

## ASEAN REVIEWER

### ASEAN (60 ITEMS)

- Identification
- Modify true or false
- Multiple choice
- Enumeration
- Essay

### Introduction to Literature

#### Literature

- a reproduction of man's manifold experiences blended into one harmonious expression
- man's loves, griefs, thoughts, dreams and aspirations coaxed in beautiful language
- is derived from the Latin term "litera" which means letter
- any printed matter within a book, a magazine, or a pamphlet
- anything that is printed, as long as it is related to the ideas and feelings of people, whether it is true or just a product of one's imagination

#### Standards of Good Literature

- **Artistry**
  - quality which appeals to our sense of beauty
- **Intellectual Value**
  - quality which stimulates thought and enriches our mental life by making us realize fundamental truths about life and human nature
- **Suggestiveness**
  - quality that is associated with the emotional power of literature
- **Permanence**
  - quality of literature that shows endurance that the piece can be read again and again
- **Universality**
  - quality that refers to being timeless and timely which means that a piece of literature is forever relevant in terms of its theme and conditions
- **Style**
  - the peculiar way in which a writer sees life, forms his ideas and expresses them

#### GENERAL TYPES OF LITERATURE

- **PROSE**
- **POETRY**
- **DRAMA**

#### PROSE

- Prose consists of those written within the common flow of conversation in sentences and paragraphs.

#### FICTION

- **novel** – a long narrative divided into chapters
- **short story** – a brief fictional narrative with one plot and one single impression; is intended to be read in one sitting
- **legend** – a fictitious narrative usually about origins
- **fable** – a fictitious narrative that deals with animals and inanimate things that speak and act like people; its

purpose is to enlighten the minds of children to events that can mold their ways and attitudes

- **myth** – a story dealing with gods and goddesses
- **parable** – a narrative that illustrates a moral truth

#### NON FICTION

- **essay** – expresses the viewpoint or opinion of the writer about a particular problem or events
- **diary** – records of events and experiences in the writer's life; more intimate than the journal
- **journal** – records of events and experiences in the writer's life; less intimate than the journal
- **biography** – an account of a person's life written by someone else
- **autobiography** – an account of a person's life written by the person/subject himself/herself
- **news** – a report of everyday events about the government, science and industry, accidents, etc.
- **letter** – conveys ideas and feelings of the writer

#### POETRY

- Poetry refers to expressions in verse, with measure and rhyme, line and stanza.

#### NARRATIVE POETRY

- tells or narrates a story.
- **epic** – an extended narrative about heroic exploits often under supernatural control
- **metrical tale** – a narrative which is written in verse (idylls or home tales, love tales)

#### LYRIC POETRY

- Originally, it refers to that kind of poetry meant to be sung to the accompaniment of a lyre; usually short simple, and easy to understand.
- **folksongs (awiting bayan)** – a short poem intended to be sung
- **sonnet** – a lyric poem of 14 lines
- **elegy** – a poem of lamentation or grief (usually the theme is death)
- **ode** – a poem of a noble feeling, expressed with dignity (a poem of praise)
- **Psalms (dalit)** – a song praising God or the Virgin Mary and containing a philosophy of life.
- **corrido** – has measure of eight syllables (octosyllabic) and recited to a martial beat
- **awit** – has measures of twelve syllables (dodecasyllabic) and slowly sung to the accompaniment of a guitar.

#### DRAMATIC POETRY

- **monologue** – a speech of a single character addressed to one or more persons who are present

- **soliloquy** – a passage spoken by a speaker in a play but there is no one present to hear him/her (Garcia, et al, 1993)

## DRAMA

- the portrayal of fictional or non-fictional events through the performance of written dialog (either prose or poetry)

## FICTION AND ELEMENTS

### FICTION

- a narrative in prose that shows an imaginative recreation and reconstruction of life and presents human life.

### ELEMENTS OF STORY

#### A. SETTING

- includes the time and location in which a story takes place.
1. **Place** – geographical location. Where is the action of the story taking place?
  2. **Time** - When is the story taking place? (historical period, time of day, year, etc)
  3. **Weather conditions** - Is it rainy, sunny, stormy, etc?
  4. **Social conditions** - What is the daily life of the characters like? Does the story contain local color (writing that focuses on the speech, dress, mannerisms, customs, etc. of a particular place)?
  5. **Mood or atmosphere** - What feeling is created at the beginning of the story? Is it bright and cheerful or dark and frightening?

#### B. CHARACTERS

- the representations of human being in a story
- the combination of both inner and outer self.
- They are convincing if they are: **consistent, motivated, and life-like** (resemble real people) .

**Characterization** is the method used by the author to reveal the personality of the character. The author gives the reader information about the characters themselves. The author may reveal a character in several ways:

- His/her physical appearance (description of the characters)
- What he/she says, thinks, feels and dreams (thoughts of the characters)
- What he/she does/does not (actions of the characters)
- What others say about him/her and how others react to him/her (description of other characters)
- Descriptions of the author

### Kinds of Character

#### According to Principality:

- **Protagonist** is the character with whom the reader empathizes.
- **Antagonist** is the character that goes against the main character, usually the protagonist.

#### According to Development:

- **Dynamic** is the character that exhibits noticeable development.
- **Static** is the character who exhibits no changes and development, a stereotyped character.

#### According to Personality:

- **Round** is the character that displays different/multiple (complex) personalities throughout the story.
- **Flat** is the character that reveals the conventional traits, who remains the same throughout the story. Its characterization does not grow.

### C. PLOT

- is the sequence of events in a story or play.
- is a planned, logical series of events having a beginning, middle, and end.
- The short story usually has one plot so it can be read in one sitting.

### Five Essential Parts of Plot

#### A. Introduction

- The beginning of the story where the characters and the setting are revealed.

#### B. Rising Action

- The events in the story become complicated and the conflict in the story is revealed (events between the introduction and climax).

#### C. Climax

- the highest point of interest and the turning point of the story. The reader wonders what will happen next; will the conflict be resolved or not?

#### D. Falling action

- the events and complications begin to resolve themselves. The reader knows what has happened next and if the conflict was resolved or not (events between climax and denouement).

#### E. Resolution

- the final outcome or untangling of events in the story.

### The Kinds of Plot

#### A. linear plot

- moves with the natural sequence of events where actions are arranged sequentially

#### B. Circular plot

- a kind of plot where linear development of the story merges with an interruption in the chronological order to show an event that happened in the past

#### C. En Media Res

- a kind of plot where the story commences in the middle part of the action

### Plot Techniques

#### A. Flashback

- It is the writer's use of interruption of the chronological sequence of a story to go back to related incidents which occurred prior to the beginning of the story.

#### B. Foreshadowing

- is the writer's use of hints or clues to indicate events that will occur later in the story. The use of this technique both creates suspense and prepares the reader for what is to come.

### D. CONFLICT

- is the opposition of forces which ties one incident to another and makes the plot move. Conflict is not merely limited to open arguments, rather it is any form of opposition that faces the main character.

## Two Types of Conflict:

### 1.) Internal

- a struggle within one's self;
- A person must make some decision, overcome pain, quiet their temper, resist an urge, etc.

### 2.) External

- a struggle with a force outside one's self
  - \* man vs. man
  - \* man vs. circumstances
  - \* man vs. society

## E. POINT OF VIEW

- is the angle from which the story is told
- 1. **Innocent Eye**
  - The story is told through the eyes of a child (his/her judgment being different from that of an adult) .
- 2. **Stream of Consciousness**
  - The story is told so that the reader feels as if they are inside the head of one character and knows all their thoughts and reactions.
- 3. **first person** - The story is told by the protagonist or one of the characters who interacts closely with the protagonist or other characters (using pronouns I, me, we, etc). The reader sees the story through this person's eyes as he/she experiences it and only knows what he/she knows or feels.
- 4. **third person**
  - The narrator tells the story in third person (using pronouns they, she, he, it, etc). The reader knows only what the character knows and what the author allows him/her to tell us.

## F. THEME

- is the controlling idea or the central insight in a fiction.
- the author's underlying meaning or main idea that he is trying to convey.
- may be the author's thoughts about a topic or view of human nature – the significant truth about life and its nature which take place in the illustrations of the actions, preoccupations, and decisions of the characters.
- The title of the short story usually points to what the writer is saying and he may use various figures of speech to emphasize his theme, such as: symbol, allusion, simile, metaphor, hyperbole, or irony.
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## Some simple examples of common themes from literature, TV, and film are:

- Independence is necessary to grow up, though it can be scary at times.
- People are afraid of change.
- Love, if taken to extremes, can be negative rather than positive.
- Love can conquer even the greatest evil.

## Principles in Stating the Theme of the Story

- It reports for all major details of the story.
- It may be avowed in more than one way.
- It is stated in complete statements.
- It asserts a sweeping statement about life.
- It avoids statements that condense the theme to some familiar adage, aphorism, dictum, maxim, saying, or value.

## SI MABUTI PRESENTATION

SI MABUTI

By GENOVEVA EDROZA-MATUTE

## GENOVEVA EDROZA- MATUTE

- IS A FEMINIST WRITER. ONE OF HER MASTER PIECES IS "KWENTO NI MABUTI" WHICH WON IN PALANCA AWARD FOR SHORT STORY IN FILIPINO.

## SETTING

- Library
- School
- Classroom

## CHARACTER/S:

- **Mabuti**
  - an ordinary public school teacher who is trying to make her students realized the importance of studying. She always says "mabuti" and that is the reason why students called her Mabuti. She trying to show her positive side to her students despite of problems she is encountering.
- **Fe**
  - student of Mabuti. Mabuti saw her crying in one corner of the library.

## PLOT

- There is a teacher named Mabuti. It is not her real name but her students used to call her Mabuti. She is teacher in public school. One day, she heard and saw her student crying in one corner of the library, and she asked her student if she wanted to share the reason behind those tears.
- Mabuti was also crying that time. Fe tried to ask Mabuti why she is crying and Mabuti just responded that Fe is too young to understand. Mabuti has one child and she wanted her to be a doctor. She didn't tell something about her husband. One day, Fe heard that the father of Mabuti's child died but not laid in their house but to other woman's house. And now, Fe understand why Mabuti is not telling story about her husband.

## WHAT IS THE CONFLICT IN THE STORY?

- How can Mabuti handle her problems as mother to her child and teacher to her students. She wanted to show her students her positive side despite to being emotionally sick because of the suffering brought by the father of her child.

#### **CONFLICT**

- The conflict is person versus to herself because the main character is hiding her emotions towards to the circumstances.

#### **TYPE OF CONFLICT**

- INTERNAL CONFLICT
- EXTERNAL CONFLICT

#### **POINT OF VIEW:**

Mabuti is a kind of character in the story who will remind us that despite of different problems, we must always believe in ourselves. If we will believe that we will solve it, it will happen. She is a woman with flaws, and in reality we all have flaws. What differs is that, Mabuti knows how to handle it. Problems are part of everyone's life. Some persons committed suicide to escape but in the story, it is clearly shown that crying is just the way of Mabuti to release the pain. She is a strong woman and continues her life believing and dreaming of her child's future. In life, we will achieve happiness if we know how to quit from sadness.