

Philippine Literature



Historical Periods



Pre-colonial Period



I. PRE-COLONIAL PERIOD

A. Characteristics

1. (--BC to 1564)
2. Based on oral traditions
3. Crude on ideology and phraseology



I.PRE-COLONIAL PERIOD

B. Literary Forms

1. Oral Literature

- a. Riddles(bugtong) – battle of wits among participants
- b. Proverbs (salawikain) – wise sayings
- c. Tanaga - expresses insights and lessons on life



I.PRE-COLONIAL PERIOD

2. Folk Songs

It is a form of folk lyric which expresses the hopes and aspirations, the people's lifestyles, as well as their loved ones.

These are often repetitive and sonorous, didactic and naïve.



I.PRE-COLONIAL PERIOD

3. Folk Tales

- a. Myths – explain how the world was created, how certain animals possess certain characteristics, why some places have waterfalls, volcanoes, mountains, flora or fauna
- b. Legends – explain the origin of things. “Why the Pineapple Has Eyes” “The Legend of Maria Makiling”
- c. Fables – used animal characters
- d. Fantastic stories – deal with underworld characters such as “tiyanak”, “aswang”, “kapre”, etc.



I.PRE-COLONIAL PERIOD

4. Epics

These are “narratives of sustained length based on oral tradition revolving around supernatural events or heroic deeds”.



Spanish colonization



II. SPANISH COLONIZATION PERIOD

A. Characteristics

1. **(1565 – 1863)**
2. It has two distinct classifications: religious and secular.
3. It introduced Spanish as the medium of communication.



II. SPANISH COLONIZATION PERIOD

B. Literary Forms

1. Religious Literature

- a. Pasyon – long narrative poem about the passion and death of Christ.
- b. Senakulo – dramatization of the pasyon.

2. Secular (non-religious) Literature

- a. Awit - colorful tales of chivalry made for singing and chanting. Eg. Ibong Adarna
- b. Korido – metrical tale. Eg. Florante at Laura
- c. Prose Narratives – written to prescribe proper decorum.



Nationalistic/Propaganda and Revolutionary Period



III. NATIONALISTIC / PROPAGANDA AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

A. Characteristics

1. **(1864 – 1896)**
2. Planted seeds of nationalism in Filipinos.
3. Language shifted from Spanish to Tagalog.
4. Addressed the masses instead of the “intelligencia”.



III. NATIONALISTIC / PROPAGANDA AND REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

B. Literary Forms

1. Propaganda Literature-reformatory in objective.
 - a. Political Essays – satires, editorials and news articles were written to attack and expose the evils of Spanish rule.
 - b. Political Novels
2. Revolutionary Literature
 - a. Political Essays – helped inflame the spirit of revolution.



American Colonial Period



IV. AMERICAN COLONIAL PERIOD

- #### A. Period of Apprenticeship (1910-1930)
1. Filipino Writers imitated English and American models.
 2. Poems written were amateurish and mushy, which phrasing and diction is awkward and artificial.



IV. AMERICAN COLONIAL PERIOD

B. Period of Emergence (1920-1930)

1. Highly influenced by Western literary trends like Romanticism and Realism.
 - a. Short Stories – most prevalent literary form.



Japanese Occupation Period



V. JAPANESE OCCUPATION

A. War Years (1942-1944)

1. Tagalog poets broke away from the Balagtas tradition and instead wrote in simple language and free verse.
2. Fiction prevailed over poetry
 - a. 25 Pinakamabuting Maikling Kathang Pilipino (1943) – compilation of the short story contest by the military government.



V. JAPANESE OCCUPATION

B. Period of Maturity and Originality (1945-1960)

1. Bountiful harvest in poetry, fiction, drama and essay.
2. Filipino writers mastered English and familiarized themselves with diverse techniques.
3. Literary “giants” appeared.



Literary Periods:



Literary Periods in Philippine Literature

1. Pre-colonization (--BC – 1564)
2. Spanish Colonization (1565-1898)
 - a. Nationalistic/Propaganda (1864-1896)
 - b. Period of Enlightenment (1872-1898)
 - c. Period of Active Revolution (1896-1898)
3. American Colonization (1898-1941)
 - a. Period of Reorientation (1898-1910)



Literary Periods in Philippine Literature

- b. Period of Imitation (1910-1924)
- c. Period of Apprenticeship (1910-1930)
- d. Period of Emergence (1920-1930)
- e. Period of Self-discovery (1925-1941)
4. Japanese Colonization (1941-1945)
5. The Rebirth of Freedom (1946-1970)
6. Period of Activism (1970-1972)



Literary Periods in Philippine Literature

7. Period of the New Society (1972-1981)
8. Period of the Third Republic (1981-1985)
9. Contemporary Period (1986 to present)



Thank you!!!

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