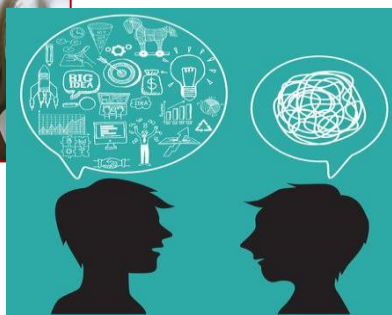
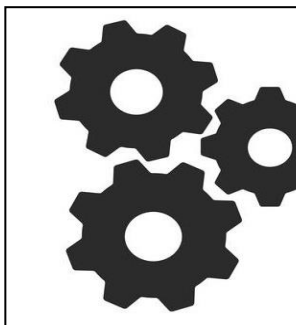


21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World



21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World
Quarter 1 – Module 5: Drama and Flash Fiction
First Edition, 2020

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21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World

Quarter 1

Self-Learning Module 5

Drama and Flash Fiction

Introductory Message

For the Facilitator:

Welcome to the 21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World Self-Learning Module on Drama and Flash Fiction!

This Self-Learning Module was collaboratively designed, developed and reviewed by educators from the Schools Division Office of Pasig City headed by its Officer-in-Charge Schools Division Superintendent, Ma. Evalou Concepcion A. Agustin, in partnership with the City Government of Pasig through its mayor, Honorable Victor Ma. Regis N. Sotto. The writers utilized the standards set by the K to 12 Curriculum using the Most Essential Learning Competencies (MELC) in developing this instructional resource.

This learning material hopes to engage the learners in guided and independent learning activities at their own pace and time. Further, this also aims to help learners acquire the needed 21st century skills especially the 5 Cs, namely: Communication, Collaboration, Creativity, Critical Thinking, and Character while taking into consideration their needs and circumstances.

In addition to the material in the main text, you will also see this box in the body of the module:



Notes to the Teacher

This contains helpful tips or strategies that will help you in guiding the learners.

As a facilitator, you are expected to orient the learners on how to use this module. You also need to keep track of the learners' progress while allowing them to manage their own learning. Moreover, you are expected to encourage and assist the learners as they do the tasks included in the module.

For the Learner:

Welcome to the 21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World Self-Learning Module on Drama and Flash Fiction!

This module was designed to provide you with fun and meaningful opportunities for guided and independent learning at your own pace and time. You will be enabled to process the contents of the learning material while being an active learner.

This module has the following parts and corresponding icons:



Expectations – This points to the set of knowledge and skills that you will learn after completing the module.



Pretest - This measures your prior knowledge about the lesson at hand.



Recap - This part of the module provides a review of concepts and skills that you already know about a previous lesson.



Lesson- This section discusses the topic in the module.



Activities - This is a set of activities that you need to perform.



Wrap-Up- This section summarizes the concepts and application of the lesson.



Valuing- This part integrates a desirable moral value in the lesson.



Posttest - This measures how much you have learned from the entire module.



EXPECTATIONS

This is your self-instructional module in 21st Century Literature from the Philippines and the World. All the activities provided in this lesson will help you learn and understand: **Drama and Flash Fiction**.

Specifically, you will learn about the following:

1. Define drama and flash fiction.
2. Understand the elements, structures and traditions of each genre.
3. Differentiate drama from flash fiction.



PRETEST

Read each statement carefully and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. It is a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character, or to tell a story usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue and typically designed for theatrical performance.

- A. Drama B. Zarzuela C. Moro-Moro D. Flash Fiction

2. These are people (sometimes animals or ideas) portrayed by the actors in a drama.

- A. Plot B. Characters C. Theme D. Costume

3. It refers to the meaning of the play. It is the main idea or lesson to be learned from the drama.

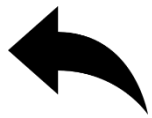
- A. Plot B. Characters C. Theme D. Costume

4. The story shifts to action that happens as a result of the climax, which can also contain a **reversal**.

- A. Rising Action C. Denouement
B. Climax D. Resolution

5. French word for “the ending,” it is often happy if it’s a comedy, and dark and sad if it’s a tragedy.

- A. Rising Action C. Denouement
B. Climax D. Resolution



RECAP

We have learned that in 21st century learning of Philippine literature, there are different genres like poetry, hyper poetry, fiction and creative fiction. Studying different 21st century literary genres preserves national opinion and thought within its text, and can transport the reader back in time and enable them to experience that world. The best way to understand a culture is by reading its literature, so to gain a deeper understanding of the Philippines and the culture of its people, reading Philippine literature is a fantastic place to start. Other than these genres, there are other literary genres that we can learn and understand to preserve our tradition.



LESSON

Drama is a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character, or to tell a story usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue. It is typically designed for theatrical performance.

PHILIPPINE DRAMA HISTORY

Pre-colonial Time. During the pre-historic times, theater in the Philippines was in the form of indigenous rituals, verbal jousts or games, or songs and dances to praise gods. According to early chronicles, pre-historic dramas consisted of three elements – myth, mimesis, and spectacle.

Spanish Regime. When the Spaniards reached our shores, they used dramas such as zarzuelas as a pedagogical tool to influence the pagan tribes and teach them about Christianity and religion. Another important form of theater popularized during the Spanish colonization is the comedia, also known as moro-moro, linambay, or arakyo. It's a play in verse that portrays the lives, loves, and wars of moors and Christians. *Moro-Moro* is a secular comedy that dramatizes the war between Christians and Muslims through the forbidden love between the prince and the princess. Today, *zarzuelas* and *comedias* are still being performed.

American Colonization. Their influence on Philippine theatre is most apparent through the *bodabil* (vaudeville) and the plays and dramas staged or translated into English.

The Japanese Occupation. By the 1940s, when the Japanese took over the Philippines from the Americans, movie actors and actresses could no longer appear in films, as the Japanese confiscated all film equipment.

Philippine Theatre as We Know It Today. After the Japanese occupation, the Philippine theatre has evolved to become an amalgamation of the various influences such that of the *zarzuela*, *comedia*, *bodabil*, and western classics. Theatre was largely performed in English during the time, as it became a large part of classroom education. Meanwhile, zarzuelas such as “*Ang Kiri*,” “*Dalagang Bukid*,” and “*Paglipas ng Dilim*” became well-known beyond their regions. During this time, playwrights such as Severino Montano, Wilfrido Ma. Guerrero, and Alberto S. Florentino honed their crafts and contributed to the development of performing arts in the Philippines. Through the years, Philippine theatre groups have staged numerous plays in both English and Filipino, be it written by a Western or local playwright. Classic shows such as *The Westside Story* and *Sound of Music* made waves in recent years when it took the local stage.

The Elements of Drama

The elements of drama, by which dramatic works can be analyzed and evaluated can be categorized into three major areas:

LITERARY ELEMENTS

Plot refers to the action; the basic storyline of the play.

Theme refers to the meaning of the play. It is the main idea or lesson to be learned from the drama.

Characters are the people (sometimes animals or ideas) portrayed by the actors in a drama. *Characterization* is the way an author presents a character. These are several types of characters; **protagonist** (*main character in a story*)- **antagonist** (*a person who actively opposes*).

Dialogue refers to the words written by the playwright and spoken by the character in a drama.

Convention refers to the techniques and methods used by the playwright and director to create the desired stylistic effect.

Genre is the type of play. Some examples of different genres include comedy, tragedy, mystery and historical play.

Audience refers to a group of people who watch the drama/ play.

TECHNICAL ELEMENTS

Scenery (set) is the theatrical equipment such as curtains, flats, backdrops or platforms used in a dramatic production.

Costumes are the clothing and accessories worn by actors to portray character and period.

Properties are any article, except costume or scenery, used as part of a dramatic production; any movable object that appears on stage during a performance, from a telephone to a train

Light means that every placement, intensity and color of lights have to be set as needed to help communicate with the environment, mood or feeling.

Sound refers to the effects an audience hears during performance to communicate character, context or environment.

Makeup includes all cosmetics, costumes, wigs and body paint use to transform an actor into a character.

PERFORMANCE ELEMENTS

Acting is the use of face, body and voice to portray a character.

Character Motivation refers to the reason/s for a character's behavior; an incentive or inducement for further action for a character in drama.

Character Analysis in responding to dramatic art, is the process of examining how the elements of drama are used.

Empathy is the capacity to relate to the feelings of another character.

The Structure of Drama



- **Exposition:** The storyteller sets the scene and the character's background.
- **Rising Action:** The story builds. There is often a **complication**, which means the problem the character tried to solve gets more complex.
- **Climax** : The story reaches the point of greatest tension between the protagonist and antagonist (or if there is only one main character, the darkness or lightness of that character appears to take control).
- **Falling Action:** The story shifts to action that happens as a result of the climax, which can also contain a **reversal** (when the character shows how they are changed by events of the climax).
- **Resolution** : The character solves the problem or conflict.
- **Denouement** : French for "the ending," the denouement is often happy if it's a comedy, and dark and sad if it's a tragedy.

Now that we have discussed the elements and structure of drama, we will now have flash fiction in the Philippines.

The 21st century has witnessed the emergence of the very short (or "short" short story) genre called **flash fiction**, which has been receiving considerable attention in the digital age.

Flash Fiction, as the term suggests, refers to largely fictional work of relative brevity. According to Bob Batchelor (2011), it is also known as the **"smoke-long" story** in China, because one is likely to finish reading it before he/she finishes smoking a stick of cigarette. Flash fiction cannot be

considered completely new ,however for it traces its origins to older genres such as the fable and the parable. Notable writers such as American Ernest Hemingway and Italian Italo Calvino wrote short works that exemplify the genre. It also shares some characteristics with the more traditional narrative forms, such as the use of uncertain narrative elements. But because of the limited length, flash fiction is not so detailed, thus leaving more than enough room for interpretations. With the popularity of the internet, some websites have been created for the publication of flash fiction. Social media has also played a significant role in popularizing the genre through the gratuitous publication and sharing of such works.

In the Philippines, the genre has its equivalent- the **dagli**.Some scholars claim, however that the term dagli had already been around for decades even before the term flash fiction became popular.

In terms of length, there seems to be some disagreement: some say that it should have not more than 50 words while others sat it can have as many as a thousand words. Varieties are defined by word count, the 280-character story also known as **twitterature**, the **dribble** also known as the **minisaga** for 50 words, the **drabble** also known as microfiction for 100 words, **sudden fiction** for 750 words and **flash fiction** for 1,000 words.

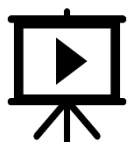
Flash is a recognized format for fiction, with elements that each story ought to include. The list of elements varies, depending on who's writing it.

- 1. Plot** - a flash fiction piece is a complete story. Just like a longer piece of fiction, your flash piece needs a beginning, a middle, and an ending.
- 2. Characters** - you don't have a lot of space to describe your characters but readers should still be able to tell them apart. Use telling details that you can describe in a few words. Keep your character count low and stick with one point-of-view.
- 3. Climax** - a flash story should start with a compelling scene and keep going. Just as in any other type of story, you need to include some kind of conflict – an internal or external (or both) challenge that your characters have to meet.
- 4. Ending** - a lot of successful flash pieces employ a twist at the end. Think of structuring your story as you would a joke; although your ending doesn't need to be funny, it ought to be something that the reader didn't see coming.

While flash fiction is written in pretty much any genre, popular genres include: romance, thrillers, horror, sci-fi, and fanfiction. Notable flash fiction includes fables like Aesop's Fables and classics from writers like Walt Whitman. Flash fiction stories tend to be published in anthologies, journals, and collections.

Some of the flash fiction in the Philippines are:

- ❖ Sacred Stone by Zorlone
- ❖ Midnight Collector by Alma Anonas-Carpio
- ❖ 100 Kislap by Abdon M. Balde Jr.(a compilation of short stories of no more than 150 words in tagalog.)
- ❖ Karapote by Ariel S. Tabag (an anthology of Ilocano short stories)



ACTIVITIES

Activity 1

Read and analyze the statements below. Choose the correct answers from the box below. Write your answers on the space provided.

Denouement Characters Antagonist
Characterization Resolution
Rising Action Protagonist Climax

_____ 1. French for “the ending,” it is often happy if it’s a comedy, and dark and sad if it’s a tragedy.

_____ 2. There is often a complication in this part, which means the problem the character tried to solve gets more complex.

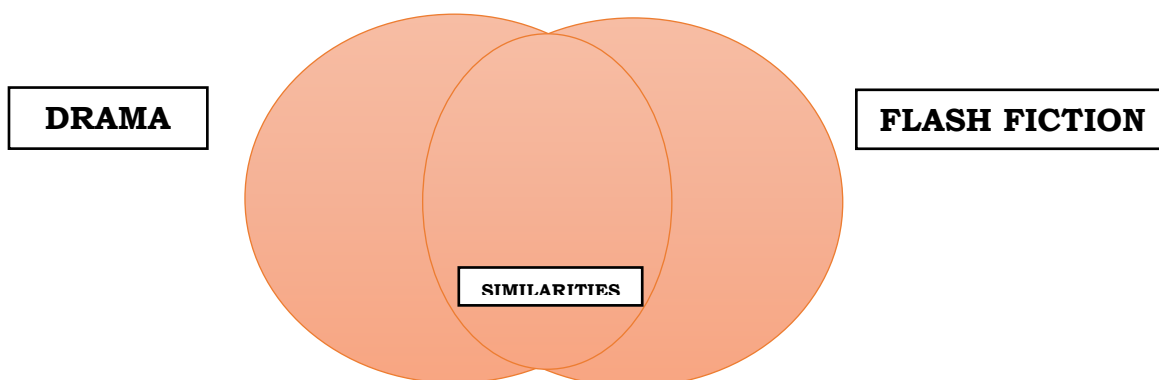
_____ 3. It is the way an author presents a character.

_____ 4. In as story this is the person who actively opposes the main character.

_____ 5. This is when the story reaches the point of greatest tension between the protagonist and antagonist (or if there is only one main character, the darkness or lightness of that character appears to take control)

Activity 2

In a short bond paper, compare and contrast drama from flash fiction using the Venn diagram below. Write at least 4 facts in each side and 2 similarities in the middle.





The following are the things that I learned about the lesson:

[illegible]

In our lives, literature will always there to remind us how lucky we are to witness the past, the present and the future through Drama and Flash Fiction.



POSTTEST

Directions: Read each statement carefully and encircle the letter of the correct answer.

1. It is a short fiction story of under 1500 words, usually under 1000 words that still offers characters and plot development.

- A. Drama B. Zarzuela C. Moro-Moro D. Flash Fiction

2. It's a play in verse that portrays the lives, loves, and wars of moors and Christians.

- A. Drama B. Zarzuela C. Moro-Moro D. Flash Fiction

3. It is a composition in verse or prose intended to portray life or character, or to tell a story usually involving conflicts and emotions through action and dialogue typically designed for theatrical performance.

- A. Drama B. Zarzuela C. Moro-Moro D. Flash Fiction

4. A variety of flash fiction that has 280 characters.

- A. drabble B. twitterature C. dribble D. Sudden Fiction

5. A compilation of short stories of no more than 150 words in tagalog by Abdon M. Balde Jr.

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| A. Midnight Collector | C. Kislal |
| B. Sacred Stone | D. Karapote |



KEY TO CORRECTION

5. C
4. B
3. A
2. C
1. D
POSTTEST
- Answers may vary.
- ACTIVITY 2
5. Climax
4. Antagonist
3. Characterization
2. Rising Action
1. Denouement
- ACTIVITY 1
5. D
4. F
3. F
2. D
1. D
PRETEST

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