



DEL ROSARIO CHRISTIAN INSTITUTE INC.

# ENGLISH COMMUNICATION AND ARTS SKILL 7

PHILIPPINE LITERATURE

# PREFACE

The rise of Information Communications Technology (ICT) over the years has changed the landscape of our educational system. Before, students were content reading printed books, encyclopedias, magazines, newspapers, and other materials for their academic work, nowadays, in just a click of the mouse, they can already navigate various websites that provide vast information about a specific topic. This phenomenon gave rise to the 21st century skills (multiliteracies). Under the multiliteracies paradigm, there are several skills that students are expected to master. These include life and career skills, learning and information skills, and social media and technology skills. The macro skills in language are no longer four but six, with the addition of viewing and visually representing besides listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In addition, teachers' delivery of instruction is aided by PowerPoint presentations, video conferencing, and social networking sites like Facebook, You-tube, and Blogspot among others.

This multiliteracies framework serves as the foundation from which various learning activities in this book were designed. For instance, each lesson contains activities which aim to hone the six macro skills as well as the 21st century skills (multiliteracies). Each lesson requires students to read a literary text, answer vocabulary building exercises, discuss elements of the text and the values embedded in it, listen and express their ideas with peers during small group learning tasks, and study text-related grammar lessons. Furthermore, multiliteracies such as information, academic, computer, media, and life and career skills are integrated in almost all lessons through individual and collaborative learning activities.

Aside from developing multiliteracies, the book also aims to foster in the students the Filipino values of self-identity (understanding oneself); courage (finding inner strength); persistence (overcoming challenges); and hope (contributing to a better world) through selections from Philippine Literature in English. Unifying these four values is an overarching theme, the Filipino culture and identity.

TRINITAS INC  
Publishing, Inc.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

01

---

*VERB FORMS*

02

---

*Tenses of  
Verbs*

03

---

*Subject Verb  
Agreement*

04

---

*Familiar and  
Colloquial  
Expressions*

05

---

*Features of  
Speech*

06

---

*Simple  
Sentences and  
Their Function*

07

---

*Subject or  
Compound  
Verb*

08

---

*Kinds of  
Sentence  
Approach*

09

---

*Compound and  
Compound-  
Complex  
Sentences*

---

# BIAG NI LAM-ANG



“Biag ni Lam-ang” (Life of Lam-ang) is a pre-historic Ilokano epic the source of which is look in the dim tradition of the past. The epic was very long, written versions of it available today seem to show that it was close to 300 stanzas. It is believed to be the work of several poets of different generations, each poet making his own alterations or additions until the 17th century when Pedro Bukaneg, father of Ilokano poetry put it down in writing for the first time (about 1720) in both Ilokano and Spanish versions were later written by Canuto and Medina Ruiz, the Parayno Hermanos, Isabelo de los Reyes, and Leopoldo Yabes. However, the Bukaneg version seems to be the basis of all other versions. Bukaneg had retouched the story and put in some Christian material. The following is just the basic form of the epic:

In Nalbuan (La Union) lived Namongan and her husband Don Juan Panganiban. At the time Namongan was getting ready to deliver her first born, Don Juan had to go to the mountains to punish an Igorot band. While the husband was away, Namongan gave birth to a baby boy. The boy was very strange because he could talk from the moment he was born and even he told his mother that he should be named Lam-ang. He also chose his own baptismal sponsor. And he asked his mother where his father was.

When Lam-ang was nine months old and his father had not yet returned, the boy resolved to go after his father. While traveling, he dreamed one night of Igorots celebrating the death of his father. He woke up in anger, believing his dreams to be true. He travelled faster after this and soon reached the place in which he found many Igorots still celebrating around the severed head of his father. He slew them all, except one whom he tortured first before releasing.

---

---

Upon returning to Nalbuan, several women friends gave him a bath in the Amburayan river. So much was the dirt and so evil was the smell taken off his body that the fish in the river all died. Later, Lam-ang fell in love with a girl named Ines Kannyoyan, daughter of the richest man in Kalanutian. Although his mother tried to dissuade him, he nevertheless took a white rooster and a dog with him as he went forth to court Ines.

On the way to Kalanutian, he met another suitor of Ines. This rival's name was Sumarang. Upon knowing that they were rivals, they quarreled violently, and Lam-ang slew Sumarang.

Upon arriving at the house of Ines Kannyoyan, Lam-ang found a crowd of rivals vying for the hand of the lady. So Lam-ang made his white rooster crow mightily to impress everyone, and immediately a house in the neighborhood collapsed. The people shouted in surprise and fear.

Hearing the noise of the shouts, Ines Kannyoyan looked out her window. This was what Lam-ang expected. And to impress her, he made his dog growl. And the house that collapsed before went up again as if nothing had happened. Duly impressed, Ines Kannyoyan and her parents came down and learned from the rooster of the intentions of Lam-ang. The parents said they would bestow the hand of Ines upon Lam-ang if the suitor could equal their wealth consisting of lands and gold.

Lam-ang went home and prepared for his wedding. When he returned to Kalanutian, he and his companions were aboard a vessel of gold which more than matched the wealth of his future parents-in-law. So he married Ines and there was great celebration.

After some time, the headman of the town reminded Lam-ang that his turn to catch raring (a kind of fish) had come. Lam-ang told Ines that he had a premonition that he would be bitten by a big fish called berkakan (probably of the shark family) while fishing. And it was as he said. He was killed.

But the white rooster told Ines that if the bones of Lam-ang could be recovered and gathered together, he might be revived. So, with the help of a diver named Marcos, the bones of Lam-ang were collected; and with the loving ministrations of the rooster, the dog, and Ines Kannyoyan, Lam-ang lived again.

Answer the following:

1. How was Lam-ang restored life?
  2. Did Lam-ang win the heart of Ines?
  3. Describe the wedding of Lam-ang and Ines.
  4. What are the evident Filipino practices and traditions in the story?
  5. Who is Lam-ang?
-