they are used to express emotions;
- identify and use literary devices like metaphors, similes, personification, and alliteration;
- analyze tone and mood to interpret the emotions behind a poem better;
- appreciate the lyric poetry, cultural, and historical signally in Filipino literature;
- create original poems using various techniques to express personal thoughts and emotions; and
- engage in discussions and peer reviews to better understand.

Get ready to unlock your inner poet and master the art of lyric poetry like never before!



# LESSON 1

## THE HEART OF LYRIC POETRY: EXPRESSING EMOTION THROUGH WORDS





## Path to Understanding

Have you ever heard a song that made you feel something special, like happiness, love, or sadness? Lyric poetry works similarly, using words to express emotions, much like a song without music. It is a type of poem that conveys personal feelings and emotions, often with a musical quality, and includes forms such as elegy, odes, pastoral, and free verse.

Each form of lyric poetry has its unique style and rhythm but shares the common goal of expressing feelings beautifully. Unlike other types of poetry, lyric poetry does not tell a story but captures thoughts, moods, and emotions.

In the Philippines, lyric poetry is an integral part of Philippine culture. Traditional songs like kundiman (love songs) were often used to share emotions. For example, people sang kundiman to show love and admiration. One great example of Filipino lyric poetry is Sa Aking Mga Kabata by José Rizal. Here's the English version:

### Key Concept Unveiled!

**Literature** is any written or spoken work that uses words to express ideas, feelings, or tell stories. It can be poems, stories, plays, or even songs that entertain, **Literature** each lessons, or share thoughts about the world.

### Two Types of

#### 1. Fiction

- Fiction is made-up stories or works. These are created from the imagination and are not real. Examples are fairy tales, novels, and short stories.

#### 2. Non-Fiction

- Non-fiction is about real events, people, and facts. These works are true and based on real information. Examples are biographies, news articles, and history books.

**Structural context** refers to how a story, poem, or text is organized or built. It looks at the way the parts of the work fit together to make it complete and meaningful. For example, in a story, the structural context includes the introduction, middle, and ending.

### To My Fellow Youth (Sa Aking Mga Kabata)

-Dr. Jose Rizal

Whenever a people, in profound<sup>1</sup> cultural embrace,  
Cherishes their native language as a treasure of grace,  
Freedom shall crown their nation with a noble refrain,  
Like the phoenix<sup>2</sup>, they'll rise from bondage's chain.

A tongue unbound is like a bird in the skies,  
It soars, unhampered<sup>3</sup>, with dreams that arise;  
A land that honors its speech and its art,  
Will never face decay, nor perish in heart.

For language is the lifeblood of liberty,  
The bond of our unity, the root of our decree.  
A people deprived<sup>4</sup> of their cherished native sound,  
Are a tree without roots, adrift<sup>5</sup> in the ground.

Cherish and nurture your tongue divine,  
As it holds your essence, your native sign.  
In every phrase, the soul of your race is sown,  
For without it, the pride of a people is overthrown<sup>6</sup>.

This poem encourages us to value our language and culture. Lyric poetry, like this one, helps us express feelings while keeping our traditions alive.



## Word Wizard – Power Up Your Vocabulary

- 1Profound** – Something very deep or meaningful, like a big idea or strong feeling.
- 2Phoenix** – A magical bird from stories that burns itself and then comes back to life from its ashes.
- 3Unhampered** – Free to move or do something without being stopped or blocked.
- 4Deprived** – Not having something you need, like food, love, or a safe place.
- 5Adrift** – Floating without control, like a boat lost in the water or someone feeling lost in life.
- 6Overthrown** – When someone in power is removed or defeated, like losing his throne.

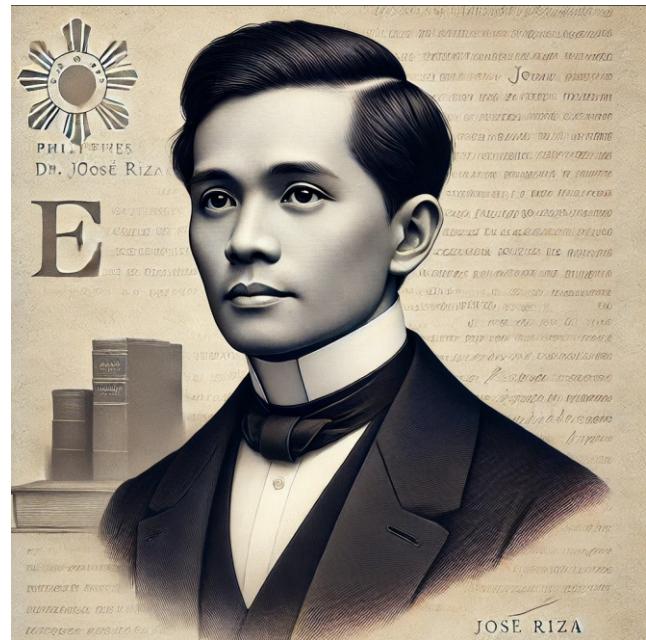


## Trivia Time– About The Author

José Rizal, born on June 19, 1861, in Calamba, Laguna, was a child prodigy. By three, he could already read, and was writing poetry at five. At five, Rizal's mother, Teodora Alonso, was his first teacher, nurturing his love for learning. His early education included studying Latin and Spanish, showcasing his exceptional linguistic talent. Rizal's fascination with storytelling and art began as a young boy, which is evident in his sketches, clay sculptures, and poetry, including the famous *Sa Aking Mga Kabata*, which he allegedly wrote at just eight years old. These early achievements reflected the brilliance that would later define his role as a national hero.

If you'd like to learn more about Dr. Jose Rizal, feel free to check out this link!

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jose-Rizal>





## Extend Your Learning!

### Heartfelt Verses: Unraveling Emotions in Filipino Poetry

#### Instructions

#### Part 1: Understanding the Poem's Emotions

Read the poem *Sa Aking Mga Kabata* by José Rizal. You may read it in its original Filipino version or the provided English translation.

- Identify at least three emotions the poem expresses (e.g., pride, love, hope, sadness).
- Find supporting evidence by highlighting words, phrases, or lines that convey each emotion.
- Write a short explanation (2-3 sentences per emotion) about how these words/phrases express that particular feeling.

Criteria	Excellent	Proficient	Developing	Needs Improvement	Points Earned
<b>Part 1: Identifying Emotions</b>	(5 pts) Accurately identifies at least three emotions with substantial justification.	(4 pts) Identifies three emotions but lacks depth in explanation.	(3 pts) Identifies only two emotions or weak justification.	(2-1 pts) Identifies one or no emotions, or lacks clarity.	___/5 pts
<b>Part 1: Supporting Evidence</b>	(5 pts) Provides well-chosen words/phrases from the poem, clearly illustrating emotions with insightful explanations.	(4 pts) Provides evidence, but some connections between words and emotions could be stronger.	(3 pts) Provides minimal evidence or explanations that are unclear	(2-1 pts) Lacks supporting evidence or unclear justification.	___/5 pts

Total Score: \_\_\_/10

## Part 2: Connecting to Filipino Lyric Poetry

- Choose a traditional Filipino lyric poem, kundiman, or harana. You may use the provided list, search online, or ask family members about a familiar one.
- Analyze the emotions in your chosen piece:
  - What is the primary emotion it conveys?
  - How does the song/poem express this emotion? (e.g., through words, tone, imagery, melody)
- Write a short reflection (3-5 sentences) explaining how this piece exemplifies lyric poetry

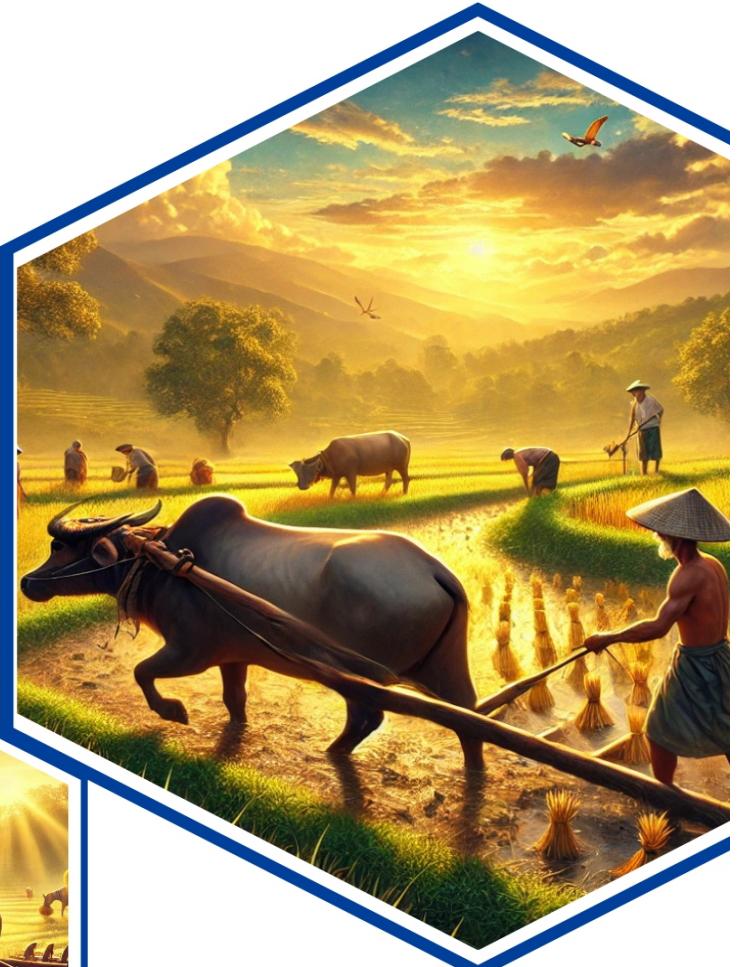
<b>Part 2: Selection of Filipino Lyric Poetry</b>	(3 pts) Selects a relevant traditional Filipino lyric poem, kundiman, or harana that aligns well with the task.	(2 pts) Selects a piece, but relevance to the activity is slightly unclear.	(1 pt) Selection is weakly connected to Filipino lyric poetry.	(No score) No selection or an inappropriate choice is made.	<u>  </u> /3 pts
<b>Part 2: Analysis of Emotion</b>	(4 pts) Analyzes the primary emotion, providing strong explanations on how it is expressed through words, imagery, or melody.	(3 pts) Provides a reasonable analysis but lacks some depth or clarity.	(2 pts) Analysis is minimal or lacks strong connections.	(1 pt-0) Analysis is unclear, overly brief, or missing.	<u>  </u> /4 pts
<b>Reflection &amp; Coherence (3 pts)</b>	(3 pts) Reflection is thoughtful, well-organized, and explains how the piece exemplifies lyric poetry.	(2 pts) Reflection is clear but may lack depth or cohesion.	(1 pt) Reflection is brief or lacks strong connections to lyric poetry.	(No score) Reflection is unclear, too brief, or off-topic.	<u>  </u> /3 pts

Total Score: \_\_\_\_\_/10

# LESSON 2

RHYME AND METER:  
THE BEAT BEHIND THE VERSES

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## Path to Understanding

Poems have a unique rhythm and musicality created by rhyme and meter, making them more engaging and memorable. Rhyme connects words through similar sounds, while meter establishes a steady beat using stressed and unstressed syllables, and patterns. By understanding these elements, we can appreciate poetry's structure and craft our expressive verses with creativity and flow. Poems often have a special "music" created by rhyme and meter.

**Rhyme:** This happens when words at the ends of lines sound the same. For example, in *Sa Aking Mga Kabata*:

A tongue unbound is like a bird in the skies,  
It soars, unhampered, with dreams that arise.

Here, "skies" and "arise" rhyme. This pattern makes the poem sound pleasing and easier to remember. Rhymes like these help give the poem a musical quality and memorably connect ideas.



## Extend Your Learning!

### Poet's Playground: A Fun Dive into Rhyming Words

#### Instructions:

1. Rhyming Warm-Up: Start by brainstorming two pairs of rhyming words. For example:

Pair 1: "light" and "night"

Pair 2: "play" and "day"

Write these pairs in your notebook.

2. Create a Short Rhyme: Using the rhyming pairs you identified, write a short rhyme consisting of 2–4 lines. For example:

Under the bright moonlight,  
We shared our dreams that night.  
Let's seize this lovely day,  
And make the most as we play.

3. Share Your Rhyme: Once completed, share your rhyme with a partner or in small groups. Discuss what you enjoyed about writing your rhyme.

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

Criteria	Excellent (Full Points)	Good (Partial Points)	Needs Improvement (Minimal/No Points)	Points
Rhyming Pairs	(2 pts) Identifies two correct pairs of rhyming words	(1 pt) Identifies one correct pair of rhyming words	(0 pts) Does not identify correct rhyming words	___/2 pts
Short Rhyme	(5-4 pts) Creates a 2–4 line rhyme that correctly uses both rhyming pairs with logical flow and creativity	(2–3 pts) Creates a rhyme but with minor errors in rhyming, structure, or flow	(0–1 pt) Rhyme is incomplete, lacks structure, or does not use rhyming pairs effectively	___/5 pts
Clarity & Expression	(3 pts) Rhyme is easy to read, and expressive	(2 pts) Rhyme is mostly clear but could be more expressive	(1 pt) Rhyme is unclear or lacks expression	___/3 pts
Participation & Sharing	(2 pts) Actively shares rhyme with a partner/group and engages in discussion	(1 pt) Shares rhyme but has minimal engagement in discussion	(0 pts) Does not share or participate in discussion	___/2 pts

Total Score: \_\_\_/10

To deepen your understanding of these concepts, let us now transition into the realm of meter.

**Meter:** This is the rhythm or beat of a poem, created by the number of syllables in each line. It's

**made broad** the pattern of stressed (strong) and unstressed (weak) syllables in a line.

**Unstressed syllable (u):** The syllable that is softer or less emphasized.

**Stressed syllable (/):** The syllable that is louder or more emphasized.

Think of it like the beat of a song that makes you want to tap your feet. It's like clapping along to a song!

The poem "**Bayanihan Spirit**" primarily follows each line, generally consisting of an unstressed syllable followed by a stressed syllable. Let's break it down:

### **Bayanihan Spirit**

Following an alternating unstressed-stressed (u /) pattern.

u / u / u / u /  
Un-der the sun, we work with pride,

u / u / u / u /  
Fields of gold spread far and wide.

u / u / u / u /  
Hands to-geth-er, we lift and strive,

u / u / u / u /  
In u-ni-ty, we keep dreams a-live.

u / u / u / u /  
The ca-ra-bao plows, the farm-ers sing,

u / u / u / u /  
Joy and hope the har-vest brings.

u / u / u / u /  
In e-v'ry heart, the spir-it stays,

u / u / u / u /  
Ba-ya-ni-han lights our days.

Using the sample poem as a guide, we can extend our learning to understand poetry's broader impact and structure.



## Extend Your Learning!

Poetic Praise: Crafting Rhymes of Admiration

### Instructions:

#### I. Poem Writing (15 points)

Think about something you admire deeply—this could be a favorite toy, pet, place, or even a memorable moment. Write a four-line poem describing this object or experience using vivid and descriptive words. Ensure your poem follows a rhyme scheme (e.g., AABB or ABAB).

Example Poem for Inspiration:

#### Ode to My Mother, Far Across the Sea

Oh mother dear, so brave and strong,(A)  
Your love has been my guiding song.(A)  
Though oceans keep us far apart,(B)  
You're always near within my heart. (B)

Oh mother, noble, kind, and true,(A)  
This life we build is thanks to you.(A)  
Someday the sea won't keep us broad,(B)  
And I'll embrace you, full of pride.(B)

#### II. Reflection (5 points)

Reflect on the structure of your poem by analyzing its meter. Count the syllables in each line and identify whether the meter is consistent or varies throughout. Then, answer the question that follows.

- How does the object of admiration in your poem reflect your individual or communal values? (1 pt)
- How did the use of rhyme and meter enhance the meaning and beauty of your poem? (1 pt)
- Were there any challenges in maintaining a consistent meter? How did you overcome them? (2 pts)

#### Key Concepts Unveiled!

An ode is a poem written to celebrate or honor something special, like a person, place, or idea. It is often emotional and descriptive.



## Trivia Time—Freedom of Free Verse Poetry

Did you know that not all poetry has to rhyme? That's where free verse comes in! Free verse is a type of poetry that doesn't follow a specific rhyme scheme or meter. It's more like having a conversation but with an added touch of creativity. This style allows poets to express their thoughts and ideas without being tied down by strict rules. It's all about letting the words flow naturally, however they feel most authentic.

### Example of Free Verse:

"The wind whispers through the trees,  
telling stories of faraway lands.  
The river flows gently,  
carrying dreams to the sea."

This poem doesn't rhyme or follow a strict rhythm but still creates beautiful images and feelings through its words.



## Extend Your Learning!

### Through My Window: Capturing Moments in Free Verse

Instructions:

#### Step 1: Observe Your Surroundings

- Look outside your window for two minutes.
- Pay close attention to what you see, hear, and feel.
- Notice small details—moving leaves, passing clouds, distant voices, or shifting light.

#### Step 2: Write a Four-Line Free Verse Poem

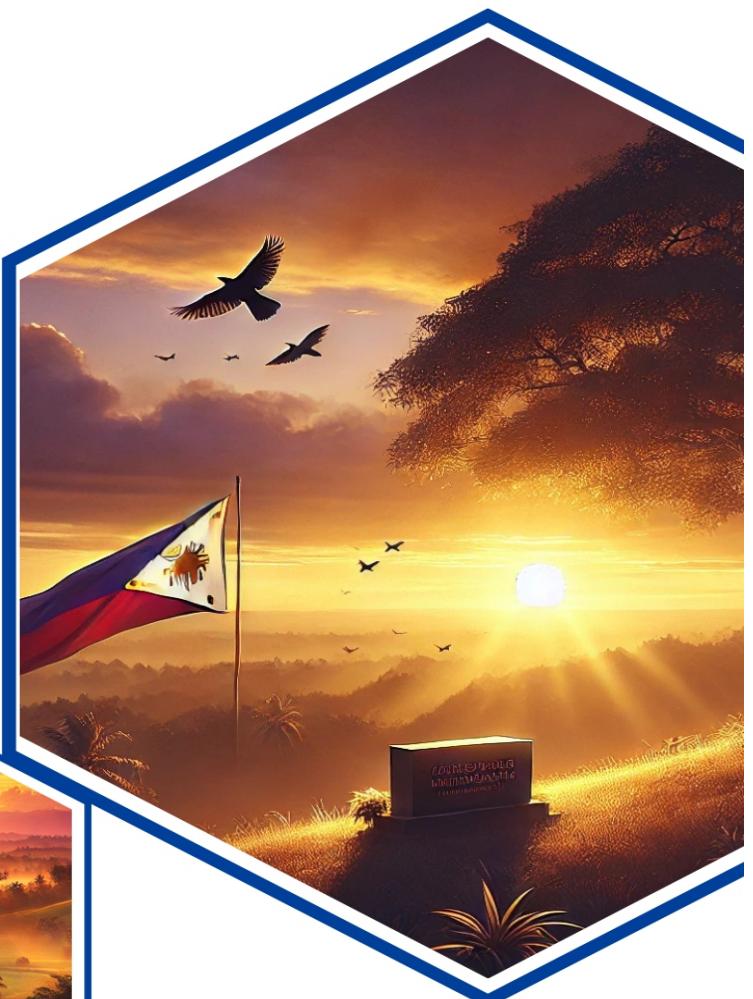
- Your poem does not need to follow a rhyme scheme but should be rich in imagery, emotions, and reflections.
- Use descriptive words to make your observations come alive.

### Example Free Verse Poem:

A golden glow spreads across the rooftops,  
The wind whispers secrets only the trees understand.  
Footsteps echo on the quiet pavement,  
And for a moment, the world feels still.

# LESSON 3

## TONE AND MOOD: PAINTING EMOTIONS WITH WORDS





## Path to Understanding

Poetry conveys emotions and atmosphere through tone, which reflects the poet's feelings, and mood, which shapes the reader's experience. By analyzing word choice, imagery, and rhythm, we can uncover the deeper emotions behind a poem's message. Understanding these elements helps us connect more deeply with poetry and express our emotions more effectively in writing.

**Tone:** This is the poet's emotion when writing the poem. Are they happy? Sad? Hopeful?

**Mood:** This is how the poem makes you feel.

**For example, in this kundiman line:**

“My heart longs for the warmth of your smile,  
Even if it’s far away by many a mile.”

The tone is loving and hopeful because the poet expresses admiration. The mood might make the reader feel peaceful or wistful, imagining someone they miss.



## Extend Your Learning!

### Where the Heart Is: Writing Poetry with Emotion and Imagery

#### Instructions:

- Think of a place that holds deep emotional significance for you (e.g., hometown, school, vacation spot).
- Write a 4–6-line poem that captures your personal connection to that place.
- Use descriptive language to paint a vivid picture of your chosen place. Incorporate imagery to engage the reader's senses—what do you see, hear, smell, or feel? Ensure that your words reflect a specific tone and mood (e.g., nostalgic, peaceful, joyful, melancholic).
- After writing, share your poem with your group and discuss:
  - \* What tone and mood were intended?
  - \* How do the words and imagery contribute to the overall effect?

#### Optional Task (Bonus Points):

- Use Canva, Google Slides, or any other creative platform to visually enhance your poem with images, typography, or design elements that support its tone and mood.
- Submit your final output on Google Classroom under the assigned activity.

With a clear grasp of tone and mood in poetry, let's now bring these elements to life through an engaging activity!



## Extend Your Learning!

Read this simplified English version of José Rizal's Mi Último Adiós (My Last Farewell):

### Mi Último Adiós (My Last Farewell)

Farewell, dear land, beloved Philippines,  
The sun sets on my life's final dreams.  
I gladly die for you to see you free,  
To give you joy and sovereignty<sup>1</sup>.

I die that the dawn of freedom may rise,  
Bathed in my blood under your skies.  
Let it soak the fields, moisten<sup>2</sup> the plains,  
Where my love for you forever remains.

I'll rest in peace when your banner soars,  
Over your hills, your seas, your shores.  
If my grave be unmarked, let it be so,  
For I'll live in your breeze, your fields, your glow.

In the songs of birds, the rustle<sup>3</sup> of leaves,  
In the gentle waves and evening eves,  
You'll find me there, in nature's grace,  
My soul will linger<sup>4</sup> in this cherished place.

Love my homeland, I ask of you,  
Cherish her colors, her skies so blue.  
Fight for her freedom, honor her name,  
Keep her shining with undying flame.

Farewell, dear friends, my love, my home,  
I leave my dreams where your hearts may roam.  
In death, my love for you shall stay,  
Forever loyal till the end of day.

"Mi Último Adios" is a lyric poem, specifically an elegy.

### Key Concepts Unveiled!

An elegy is a poem or piece of writing that expresses sadness and reflects on death or loss. It's often used to honor someone who has died. In this case, Rizal's poem expresses his love for his homeland and his sacrifice for its freedom.



## Word Wizard – Power Up Your Vocabulary

<sup>1</sup>**Sovereignty** - The power or right of a country or person to rule themselves without being controlled by others.

<sup>2</sup>**Moisten** - To make something slightly wet.

<sup>3</sup>**Rustle** - A soft, light sound, like leaves or paper moving.

<sup>4</sup>**Linger**- To stay in a place longer than necessary because you don't want to leave.

## Unveiling the Poet's Heart

### Instructions:

1. Read "Mi Último Adiós" by José Rizal aloud as a class.

2. Break into small groups. Each group will analyze specific stanzas, focusing on:

- \* The poet's emotions (tone): How does Rizal express his love for his country?
- \* The atmosphere (mood): How does the poem make the reader feel?

3. Discuss the following guide questions with your group:

\*What words or phrases in your assigned stanza show the poet's love for his homeland?

\*How do these words make you feel as a reader?

\*How do the poet's emotions connect to the values of freedom, sacrifice, and patriotism?

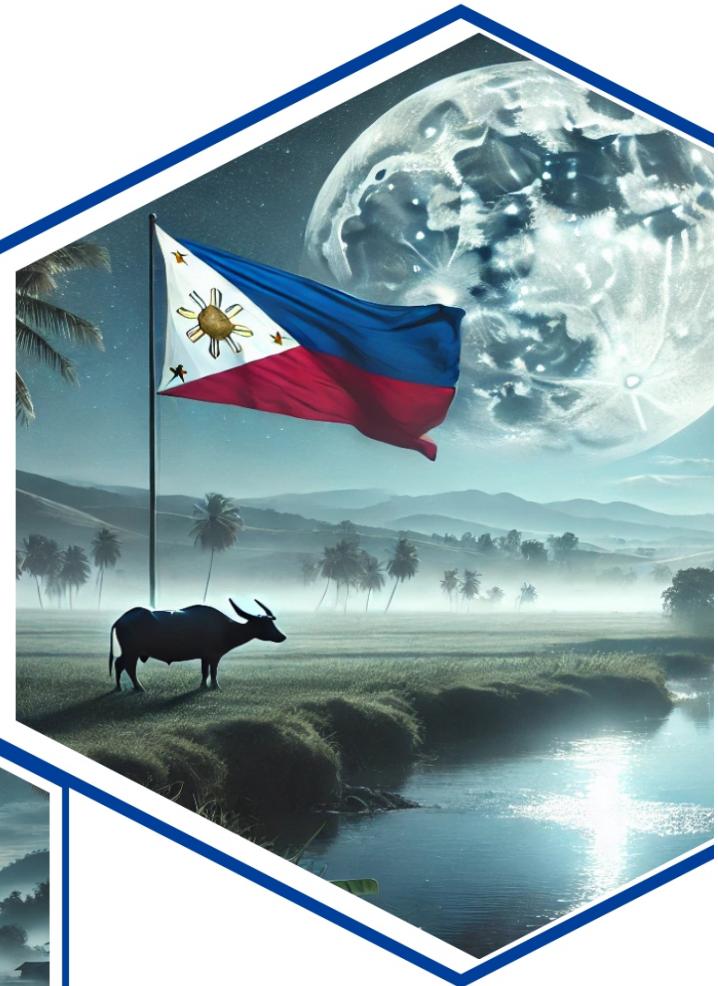
4. Write your answers on paper, take a clear picture, upload them to Google Classroom or directly on Google Docs or MS Word, and submit them online.

5. Each group will present their analysis to the class.



# 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 <sup>1</sup>meadow 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 <sup>2</sup>brooklet 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**

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

<sup>2</sup>Brooklet: A tiny of water, like a tiny river.

<sup>3</sup>Starlit: When the night sky is bright because of many stars.

<sup>4</sup>Velvet: A soft, smooth cloth that feels nice to touch.

<sup>5</sup>Bleats: 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.

- 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).
- 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 sublime?  
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 reignest<sup>2</sup>  
In a loyal heart, be it even  
A plebeian's<sup>3</sup>, 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 patriot<sup>4</sup>  
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 benumbed<sup>5</sup> body.*

*To her we owe the first breath  
That enlivened the breast oppressed<sup>6</sup>  
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 yoke<sup>7</sup> shall be taken from us:  
What are they but dreams of the patriot?*

*And every tree and branchlet<sup>8</sup>  
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 forthcoming<sup>9</sup>,  
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 vengeance<sup>10</sup>,  
The sacrifice of our life blood,  
If at the end of the struggle,  
We shall fall into cruel bondage?*

*If to her fall and prostration<sup>11</sup>  
Into the mire of fraud and derision  
Will be added the lash and the shackles,  
Naught being left her but mourning<sup>12</sup>?*

*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 peril<sup>13</sup>—why passive?  
Will they calmly see her suffer?*

*Come ye, who have been living  
Off future felicity<sup>14</sup> 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 succor<sup>15</sup> your country.  
Ye, who are propitious<sup>16</sup> victims  
Of deceit and bestial<sup>17</sup> 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 holocaust<sup>18</sup> 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

**<sup>1</sup>Sublime:** Something so beautiful, grand, or awe-inspiring that it fills you with deep admiration or amazement.

**<sup>2</sup>Reignest:** An old-fashioned way of saying "you rule" or "you govern," often used in poetry or religious texts.

**<sup>3</sup>Plebeian:** Refers to an ordinary person, especially one who is not rich or powerful; in ancient Rome, it meant an ordinary citizen.

**<sup>4</sup>Patriot:** A person who loves and strongly supports their country.

**<sup>5</sup>Benumbed:** Feeling numb or unable to think, feel, or move, often because of cold or shock.

**<sup>6</sup>Oppressed:** Being treated unfairly or harshly by someone in power, making you feel burdened or helpless.

**<sup>7</sup>Yoke:** A wooden frame used to join animals like oxen together to pull a load; metaphorically, it means being under a burden or control.

**<sup>8</sup>Branchlet:** A small branch or twig of a tree or bush.

**<sup>9</sup>Forthcoming:** Something that is about to happen or appear soon; also can mean being open and willing to share information.

**<sup>10</sup>Vengeance:** Punishing someone to get back at them for something wrong they did; revenge.

**<sup>11</sup>Prostration:** Lying flat on the ground, usually as a sign of respect, worship, or exhaustion; can also mean extreme weakness or tiredness.

**<sup>12</sup>Mourning:** Feeling deep sadness, mainly because someone has died; it can also refer to the customs of expressing grief.

**<sup>13</sup>Peril:** Great danger or risk of harm

**<sup>14</sup>Felicity:** Great happiness or joy.

**<sup>15</sup>Succor:** Help or assistance given to someone in need.

**<sup>16</sup>Propitious:** Something favorable or showing signs of success.

**<sup>17</sup>Bestial:** Acting like a wild animal; savage, cruel, or lacking human kindness.

**<sup>18</sup>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.

## Chapter 2: Stories in Verses - Exploring Narrative Poetry



### Knowledge Bridge – Recall and Reconnect

Answer the following questions based on the lesson. Provide clear explanations and examples to support your answers.

- What are some key elements used in lyric poetry to create emotion and rhythm, as seen in works like Sa Aking Mga Kabata?
- How can poetry be used in everyday life to express emotions or connect with others?

Now that we have immersed ourselves in the musicality and expressive depth of lyric poetry, let's venture further into the realm of poetry where storytelling takes center stage.



## Your Path to Discovery

In this chapter, we'll dive into the fascinating world of narrative poetry, exploring its key concepts and practical application. You'll gain insights into how poetry serves as a powerful storytelling medium, shaping cultures, preserving history, and conveying emotions. We'll walk through real-world examples, including classic Filipino epic poems like "Ibong Adarna," "Biag ni Lam-ang," and "Hudhud ni Aliguyon", to solidify your understanding. Whether you're new to the subject or looking to deepen your appreciation of poetic storytelling, this chapter has something for everyone.

At the end of this chapter, you will be able to do the following:

- define narrative poetry and explain how it differs from other forms of poetry, focusing on its structure, elements, and purpose;
- analyze classic examples of Filipino narrative poetry, exploring their themes, motifs, and cultural significance;
- identify and interpret patterns and motifs in epic poetry, understanding how they contribute to storytelling and more profound meaning;
- evaluate the role of diction, tone, and mood in shaping the reader's experience, and analyze how poets use language to enhance their narratives;
- apply critical thinking skills to answer comprehension and reflection questions about narrative poems, connecting their lessons to real-life experiences;
- develop creative writing skills by composing your own narrative poem, incorporating a strong theme, poetic devices, and a clear structure; and
- express understanding through creative projects, such as dramatic performances, visual storytelling, or digital media presentations.

Get ready to expand your horizons and master the art of storytelling through poetry like never before!

# LESSON 1

NARRATIVE POETRY:  
TELLING STORIES THROUGH RHYMES

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## Path to Understanding

Have you ever heard a story told in the form of a song or poem? That's called narrative poetry! Narrative poetry is a special kind of poem that tells a story, but written in beautiful, rhythmic verses. It features characters, a setting, and a plot, similar to movies and fairy tales. This ancient form of storytelling originated from oral traditions, with people sharing poems about heroes, adventures, and life lessons. In the Philippines, epics like Biag ni Lam-ang and Hudhud ni Aliguyon are examples of narrative poetry, reflecting the values and beliefs of pre-colonial Filipinos.

**Did You Know?** Long ago, people didn't have books or the internet to share stories. Instead, they performed them aloud using poems! In the Philippines, we're lucky to have many famous examples of narrative poetry. One of these is "Ibong Adarna," a story about three brothers who go on an exciting adventure to find a magical bird that can heal their father, the king. Let's take a glimpse at the summary of "Ibong Adarna."

" **Once upon a time**, in the grand Kingdom of Berbania, there lived a noble<sup>1</sup> king named Fernando and his three sons: Don Pedro, Don Diego, and Don Juan. The kingdom<sup>2</sup> was known for its prosperity and peace, but dark clouds loomed over it when King Fernando fell gravely<sup>3</sup> ill. No physician could cure him, and despair spread throughout the land. It was then that an old wise man revealed the only remedy<sup>4</sup> to heal the king—a magical bird called the Ibong Adarna . This wondrous creature, with feathers that shimmered<sup>5</sup> like gold, silver, and precious gems, possessed a song so enchanting it could lull anyone into deep slumber. However, capturing this elusive bird was no simple task; it resided atop Mount Tabor, guarded by perilous trials.

The king summoned his sons one by one, entrusting them with the mission to bring back the Ibong Adarna. Each son vowed to fulfill their father's wish, beginning with the eldest, Don Pedro. Armed with courage and determination, he set off on his journey toward Mount Tabor. Along the way, he encountered various challenges but eventually reached the fabled tree where the bird perched<sup>6</sup>. As night fell, the Ibong Adarna sang its mesmerizing<sup>7</sup> melody, causing Don Pedro to fall asleep. When he awoke, he found himself transformed into stone—punished for failing to capture the bird.

**Distraught**<sup>8</sup> at his brother's fate, Don Diego, the second son, resolved to succeed where Don Pedro had failed. He embarked on the same treacherous<sup>9</sup> path, facing similar obstacles along the way. Upon reaching the sacred tree, he too succumbed to the bird's hypnotic song and suffered the same cruel punishment as his elder brother. News of both failures reached the youngest prince, Don Juan, who wept bitterly for his siblings' plight. Despite his youth, he felt compelled to try, driven by love for his father and brothers.

Don Juan began his quest, guided by humility and kindness. On his journey, he met a hermit who offered him wisdom and advice. "Be steadfast and pure of heart," the hermit<sup>10</sup> counseled. "Do not let greed or pride cloud your purpose." With these words echoing in his mind, Don Juan pressed onward until he finally arrived at Mount Tabor. There, beneath the towering<sup>11</sup> tree, he prepared himself for the arrival of the Ibong Adarna.

As twilight descended, the mystical bird appeared, glowing brilliantly<sup>12</sup> against the dark sky. Its voice rang out, sweet and haunting, weaving spells through the air. Remembering the hermit's warning, Don Juan fought against the drowsiness<sup>13</sup> overtaking him. Using sharp wit, he devised a plan: he cut his arm slightly and let the pain keep him awake. Thus, while the bird sang, Don Juan remained vigilant, observing every detail of its movements.

When the Ibong Adarna finished its performance, it settled down to rest. Seizing the moment, Don Juan carefully approached and threw a net over the bird, capturing it without harm. Overjoyed yet cautious<sup>14</sup>, he carried the bird back to the palace. Along the way, he discovered his petrified<sup>15</sup> brothers and, using the bird's miraculous powers, restored them to life. Together, they returned home, united once more.

Upon presenting the Ibong Adarna to King Fernando, Don Juan recounted his adventures and sacrifices. The bird sang its divine song, filling the court with joy and healing energy. Miraculously, the king regained<sup>16</sup> his strength and health, and the kingdom rejoiced. Grateful for his youngest son's bravery and selflessness<sup>17</sup>, King Fernando declared Don Juan his rightful heir.

However, the tale does not end here. Betrayal lurked within the royal family. Envious of Don Juan's success, Don Pedro and Don Diego conspired<sup>18</sup> against him. They stole the Ibong Adarna and abandoned Don Juan in the forest, hoping to claim the throne for themselves. Alone and betrayed, Don Juan wandered aimlessly until he stumbled upon a humble cottage inhabited<sup>19</sup> by Maria, a kind-hearted maiden. She nursed him back to health and became his ally in reclaiming what was rightfully his.

Through perseverance and the help of loyal friends, Don Juan exposed his brothers' treachery and retrieved the Ibong Adarna. In the end, justice prevailed, and Don Juan ascended<sup>20</sup> the throne, ruling wisely and justly alongside Maria, whom he married. Their reign ushered in an era of harmony and prosperity, ensuring that the legacy of the Ibong Adarna would be remembered forever.



## Word Wizard – Power Up Your Vocabulary

<sup>1</sup>**Noble** – Honorable and high in character or rank.

<sup>2</sup> **Kingdom** – A land ruled by a king or queen.

<sup>3</sup> **Gravely** – Seriously or solemnly.

<sup>4</sup> **Remedy** – A cure or solution.

<sup>5</sup> **Shimmered** – Gleamed or sparkled softly.

<sup>6</sup> **Perched** – Sat or rested on a high place.

<sup>7</sup> **Mesmerizing** – Captivating or fascinating.

<sup>8</sup> **Distraught** – Deeply upset or worried.

<sup>9</sup> **Treacherous** – Dangerous or disloyal.

<sup>10</sup> **Hermit** – A person living in isolation.

<sup>11</sup> **Towering** – Very tall or impressive.

<sup>12</sup> **Brilliantly** – Brightly or impressively.

<sup>13</sup> **Drowsiness** – A state of sleepiness.

<sup>14</sup> **Cautious** – Careful to avoid danger.

<sup>15</sup> **Petrified** – Terrified or turned to stone.

<sup>16</sup> **Regained** – Got back what was lost.

<sup>17</sup> **Selflessness** – Putting others first.

<sup>18</sup> **Conspired** – Secretly planned something.

<sup>19</sup> **Inhabited** – Lived in or occupied.

<sup>20</sup> **Ascended** – Moved upward or rose.



## Extend Your Learning!

### Quest for Wisdom: Unraveling the Tale of Ibong Adarna

Instructions: Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the tale. Read each question carefully and respond in complete sentences.

#### Questions:

- Who were the three sons of King Fernando, and what task did they have to accomplish? (2 points)
- Where did the Ibong Adarna reside, and what made it special? (2 points)
- What qualities did Don Juan show that helped him succeed where his brothers failed? (3 points)
- If you were Don Juan, would you have forgiven your brothers after they betrayed you? Why or why not? (3 points)
- What lesson can we learn from the story of Ibong Adarna that can be applied in real life? (3 points)
- Below are six stanzas from the Ibong Adarna, presented in both Filipino and English. This will help you appreciate the original poetic beauty while understanding its meaning in English.

Narrative poems like "Ibong Adarna" teach us important lessons about kindness, bravery, and determination. They also connect us to Filipino culture and history in a meaningful way.



### Trivia Time—A Timeless Filipino

"Ibong Adarna" is a beloved Filipino epic poem written as a "corrido," a traditional narrative poem in octosyllabic couplets. This classic tale, likely shaped by generations of oral storytelling, follows the adventures of three princes on a quest to find the mythical Adarna bird. The Adarna's enchanting songs possess the power to heal, and the princes embark on their perilous journey to cure their ailing father, the king. While the exact origins of the poem remain unclear, it stands as a cornerstone of Filipino literature, reflecting the rich cultural heritage and storytelling traditions of the archipelago.

#### Key Concepts Unveiled!

A corrido is a form of narrative poetry. It's a poetic narrative form that originated in Spain and was popularized in the Philippines during the Spanish colonial period. Corridos typically tell stories of heroism, love, adventure, or historical events. They often feature a strong, heroic figure and a dramatic plot.

# LESSON 2

PATTERNS AND MOTIFS:  
THE SECRETS BEHIND TIMELESS TALES

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## Path to Understanding

Stories and poems follow recognizable patterns that guide their flow, from a hero's introduction to their trials and eventual resolution. Motifs, or recurring themes, deepen the meaning of these narratives by highlighting important ideas like bravery, sacrifice, or destiny. By analyzing these elements, we uncover the timeless structures that make tales like Ibong Adarna and Darangen both memorable and meaningful.

Narrative poetry has a **structure** similar to a story.

**Patterns** are the building blocks of stories. They help the poem flow from one part to the next in an organized way. Every story or poem has a beginning (where the story starts), a middle (where challenges happen), and an end (where everything gets resolved).

### General Structure and Pattern

- Beginning: Introduction of hero, context, and the initial challenge. In "Ibong Adarna," we meet the king, the queen, and their three sons. The problem? The king is sick, and only the magical bird can heal him.
- Middle: A journey filled with trials, conflict, and displays of heroism. For instance, Don Juan's journey across valleys and mountains shows the trials he faces to find the Adarna.
- End: Resolution through triumph, often involving love, transformation, or redemption. For example, Don Juan succeeds, we see how his kindness and courage helped him.

A **motif** is an idea or theme that keeps appearing in a story. It's like a guiding light that helps us understand what the story is really about.

Example:

In Ibong Adarna, bravery is a major motif. Don Juan faces dangerous trials, but his courage helps him succeed. Another motif is sacrifice—Don Juan sacrifices his comfort and safety to save his family.



### Extend Your Learning!

#### Echoes of the Darangen: Understanding Heroism in Maranao Culture

Carefully read the excerpt from the Maranao epic Darangen provided. Pay attention to repeated themes, symbols, and ideas. Afterwards, do the task that follows.

"Darangen" is an epic poem from the Maranao people of the Philippines, known for its rich narrative and cultural significance. Here is an excerpt highlighting essential events from the journey depicted in the epic:

#### Key Concept Unveiled!

The Sarimanok is a legendary bird in Maranao culture, symbolizing wealth, prestige, and good fortune. It is often depicted as a colorful, bird-like figure with elaborate decorations and is associated with the Islamic and pre-Islamic traditions of the Maranao people of Mindanao, Philippines. The Sarimanok plays a central role in their art and folklore, embodying the Maranao's rich heritage and artistic expression.

In the beautiful land of Mindanao, where rivers sang songs and mountains touched the sky, there lived a brave hero named Bantugan. He was no ordinary man—he was strong, kind, and full of courage. Bantugan came from the kingdom of Pagayawan, ruled by his older brother, King Madali. The kingdom was peaceful and happy under Madali's leadership<sup>1</sup>, but trouble was brewing<sup>2</sup> beyond its borders. Bantugan had special weapons that made him even more potent. His shield, called Taming, could block any attack, and his spear<sup>3</sup>, Kamayong, always hit its target. But what made him truly special was his big heart and his love for his people.

One day, Bantugan fell in love with Princess Datimbang, a kind and beautiful woman. They promised to be together forever, but before they could marry, danger struck<sup>4</sup>. An enemy kingdom attacked Pagayawan, and Bantugan went to fight to protect his home. While he was away, someone jealous of him spread lies about him to King Madali. Believing these lies, Madali banished Bantugan from the kingdom.

Heartbroken but determined, Bantugan left Pagayawan and began a long journey. Along the way, he faced many challenges—wild animals, dangerous paths, and evil sorcerers<sup>5</sup>. But he never gave up. During his travels, magical spirits gave him a unique cape that let him fly. People started calling him the "Winged Warrior" because of this fantastic gift. Bantugan became famous for helping others. In one adventure, he saved a kingdom from a giant dragon that breathed fire. After defeating the dragon, the people wanted to reward him with gold and titles, but Bantugan refused. His heart was still set on returning home.

Years later, news reached Bantugan that Pagayawan was in trouble again. A vast<sup>6</sup> army was attacking the kingdom. Without hesitation<sup>7</sup>, Bantugan flew back to help. With his shield and spear, he led the fight against the invaders<sup>8</sup>. His bravery inspired everyone, and together, they drove the enemies away. After the battle, Bantugan met King Madali. Instead of being angry, he forgave his brother. Madali realized his mistake and welcomed Bantugan back with open arms. Finally, Bantugan reunited<sup>9</sup> with Princess Datimbang, and they got married in a joyful celebration.

Bantugan's story teaches us important lessons about courage, forgiveness, and staying true to yourself. Even when things get tough<sup>10</sup>, we can rise above them and make things right. That's why people still tell the story of Bantugan today—it reminds us of the power of hope and kindness.



## Word Wizard – Power Up Your Vocabulary

**<sup>1</sup>Leadership** – The ability to guide and influence individuals or groups.

**<sup>2</sup>Brewing** – The process of preparing a liquid, typically a beverage such as beer or tea.

**<sup>3</sup>Spear** – A long, pointed weapon used for thrusting or throwing.

**<sup>4</sup>Struck** – The past tense of "strike," meaning to hit forcefully.

**<sup>5</sup>Sorcerers** – They are typically associated with wizardry, enchantments, or mystical powers.

**<sup>6</sup>Vast** – Extremely large in size, extent, or quantity.

**<sup>7</sup>Hesitation** – A pause or delay in speech, action, or decision-making due to uncertainty.

**<sup>8</sup>Invaders** – People or forces that enter a place, territory, or country aggressively.

**<sup>9</sup>Reunited** – Brought back together after being separated.

**<sup>10</sup>Tough** – Strong, durable, or resilient, both physically and mentally.

**Task:** Answer the questions below to identify patterns and motifs in the story.

### **Part 1: Patterns and Themes**

#### **Repeated Actions or Events**

- What events or actions happen multiple times in the story? (For 2 points, Identifies at least two repeated events.)
- Why do you think these actions are essential in the story? (3 points)

#### **Themes**

- What themes or big ideas (e.g., love, bravery, loyalty) did you notice in the story? (For 2 points, Identifies at least two key themes.)
- How are these themes connected to the characters' actions? (3 points)

### **Part 2: Motifs and Symbols**

#### **Recurring Symbols**

- What objects, words, or natural elements appeared multiple times in the story? (2 points)
- What do you think these symbols represent? (3 points)

#### **Cultural Connections**

How do these motifs and patterns reflect Maranao culture and values? (5 points)

# LESSON 3

THE POWER OF WORDS – DICTION, TONE, & MOOD IN NARRATIVE POETRY





## Path to Understanding

A poet's choice of words, or diction, plays a crucial role in shaping the tone—the writer's attitude—and the mood—the emotions felt by the reader. Vivid and intentional word choices bring scenes to life, making emotions more powerful and stories more immersive. By analyzing diction, tone, and mood, we can deepen our understanding of poetry and appreciate the feelings and messages it conveys.

Diction means the poet's choice of words. Just like you pick clothes for different weather, poets choose words that fit the scene or emotion they want to express.

- Happy moments use light and cheerful words.
- Serious or scary moments use intense or dramatic words.

Example in Ibong Adarna:

- "With courage and wit, he made his start." Words like "courage" and "wit" show strength and determination.
- "It's songs could heal, its feathers bright." Soft, gentle words like "heal" and "bright" create a feeling of peace and beauty.

Poets frequently employ vivid imagery to breathe life into their words. Imagery refers to the use of language that evokes sensory experiences in the reader's mind, such as sights ("shimmering feathers"), sounds ("howling winds"), and feelings. By incorporating these sensory details, poets create a more immersive and impactful reading experience, allowing readers to connect with the poem on a deeper, more emotional level.

Now that we've explored diction, we can see how a poet's choice of words sets the stage for something even more impactful—tone and mood. Let's uncover how these elements work together to shape the emotional experience of a poem!

Tone is the "voice" of the poem. Is the narrator excited, calm, or scared? The tone helps us understand how the poet feels about the story.

Mood is how the story makes you feel. For example, a cheerful story might make you feel happy, while a mysterious one might make you feel curious.

Example from Ibong Adarna:

- When Don Juan catches the Adarna, the tone is joyful, creating a mood of excitement.
- When Don Pedro fails, the tone is serious, and the mood becomes tense.

By paying attention to tone and mood, we can better understand the emotions in a poem and connect to its message. By using also the right words, poets help us feel the feelings of the story, whether it's excitement, sadness, or hope.

### Key Concept Unveiled!

Poets skillfully employ punctuation and rhythm to shape the tone and mood of their poems. Punctuation, such as an exclamation mark (!), can dramatically convey strong emotions like excitement or urgency. Similarly, the rhythm, created by the pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables, significantly influences the poem's flow and impact. For instance, short, choppy lines often evoke feelings of tension or fragmentation, while longer, flowing lines can create a sense of calmness or grandeur. Through the deliberate use of these elements, poets guide the reader's emotional response and create a unique and impactful poetic experience.



## Extend Your Learning!

### Tone Trek: Discovering the Hidden Feelings in Verse

Instructions: Below are ten poetic lines. Match each one with the correct tone and mood by choosing from the options given on the table. Write your answers in your notebook or enter them in a digital quiz format if applicable. (1 point each)

Tone & Mood Choices				
A. Joyful & Cheerful	B. Sad & Melancholic	C. Mysterious & Suspenseful	D. Serene & Peaceful	E. Fearful & Intense

#### Poetic Lines:

- "The golden sun bathed the fields in warmth as laughter filled the air."
- "Dark clouds loomed, and silence gripped the lonely town."
- "The melody of the harp drifted softly, bringing comfort to weary hearts."
- "Shadows danced along the alleyways as footsteps echoed in the night."
- "Tears welled in his eyes as he watched her fade into the distance."
- "Thunder crashed, and the wind howled like a beast unleashed."
- "The soft hum of the breeze whispered through the autumn leaves."
- "With a triumphant grin, she raised the trophy high above her head."
- "The flickering candle cast eerie shapes upon the old wooden walls."
- "His heart pounded as he crept through the abandoned house, fearing what lay ahead."

#### Follow-up Questions:

- How did the choice of words help you determine the tone and mood?
- Can a poem have more than one tone and mood? Why or why not?

The next time you read a poem or story, think about its structure, the words the writer used, and how it makes you feel. These lessons will help you not just in reading but in your adventures in life!

This is just the tip of the iceberg—let's dive into another situation where this concept takes on a whole new journey!

A Glimpse of the Original Ilocano Text: Here's a short excerpt from the original Ilocano version of Biag ni Lam-ang :

### **Ang Pagkilala sa Pangalan**

#### **Ilocano Original:**

"Napanagan ti sangaili a tawid ti anakna,  
'Lam-ang' ti nagan na nga ipapanangananna.  
Saan a nakaammo ti amana ngem nagkakalim-ot,  
Ngem ti ununa a sibubukel ket napintas met laeng."

#### **English Translation:**

"The mother asked who would name her child,  
'Lam-ang' was the name given to him.  
The father was absent but not forgotten,  
Yet the firstborn was still perfectly blessed."

### **Ang Unang Salita ni Lam-ang**

#### **Ilocano Original:**

"Saan a nagsardeng ti ubbing nga agsao iti unnat,  
'Adu a kaawayen mi, ngem diak makitak.'  
Ti bunggoy ti bantay ket agturonsit pannakaawis,  
Ti dakkel a tao ket agturay nga agpatingnga."

#### **English Translation:**

"The child did not hesitate to speak his first words,  
'Many enemies await me, but I fear none.'  
The mountain peak echoed his bold declaration,  
The great man walked forward, undaunted and fearless."

#### **Key Concepts Unveiled!**

An epic is a long story, often told as a poem, about a hero's big adventures and challenges. It usually talks about brave deeds, exciting journeys, and sometimes magical or superhuman events. Epics are passed down from generation to generation to teach lessons, share history, and entertain.

The Biag ni Lam-ang is an Ilocano epic that tells the story of Lam-ang, a legendary hero who exhibits extraordinary abilities and embarks on heroic adventures. The narrative is divided into three main parts: Lam-ang's birth and childhood, his quest to find his father, and his romantic pursuit of his wife, Ines Kannoyan.

## Summary of Biag ni Lam-ang (The Life of Lam-ang)

Lam-ang was no ordinary child. From the moment he was born, he defied the natural order of life, speaking at just nine months old to ask about his father, Don Juan, who had gone to battle against the Igorots, determined to find him, the precocious infant set out on a perilous journey, accompanied by his loyal magical pets—a dog named Aso and a rooster named Kuko. After discovering that his father had been killed, Lam-ang confronted the Igorots, avenged Don Juan's death, and returned home triumphantly with his father's remains.

With this heroic deed behind him, Lam-ang turned his attention to love. He heard tales of Ines Kannoyan, a beautiful maiden from Calanutian, and resolved to make her his wife. Undeterred by the journey's challenges or the competition from other suitors, Lam-ang showcased his strength, wit, and charm to win her heart. His perseverance paid off, and the couple celebrated their union with a grand wedding feast.

However, Lam-ang's adventures were far from over. During a fishing trip, he dove into the river to catch a giant fish called berdeng, but the creature swallowed him whole. His companions recovered his lifeless body and brought it back to Ines, who was devastated. Following the guidance of Lam-ang's magical pets, she retrieved his bones and performed a ritual to get him back to life. Miraculously, Lam-ang rose once more, stronger than ever, and reunited with his beloved wife.



### Trivia Time– About The Father of Ilocano Literature

"Biag ni Lam-ang" originated as an oral epic, passed through generations of Ilocano storytelling. Pedro Bukaneg, the "Father of Ilocano Literature," is credited with a significant role in its early written transcription, bridging the gap between oral tradition and documented text. However, it's crucial to acknowledge that the epic is a product of collective cultural memory, with Bukaneg's contribution to preserving this tradition through his linguistic expertise. While he is strongly associated with the written version, the epic's roots lie in the shared narrative heritage of the Ilocano people.



If you'd like to read a short story of Biag ni Lam-ang, feel free to check out this link!  
<https://drcilearn.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/09/ENGLISH-7-FOR-pdf.pdf>

Now that we've explored the core concepts, 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

### Unlocking Quest 1

#### Lam-ang's Epic Quest: Tracing the Hero's Journey

Instructions: After the sample excerpt from the Ilocano epic Biag ni Lam-ang (The Life of Lam-ang). On a sheet of paper, answer the questions below to analyze the poem. You have 15–20 minutes to complete this activity. Each item is worth 5 points.

- What happens at the beginning, middle, and end of "Biag ni Lam-ang"?
- Can you identify the motif in "Biag ni Lam-ang" and explain how it is shown in different parts of the story? Why do you think this motif is essential?
- How does the way Lam-ang talks at the start of the poem make you feel? What kind of mood does it create?
- What lesson can we learn from Lam-ang's story? How do the events in the poem teach this lesson?

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

### Unlocking Quest 2

#### Epic Lines: Weaving Your Adventure in Poetry

Instructions: Write a short narrative poem about a challenge or adventure, real or imagined. Create a beginning, middle, and end for your story. Include a motif like bravery, friendship, or perseverance to tie your story together. Use words (diction) to set the tone and create a mood that matches your story.

You may present your poem using any digital platform of your choice (e.g., Canva, Google Docs, PowerPoint, or even through video or audio recordings). Be creative and use visuals, sound effects, or animations to enhance your work.

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

## Echoes of Reality

So how can you use what you've learned about narrative poetry?

- Understanding Story Structure: Knowing about patterns helps you write or tell your own stories in an organized way.
- Choosing the Right Words: Just like poets use diction, you can select words to express yourself clearly in your writing.
- Identifying Emotions: Understanding tone and mood can help you read between the lines in books or even in conversations with others.

How can understanding tone, mood, and word choice in narrative poetry help you communicate more effectively and interpret emotions in everyday conversations?



### Trivia time—Timeless Philippine Epics

"In the Philippines, two famous examples of epics are Biag ni Lam-ang (Ilocano epic) and Hudhud ni Aliguyon (Ifugao epic).

- Darangen: A Maranao epic, considered one of the oldest and longest Philippine epics, known for its tales of war and abducted princesses.
- Hinilawod: A 29,000-verse epic from the Sulod people of Panay Island, taking about three days to chant in its original form. It offers valuable insights into their culture, religion, and rituals.
- Ibalong Epic: A Bicolano folk epic with varying lengths, influenced by Indian epics like the Ramayana and Mahabharata. It features tales of heroism, supernatural beings, and the origins of the Bicol region."

Narrative poetry is more than just a story—it's a way to connect to history, culture, and essential values. Poems like "Ibong Adarna" show us that kindness, bravery, and perseverance can help us overcome challenges.

The Hudhud ni Aliguyon is an oral tradition from the Ifugao people of the Cordillera region in the Philippines. It is an epic chanted during important occasions, such as rice harvests, weddings, and funerals. Due to its oral nature, there is no single, definitive text for the Hudhud. Instead, its content varies depending on the chanter, the context, and the audience. What follows is a summarized representation, but keep in mind that the whole chant may span hours or even days when performed.

Here is the summary of the Prowess of Aliguyon:



## Hudhud ni Aliguyon

In the village of Hannanga, nestled<sup>1</sup> among the majestic mountains of the Cordilleras, lived Aliguyon, a warrior whose name carried the weight of victory and honor. From his earliest days, he was no ordinary child; his strength and intelligence set him apart even as a boy. He trained tirelessly under the guidance of his father, Amtalao, mastering the arts of war—how to wield<sup>2</sup> a spear with precision<sup>3</sup>, how to shield himself from harm, and how to strategize in battle. Yet, beyond physical prowess<sup>4</sup>, Aliguyon cultivated<sup>5</sup> wisdom, learning the value of words and diplomacy, skills that would serve him well in the trials ahead.

The village of Hannanga had long been embroiled<sup>6</sup> in a bitter feud with another settlement, led by Pumbakhayon, a warrior whose reputation matched Aliguyon's own. This conflict, rooted in disputes<sup>7</sup> over honor and pride, had persisted for generations, leaving fields barren and families mourning<sup>8</sup> their losses. Blood had been spilled countless times, yet neither side could claim true victory. The enmity between the two villages seemed unbreakable, casting a shadow over the once-thriving communities.

Determined to put an end to this cycle of violence, Aliguyon took it upon himself to confront Pumbakhayon directly. Armed with his spear and shield, he marched toward the rival village, ready to face his adversary<sup>9</sup>. When the two warriors finally met on the battlefield, they did not immediately resort to violence. Instead, they paused, sizing each other up, exchanging words that revealed mutual respect and admiration for one another's courage and skill. In that moment, they recognized that their shared values far outweighed<sup>10</sup> the grievances that had divided them for so long.

Realizing the futility<sup>11</sup> of their prolonged conflict, Aliguyon and Pumbakhayon made a bold decision—they called a truce. Together, they vowed to unite their villages, transforming enemies into allies. Their resolution brought an end to the bloodshed, ushering in an era of peace and cooperation. Fields that had lain fallow were once again cultivated, and families began to heal from the wounds of war. Aliguyon's act of reconciliation<sup>12</sup> became a testament to the power of understanding and unity.

With peace restored, Aliguyon turned his attention to matters of the heart. His gaze fell upon Bugan, the radiant daughter of Pumbakhayon. Her beauty was matched only by her kindness and wisdom, qualities that resonated<sup>13</sup> deeply with Aliguyon. Their union was more than a personal bond—it symbolized the merging of two once-divided worlds. Through their marriage, the ties between the villages grew stronger, cementing the newfound harmony that Aliguyon and Pumbakhayon had forged<sup>14</sup>.

Yet, life in the Cordilleras was fraught with challenges, and Aliguyon's role as a leader demanded constant vigilance<sup>15</sup>. News reached him of invaders threatening neighboring villages, seeking to plunder<sup>16</sup> and destroy. Without hesitation, Aliguyon took up arms once more, driven by his duty to protect not only his own people but also those who sought refuge under his care. With unwavering resolve, he faced these threats head-on, defending his homeland with the same courage and skill that had earned him his legendary status.

Each victory further solidified Aliguyon's legacy as a protector of peace and justice. His actions inspired others to follow his example, fostering a spirit of solidarity and resilience<sup>17</sup> among the Ifugao people. Through his deeds, Aliguyon demonstrated that true strength lies not in domination but in compassion, not in vengeance<sup>18</sup> but in understanding.



## Word Wizard – Power Up Your Vocabulary

- ¹Nestled** – Snugly or securely positioned.
- ²Wield** – To handle or use effectively.
- ³Precision** – Accuracy or exactness.
- ⁴Prowess** – Exceptional skill or ability.
- ⁵Cultivated** – Developed or refined.
- ⁶Embroided** – Involved in conflict or difficulty.
- ⁷Disputes** – Arguments or disagreements.
- ⁸Mourning** – Expressing sorrow for a loss.
- ⁹Adversary** – An opponent or enemy.
- ¹⁰Outweighed** – Was more significant than.
- ¹¹Futility** – Pointlessness or uselessness.
- ¹²Reconciliation** – Restoration of harmony.
- ¹³Resonated** – Evoked strong feelings or agreement.
- ¹⁴Forged** – Created with effort or falsified.
- ¹⁵Vigilance** – Careful watchfulness.
- ¹⁶Plunder** – To steal by force.
- ¹⁷Resilience** – Ability to recover quickly.
- ¹⁸Vengeance** – Revenge or retribution.

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

#### Hudhud Chronicles: Unraveling Wisdom, Embracing Values

Analyze the philosophies, maxims, and universal truths in the "Hudhud ni Aliguyon" and connect them to real-life values. Engage in a reflective and analytical discussion with your peers to deepen understanding of valuing others' circumstances.

Instructions: Read the summary: "Hudhud ni Aliguyon." Answer the following questions on a sheet of paper or using any digital platform of your choice (e.g., Google Docs, Microsoft Word, Canva):

- Identify two key maxims or universal truths from the story. What do they mean?
- How does Aliguyon's journey show the values of bravery, empathy, and peace?
- What lesson does the resolution between Aliguyon and Pumbakhayon teach about valuing others?
- How can these lessons apply to your daily life?

Summarize your collective understanding of one key maxim or truth to share with the class.

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

### **Echoes of Aliguyon: Art, Words, and Performance in a Timeless Tale**

Translate Aliguyon's story into a creative medium of your choice, showcasing the values of bravery, empathy, and peace through performance, writing, or visual art.

Instructions: ( Choose one of the following tasks)

- Reenact a key scene from Hudhud ni Aliguyon, focusing on the emotions and character growth of the characters. Highlight the values of bravery, empathy, and peace within the scene. Optional: Record your performance as a video presentation using a smartphone or camera. You may use video editing apps (e.g., CapCut, iMovie, or Canva) to enhance your output with captions, background music, or effects.
- Write a stanza that continues Aliguyon's story, introducing a new challenge he faces and how his values of bravery, empathy, and peace guide him. Optional: Share your stanza on a digital platform (e.g., Google Docs, Canva, or Padlet) with visuals or illustrations that complement your work.
- Design a poster or visual artwork that depicts the unity and harmony achieved in Hudhud ni Aliguyon. Ensure your design highlights the motif of peace and the values of bravery and empathy. Optional: Create your poster digitally using tools like Canva, Adobe Express, or MS Paint and share it during your presentation.

Additional Guidelines: Ensure your output emphasizes the motif of peace and reflects the values of bravery and empathy portrayed in the story. Present your work to the class in a 3–5 minute presentation.

Documentation Requirement: Ask someone to record your presentation (e.g., a classmate or family member) and submit the video as part of your final output. Use platforms such as Google Drive, YouTube (private link), or a shared class folder to upload and share your video.

You've practiced and mastered skills like true adventurers. Let's now shift our focus inward to reflect on what we've learned and explore the emotions and values that guide us.

## Heart's Odyssey

### Vision of Valor: Mapping My Future with Aliguyon's Wisdom

Reflect on the lessons from "Hudhud ni Aliguyon" and connect them to your own experiences and goals. Express your understanding through a letter or a creative vision board.

#### Instructions: (Choose one of the following tasks)

1. Write a reflective letter addressed to Aliguyon, sharing your thoughts about his journey. In your letter, address the following:

- What values did you learn from his story?
- How do these values apply to your life and challenges?
- How can you use his story to inspire your future goals?

Optional: Format your letter digitally using tools like Google Docs or Canva, incorporating decorative elements that reflect the story's themes.

2. Create a Vision Board: Design a vision board that visually represents how the themes and values from Hudhud ni Aliguyon (e.g., bravery, empathy, peace, and unity) align with your personal values and aspirations.

- Include images, symbols, and key words that reflect your goals and how the story inspires you.

**Optional:** Use digital tools like Canva, Pinterest, or Jamboard to create and share your vision board.

**Presentation Guidelines:** Present your letter or vision board to the class in a 3–5 minute explanation, sharing its significance and how it reflects your personal insights and future aspirations.

**Optional:** Record your presentation (individually or with assistance) and upload the video using platforms like Google Drive, YouTube (private link), or a shared class folder.

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## Checkpoint Challenge – Measure Your Progress

Instructions: Complete the quiz below by selecting the best answer from the given options. Write your answers in the space provided. The quiz consists of 5 multiple-choice questions and 5 true-or-false questions.

### Multiple Choice Questions (5 Questions)

1. What is narrative poetry?
  - A) A poem that uses rhyming words
  - B) A poem that tells a story
  - C) A poem without a clear structure
  - D) A poem focused on emotions only
2. In narrative poetry, what is a "motif"?
  - A) An idea or theme that repeatedly appears
  - B) The rhyme scheme of the poem
  - C) The sequence of events in the poem
  - D) The setting of the story
3. What are the three main components of the structure of a narrative poem?
  - A) Rhyme, meter, and theme
  - B) Beginning, middle, and end
  - C) Characters, setting, and dialogue
  - D) Stanza, verse, and chorus
4. In narrative poetry, what does "diction" refer to?
  - A) The rhyme scheme used
  - B) The emotional tone
  - C) The length of the poem
  - D) The poet's choice of words
5. What is the difference between tone and mood in a poem?
  - A) Tone is how the reader feels, mood is the poet's attitude
  - B) Tone and mood are the same
  - C) Tone is the poet's attitude, mood is how the reader feels
  - D) Tone is the rhyme scheme, mood is the meter

### True or False Questions (5 Questions)

6. True or False: Narrative poetry does not include characters or a plot.
7. True or False: The mood of a poem is how the story makes the reader feel.
8. True or False: Diction in poetry refers to the poet's choice of words to fit the scene or emotion.
9. True or False: A motif is an idea or theme that repeatedly appears in a story.
10. True or False: In narrative poetry, the tone and mood are always the same.

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.