

# Grade 9 Unit 6: Prose and Poetry

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GRADE 9 | English

**UNIT 6****Prose and Poetry**

Learning vocabulary and grammar is indeed more fun with literature. Creative writing activities infused in grammar and vocabulary exercises provide a wider avenue for you to learn and develop your ability to express yourself. Likewise, reading is a good way to expose yourself to new words and ideas.

**Unit Objectives**

In this unit, you should be able to:

- determine the vocabulary or jargons expected of a communicative style;
- compare and contrast similar information presented in different texts; and
- analyze literature as a means of valuing other people and their various circumstances in life.



## Lesson 1: Jargon in Literature

Communication involves the use of words or expressions to convey a message. Using specific and understandable words is one of the key factors to achieve effective communication. One type of language that you can use in certain situations is **jargon**.



### Essential Question

Why is it necessary to use the appropriate words in our daily communication?



### Warm-up!

#### Jargon Game

Your teacher will announce to the class that for that period she is assigning the word “**klutz**” for the word “jump,” “**woolah**” for the word “sit,” and “**hazah**” for the word “stand.” Whenever you hear these words, do the action of these assigned words.

In groups of four, students will share their favorite vacation stories. Your teacher can interrupt the stories or have students say the assigned words.

After the activity, ask the following questions:

Was it hard to follow instructions given the new assigned words? Why?



## Learn About It!

**Jargon** is the technical vocabulary of a particular profession or group of people. Specialized vocabularies vary depending on occupational needs. Certain jobs and industries have their own set of jargon which people within a group use and understand.

Here are some examples of jargon from different fields:

**Legal jargon:** lawsuit, injunction, sentence

**Computer jargon:** byte, serial port, download

**Educational jargon:** lesson plan, syllabus

**Medical jargon:** medications, dysfunction, symptoms

### Vocabulary

**jargon** - technical vocabulary of a particular profession or group of people that may vary depending on occupational needs

Take note that jargons are highly useful within a specific group of people for more effective communication. Using jargons eliminate wordy discussions, making the conversation precise and accurate. However, some of these technical vocabularies may not be understood by people outside the group. Therefore, use of jargons should be explained or used when necessary. Take a look at this example:

“Your medical result proves that you have gastrointestinal hemorrhage,” the doctor told the patient.

The doctor does not need to tell a patient that he/she has *gastrointestinal hemorrhage*. The doctor may simply say, “Your abdomen is bleeding.” The medical phrase *gastrointestinal hemorrhage* can still be used provided that the doctor explains it to the patient.

Jargons **can be used in literary and non-literary writing**. In fiction, writers employ jargon in dialogues or other forms of characterization to make characters appear real. In non-literary essays such as newspaper articles, writers use jargons depending on the field they are writing about.

Read the following example from a court proceeding:

"Your Honor, I believe the witness signed a sworn affidavit that he saw the accused going out of the victim's condominium on the night of February 13, 2007. This affidavit is marked as Exhibit A," Atty. Lim confidently said.

In this example, Atty. Lim is believed to be standing in front of a judge during a court proceeding. The term *Your Honor* pertains to his respectful acknowledgement of the presiding judge. *Affidavit* is a sworn statement which is usually done in front of a Notary Public. And *exhibit A* is a term used to mark evidences. In this case, this is the first evidence to be presented.

### Let's Check In!

Why is it important to understand and know the jargon of your audience when writing?



## Check Your Understanding



Observe and listen to conversations in your classroom and at home. List down some jargons and its definitions that are only used in your house and in the classroom.

Category	Jargon	Definition
House		
Classroom		



With a partner, clip newspaper articles with varying subject matter. Write jargons or technical terms that you can see in the articles and look for their definition in the dictionary. Create a table for this task similar to the one below.

Category	Jargon	Definition
Politics		
Business		
Sports		



## Let's Step Up!

Choose a hobby, or sport that you personally engage in. List down the jargon words that you use that may have different meanings in different situations. Fill in the same chart above with the jargon words and its meaning in your sport or hobby, and its other meanings in different situations.

**Example:**

tennis: the term "love" to refer to a score of zero which might mean differently when used outside of the sport.

### Let's Revisit The Essentials!

Go back to the essential question on the introduction page and discuss in class.



## Lesson 2: Adverbs in Poetry

Writers can use different techniques to enhance and bring richness to their work. Another way to communicate your ideas clearly is to use adverbs.

### Essential Question

What effect do modifiers have in our sentences?



### Warm-up!

#### Adverb Game

With a partner, write five sentences with adverbs that end in -ly. Afterwards, exchange your work with your partner and transform the sentence by removing the suffix -ly in the word and change it to an adjective.

For example:

**Sentence 1:** *The ballerina danced gracefully.*

**Sentence 2:** *The graceful ballerina danced.*

After the activity, share with your partner the similarities and differences that you noticed in the meaning of the sentences.



## Learn About It!

An **adverb** functions to describe verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs further. Take a look at these examples:

### Vocabulary

**adverb** - a part of speech used as a modifier of either a verb, an adjective, or another adverb; its function is to further describe them

1. Belle completely finished her Science project before the deadline of submission.
2. The students in the school assembly are properly groomed and well prepared.
3. Three of the dancers performed less confidently on stage due to limited practice.

Notice that adverbs are not only single words such as *completely*, *well*, and *less*. They can be in phrases like *on stage* and *due to limited practice*.

Adverb	Word Described	Question
completely	finished (verb)	How did Belle finish her project?
properly	groomed (adjective)	How groomed are the students?
well	prepared (adjective)	How prepared are the students?
less	confidently (adverb)	How confident are the dancers?
on stage	performed (verb)	Where did the dancers perform?
due to limited practice	less confidently (adverb)	Why were the dancers less confident?

More so, adverbs do not only end in *-ly* and not all words ending in *-ly* are adverbs. For example, *friendly* and *lovely* end in *-ly* but are not adverbs but adjectives that describe a noun



or a pronoun.

Remember, adverbs create vivid images when used effectively and judiciously. Let us use some adverbs from the list in a poem:

energetically	enthusiastically	vigorously
strongly	forcefully	extremely
well	rightly	satisfactorily
very	exceedingly	incredibly
seriously	sincerely	solemnly

I pray solemnly in the darkness,  
 And wait patiently for the moment,  
 That he will sincerely grant my prayers,  
 That I will be happy once again.

In the poem, *solemnly* describes the verb *pray*, *patiently* describes the verb *wait*, and *sincerely* describes the verb *will grant*.

#### Let's Check In!

1. What can adverbs modify?
2. Are all words that end in **-ly** adverbs?
3. What role do adjectives play in writing?



## Check Your Understanding



Underline the adverb used in the sentences and write down the word(s) it modifies.

Answer	Sentence
	Ryan played his favorite computer game in his room.
	My teacher gave me a high score for a well researched paper.
	Jessica beautifully sang her recital song .
	Arnold, the mini Schnauzer, actively plays with his owner.
	Manny's group paper was more accurately presented than that of Jerry's because of the correct computations.



Write a sentence to answer the given questions. Underline the adverbs used in each sentence.

1. How do you wish to finish this school year?
2. Where do you plan to study for college?
3. Why are you confident to take your chosen college degree?



Clip a picture of a scenery that you are comfortable writing about. Create a short paragraph describing and relating the picture to your readers. Use at least ten (10) adverbs in your essay.



## Let's Step Up!

With two other classmates, work on a six-stanza poem on any topic. Be sure to use appropriate adverbs within the poem. Write your poem on Manila paper and be ready for a presentation in class.

### Let's Revisit The Essentials!

Go back to the essential question on the introduction page and discuss in class.



## Lesson 3: Prose and Poetry

Every time we read a literary piece, we immediately look for some of the story elements that we are very familiar with, tending to overlook the difference of prose and poetry in literature.



### Essential Question

How does prose and poetry help in appreciating literature?



### Warm-up!

#### Quick Writes

For five minutes, write a one stanza poem with four lines about any topic. After five minutes, exchange your work with your seatmate. Analyze the poem and try to identify what the poem means.



### Learn About It!

Both prose and poetry are distinguished through a pattern of language. **Prose** has a closer semblance to everyday speech. On the other hand, **poetry** is organized in a particular structure to create meaning, sound, and rhythm.

#### Prose

There are **two common types of prose**:

**1. Prose fiction** is a literary work created based on imaginary people and events. Novels, short stories, and

#### Vocabulary

- **prose** - form of written language that has a close resemblance to everyday speech
- **poetry** - a literary medium with chosen words in an organized structure to create meaning, sound, and rhythm

dramas are fictional stories.

There are times when Jones wanted to tell Marissa how he feels. He sees her sitting by the window, basking in the light of the sun. She looked beautiful.

Without thinking about anything, he approached her and said, "I admire you... a lot."

**2. Prose nonfiction** is a literary work created based on factual people and events. This includes essays, speeches, news articles, editorials, personal narratives or anecdotes, journals and biographies, to name a few.

Although nonfiction claims to present factual information, this prose form can also have creative features. Biographers, for instance, occasionally use dialogues or figurative language in their works. Likewise, fiction is not totally detached from reality. Some novelists or playwrights base their characters, settings, and events on real life.

Amelia Mary Earhart is an American lady aviator born on July 24, 1897 in Atchison, Kansas. She is known as the first woman to fly a plane to the Atlantic. Unfortunately, her plane disappeared as she attempted to fly around the world in 1937.

## Poetry

One of the most obvious difference between poetry and prose is its appearance. Poetry **appears in lines and stanzas** while prose comes in sentences or paragraphs.

Poetry can be classified into **three types**:

**1. Narrative poems** tell stories in verse form such as epics and ballads. An **epic** is a long narrative poem that deals with a serious subject, heroic protagonist, and appears in an elevated style of writing. **Ballad** is a short narrative poem about common people.

### The Road Not Taken (excerpt)

by Robert Frost

Two roads diverged in a yellow wood,  
And sorry I could not travel both  
And be one traveler, long I stood  
And looked down one as far as I could  
To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Robert Frost's "**The Road Not Taken**" tackles a person's choices in life as he encounters two roads that will take him to where he is destined to be.

**2. Lyric poems** are performed with a musical instrument called a **lyre**. Usually, the subject of a lyric poem is about the poet's feelings such as in a sonnet, ode, elegy, and folksongs.

### Sonnet XVIII (excerpt)

by William Shakespeare

Shall I compare thee to a summer's day?  
Thou art more lovely and more temperate:  
Rough winds do shake the darling buds of May,  
And summer's lease hath all too short a date:  
Sometime too hot the eye of heaven shines,  
And often is his gold complexion dimm'd,  
And every fair from fair sometime declines,  
By chance, or nature's changing course untrimm'd

Sonnets are often subject to a poet's emotions such as love. William Shakespeare's *Sonnet XVIII* shows how the persona describes his beloved and his love for her.

**3. Dramatic poems** are performed on stage. Drama nowadays appear in prose form. However, in Greek dramas and Shakespearean tragedies and comedies, dialogues are written in verse form.

### The Raven (excerpt)

by Edgar Allan Poe

"Prophet!" said I, "thing of evil!—prophet still, if bird or devil!—  
Whether Tempter sent, or whether tempest tossed thee here ashore,  
Desolate, yet all undaunted, on this desert land enchanted—  
On this home by Horror haunted—tell me truly, I implore—  
Is there—is there balm in Gilead?—tell me—tell me, I implore!"

Quoth the raven, "Nevermore."

Stanza 15 and 16 of *The Raven* by Edgar Allan Poe shows the persona calling out to the raven as a prophet or a thing of evil. It asks about his future.

Similar to prose, poetry is also a form of storytelling or expression that take a stylized writing. Poetry depends highly on **rhythmic structure**, **sound devices**, and **figurative language**. In prose, meanings are directly stated. In poetry, readers need to infer to extract its themes or hidden meaning.

Here are a few specific comparisons between prose and poetry.

	Prose	Poetry
Usage	appears in everyday writing	reserved for more artistic writing
Language	straightforward	figurative
Structure	uses sentences and paragraphs	uses lines and stanzas
	no line breaks	line breaks depend on the pattern or the poet's purpose
	appears as large blocks of words, sentences, paragraphs	appearance or shape varies

### Let's Check In!

With a partner, look for sample types of prose and poetry. Explain why you chose these examples based on their characteristics. Share your thoughts in class.



## Check Your Understanding



Complete the characteristics of prose and poetry according to usage, language and structure.

	Prose	Poetry
<b>Usage</b>	_____	reserved for more artistic writing
<b>Language</b>	straightforward	_____
<b>Structure</b>	uses sentences and paragraphs	_____
	no line breaks	_____
	_____	appearance or shape varies



Sort the following literary works under prose or poetry.

editorials  
ballad  
novels  
elegy

epic  
speeches  
ode

biographies  
dramatic poems  
personal narratives





Write a personal narrative about an unforgettable experience in school in no less than four paragraphs.



## Let's Step Up!

Choose a poetry piece that interests you and a partner. Analyze the message and meaning of the author. Rewrite and retell the work in prose form. Present the outputs for evaluation.

### Let's Revisit The Essentials!

Go back to the essential question on the introduction page and discuss in class.



## Performance Task

### Literary Festival

- Goal:** You are tasked to write your own literary piece in the form of either poetry or prose.
- Role:** You are an author who is invited to participate in a Literary Festival.
- Audience:** Your target audience is the school's teachers, classmates, other school faculty, and guests
- Situation:** The context you find yourself in is a celebration of literature through a showcase of original works from real-life experiences of different people.

#### **Product/Performance and Purpose:**

Each participant in the Literary Festival must have the following:

1. Write two original literary pieces. This could be in prose or poetry form. Choice of topic will depend on the student's preference.
2. The written pieces can be presented handwritten, printed out, or any other creative means.
3. All works are collated and displayed in an exhibit.

**Standards and criteria for success:** Your work will be judged by the following rubric:

	Criteria	Beginning 2 points	Developing 4 points	Accomplished 6 points	Score
General	Content (Focus on details/events is clearly evident.)				
	Organization (There is a logical progression of details/events and clear				

	transitions between ideas.)				
	Language (Proper spelling, mechanics, grammar, and usage is observed.)				
Task-specific	Creative	The poem/prose lacks creativity		The poem/prose is creatively done	
	Relatability	The audience cannot relate with the topic of the texts		The audience can relate to the topic of the texts.	
	Presentation	The final product is not presentable		The product is presentable to the audience	
Total Score:					



## Self-Check: How Well Did I Learn?

Do a self-check on how well you learned the lessons in this unit. Place a checkmark in the appropriate box.

<b>Skills</b>	<i>I think I need more practice and assistance</i>	<i>I am familiar and can perform well with minimal assistance</i>	<i>I am confident that I can perform this on my own</i>
I can employ varied verbal and non-verbal strategies to create impact on the audience while delivering lines in a Reader's Theatre or in a Chamber Theatre.			
I can determine the vocabulary or jargons expected of a communicative style.			
I can compare and contrast similar information presented in different texts.			
I can analyze literature as a means of valuing other people and their various circumstances in life.			



## Wrap Up

**Jargon** is the technical vocabulary of a particular profession or group of people. Using jargons eliminate wordy discussions, making the conversation precise and accurate. Use of jargons should be explained or used when necessary to other people outside the group.

**Adverb** is a part of speech used to describe a verb, adjective, or another adverb in the sentence. Adverbs create vivid images when used effectively and judiciously.

- **Prose** is a form of written language that has closer semblance to everyday speech. It is classified into fiction and nonfiction.
  - Two types of prose are **prose fiction** and **prose nonfiction**.
- **Poetry** is a literary medium with carefully chosen words organized in a particular structure to create meaning, sound, and rhythm. It is divided into narrative, lyric, and dramatic poetry.
  - Three types of poetry are **narrative poems**, **lyric poems**, and **dramatic poems**.



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