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RESEARCH ARTICLE

SELECTED POEMS OF DR. JOSE P. RIZAL: AN ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the literary elements permeated on Dr. Jose P. Rizal's selected poems "Imno sa Talisay", "Josefina", "Awit ng Manlalakbay", "Kay Don Ricardo Carnicero" at ang "Sa Aking Kinaligpitan" written during his four-year exile in Dapitan City, Zamboanga del Norte. The researcher purposely used Qualitative Research Method through Content Analysis to analytically scrutinize the in-depth evaluation of the aforesaid literary genre of Rizal. Based on the result of the study, societal awareness will be uplifted through proper guidance of the Filipino youth considered as the hope of the fatherland which was implied in one of his poems. Depicted in his poem were the ideals of the Filipino youth in the place of exile few of which were services to the community and active involvement in community activities and keenness in societal issues. Sociological features were assimilated to intensify the inimitable nature of the pieces' total development and this flaunted Rizal's exceptional literary craft imbued by his unique literary fermentation, his atypical style of showing off his works to the readers. Hence, this obviously provided delight and amusement by giving meaningful human-life insights to their daily encounter of myriad human experiences to become better citizens infused with a genuine Filipino cultural enrichment and refinement.

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INTRODUCTION

The heroism of Dr. Jose P. Rizal is a manifestation of strength of the Filipinos to face the challenges of time with valor. His contributions to attain freedom bring about changes in the lives of the Filipinos and that makes him everyone's epitome. Ocampo (2006) said that the life of Dr. Jose P. Rizal is a living example among Filipinos to live with their intelligence and help bring the country to the pedestal through intelligence and abilities. The talents and skills of our national hero are evidences of a god-chosen human being and a teacher chosen by God. He gave his everything to all which made him a teacher who taught through examples. Jalosjos (2007) added that Rizal was the first to build a school for Dapitanons, aimed to establish specialization in Hongkong and believed that the Philippines can acquire freedom through education. It cannot be argued that Rizal is the source of strength and hope of the Philippines which is observed during his four-year stay in Dapitan. His four years of exile in the city is not actually a torture for him but an opportunity. He spared his time imparting his talents, skills and abilities as well as his knowledge to the Dapitanons and continued his idealism for the improvement and attainment of freedom of his beloved country.

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His arrival in Dapitan according to Verstraeten (2006) was an inspiration to all Dapitanons. The study used Formalism Approach of Roman I. A Richard cited by Gioa (2008) which served as Abera's (2014) theory which aims to categorize and classify the literary piece based on its quality.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study utilized the Qualitative Research Method through Content Analysis. Data were gathered from reading materials, journals, books, internet and theses. Data gathered from readings were the bases of the present study. Literary elements like meter and rhyme, symbolism, imagery, beauty, idioms and figures of speech were considered in analyzing the poems written by Rizal in Dapitan City, Zamboanga del Norte.

DISCUSSION

Selected poems written by Dr. Jose P. Rizal found in Dapitan City, Zamboanga del Norte were "Awit ng Manlalakbay", "Josefina", "Kay Don Ricardo Carnicero", "Imno sa Talisay" at ang "Sa Aking Kinaligpitan". The poem Sa Aking Kinaligpitan is a poem composed of twenty-four stanzas describing to his mother the actual world he lived in. The poem Awit ng Manlalakbay was written by Rizal a few days before leaving to become a volunteer physician in war-torn Cuba. It

reveals the depth of tragedy which Rizal endured while wandering in a foreign land. Selected poems of Rizal have meter and rhyme, most of which are composed of twelve syllables per line except Josefina which is composed of six syllables only per line. Rhythm and meter are poetic elements which cause the regular recurrence of the accent or stress in Rizal's poem. It is the pulse or beat one feels in a phrase of music or line of poetry. Readers derive their sense of rhythm from everyday life and from their experiences with language and music.

They experience the rhythm of day and night, the seasonal rhythm of the year, the beat of their hearts and the rise and fall of their chests as they breathe in and out. Symbolic representations of forlorn and its fleeting characteristics are portrayed as images in the poems. Words or group of words used by the author which leave a clear and exact picture in the minds of the readers are manifested in the poems. Words are carefully chosen where appropriateness is considered to solicit good impressions from the readers.

Table 1. Personification

Mga Piling Tula ni Dr. Jose P. Rizal	Matalinghagang Pahayag	Tekstwal na Kahulugan	Saknong/Linya na Nagpapahayag ng Matalinghagang Paglalarawan
Awit ng Manlalakbay	Buhay niyong naglalayag	Pangingibang-bayan	Natuyo nang dahong walang wastong lipad, Na tangay ng hangin saan man mapadpad, Gayon din ang buhay niyong naglalayag, Walang tungo't sigla ni baya't pagliyang.
	Ngunit ang ligaya'y lumayo naman	Pagkabigo	Ligaya ang hanap na lagi saan man, Ngunit ang ligaya'y lumayo naman, Animo'y palaging
	Bayan at daigdig siya'y nalimutan...	Paglimot sa mga magagandang nagawa	Marahil ay isang libingan sa ilang Ang kakikitaan ng kapanatagan; Bayan at daigdig siya'y nalimutan... Magpahingalay ka matapos ang lumbay
Kay Don Ricardo Carnicero	Iginala ang pagtingin	Nilawakan ang pananaw	Nang kayo'y dumatal sa aming pampangi'y, Iginala ninyo ang inyong paningin, At inyong namasdan itong lupang giliw Na ulila't ligid na lawa't buhangin; Pinapalibhasa ang mga titiisin, at sa buong lakas na hindi maligning sa ibabaw niyong ilog ng hilahil at ng mga agos na hindi masupil inyong itinayo'y tulay na magaling, na unang nakita nitong purok namin.
	Ngayon ay nagngiti't may ilaw ng lugod;	Kaunlaran	Ang mga lansangan sa Dapitang pook, Na noong nagdaa'y madilim na lubos, Nakapagbibigay sa lahat ng takot, Ngayon ay nagngiti't may ilaw ng lugod; Saanman ay balak na nais matapos, Saan ma'y gawaing walang patlang halos: Dito'y paaralan, doo'y daang lagos At doon sa isip nama'y hinihinog Kung pa'no dadalhi't nang dito'y umagos Ang tubig ng Linaw sa kasuyong bundok.
	Sa bukung-liwayway na lubhang masigla	Kasiyahang nadarama /Pag-asa	Sa bukung-liwayway na lubhang masigla, Tapagbalita ng gawang maganda, Dumarating ngayong paggalang ang dala Ng taga-Dapitang kasariwaan pa. Lalaki nang ganap bukas ng umaga't Sila ang babagbag sa lupain nila At kailan pa man ay hindi hahangga Sa gawang paglimot—ito'y isang sala— Ang utang na loob ng bayang Masaya Sa inyong hangarin sa tuwi-tuwina.
	Gayundin ang araw at langit na sutla;	Kalungkutang nadarama	Pinakamalaki naming ninanasa, Na sa lupang itong hindi ninyo lupa'y Makita rin ninyo ang Inang dakila Gayundin ang araw at langit na sutla; Nawa'y maging inyo itong aming mutya, Na parang dito na kayo naging bata; Siya ay turuan ninyo ng adhikang Mahalin ang Batas, saka ang Paggawa't, Kung ang bansang ito'y di Galisyang tuwa, Ang pag-ibig nami'y sagot...nasasanla.
Imno sa Talisay	Mabuhay, Talisay! Matiyaga't matibay Laging sa unahan Maglalakad ikaw.	Tibay at tatag ng lahing Pilipino ay walang kapantay	Mabuhay, Talisay! Matiyaga't matibay Laging sa unahan Maglalakad ikaw. Ikaw'y matagumpay Sa lahat ng bagay Lupa't karagatan, Talo mo, hangin man.

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Sa Aking Kinaligpitan	<p>Sa paa ng bundok na nababalutan Ng isang talukbong na kulay-luntian,</p> <p>Ang hinahanap ko sa kapayapaan Niring aking diwa't nang mapipi naman Ang mga sakit kong walang katapusan.</p>	<p>Pagkasagana at pagkadalisyang ng lugar</p> <p>Kalungkutang nadarama at kapayapaan nasa</p>	<p>Sa tabi ng isang pasigang maluwang Na may mala-gabok na kabuhanginan, Sa paa ng bundok na nababalutan Ng isang talukbong na kulay-luntian, Doon itinayo ang kubo kong hirang, Sa lilim ng madlang mga kakahuyan, Ang hinahanap ko sa kapayapaan Niring aking diwa't nang mapipi naman Ang mga sakit kong walang katapusan.</p>
	<p>Ay himig-kundiman ang kanyang lagaslas,</p>	<p>Kalinisang-loob/kapayapaan</p>	<p>Isang munting daloy na mula sa gubat At sa gabatuhan, agos ay banayad, Ang siyang sa kanya ay buong pagliyag Na nagpapaligong hindi naglilikat; Saka isang talon ng tubig na wagas, Ng isang, alulod na kawayang biyak, Ang kung gumabi na't tahimik ang lahat, Ay himig-kundiman ang kanyang lagaslas, Gayundin, kung araw na sagad ang taas, Nag-aanyong nektar na lubhang makislap.</p>
	<p>Siyang naghahatid sa akin ng taglay Na mumunting butil ng malayong bayan;</p> <p>Ang kanyang ngiti'y nagbibigay naman Sa akin ng sigla't pagbabagong-buhay At pati ng kanyang mga kalungkutan,</p>	<p>Pag-asa</p>	<p>Ang dagat ay lahat! Ang kanyang kalakhay Siyang naghahatid sa akin ng taglay Na mumunting butil ng malayong bayan; Ang kanyang ngiti'y nagbibigay naman Sa akin ng sigla't pagbabagong-buhay Pagdarapit-hapong tila alinlangan Ang pananalig kong wari'y kabiguan Sa kanya'y ninita ng kaligayahan, At pati ng kanyang mga kalungkutan, Sa puso ko'y mayroong isang alingawngaw. Kung gabi ay isang hiwagang malalim!</p> <p>Ang kanyang malinaw na anyo sa tingin Ay nalulukuban ng libong luningning; Malamig ang simoy ng pagalang hangin At ang kalangitan nama'y nagniningning, Pati ang alon ay may mga lihim Na buntong hininga sa hanging mahinhi'y Isinisiwalat ang mga saysaying Dagling napaparam sa puso't damdamin Ng mga panahong sinakmal ng dilim.</p>
		<p>Pag-asa</p>	<p>Mayrong nagsasabing ang unang liwanag, Halik ng umagang lupa ang tumanggap Noong libu-libong nalalang at sukat, Na mula sa wala't di abot ng hagap Ay nagsipanayam sa bangin at gubat, Pati sa tugatog na sakdal ng taas Ng mga bunduki'y doon nagsiakyat, At kahit nasaang malayang kumalat At doon humalik, na ang kaakibat Ay kapangyarihan sa pagpapaunlad.</p>
	<p>Pati ang alon ay may mga lihim Na buntong hininga sa hanging mahinhi'y</p>	<p>Panunumbalik ng sigla at pag-asa</p> <p>Katahimikan/lumbay</p>	<p>Nguni't kung ang gabi ay lubhang masungit, At ang hangin nama'y parang nagngangalit, At ang mga alo'y lalong bumabagsik, Ay maraming tinig ang nangaririnig, Tinig na may dasal, may daing at sakit, Pinagbuhol manding tinig ng hinagpis, Ang mula sa dagat ay inihahagis, Ng mga nalunod at doo'y naamis, Ng isang panahon na kahapis-hapis, Ng mga nabagbag na di na babalik.</p>
	<p>Halik ng umagang lupa ang tumanggap Noong libu-libong nalalang at sukat, Na mula sa wala't di abot ng hagap Ay nagsipanayam sa bangin at gubat,</p>	<p>Mga nabigong pangarap sa buhay</p>	<p>Sumisipol, sumisipol ang gabing nakatatakot, May luntian at may bughaw na lagablab na nanuplot Sa laot ng karagatan, nguni't dagling natatapos Pagngiti ng bagong araw, samantalang naglalagos, Ang lunday sa mga along tila pagod na ring pagod. Kung mamasdan ko ang buwang kasing-ningnig ng una, Ang dati kong kalungkutay nagbabalik naman tila, Ginigising ang pag-ibig ng libu-libong alaala, Ang pampangang, ang kahuyan, ang bakura't asotea, Mga biglang di-pagkibo, agaw-hiya ng pagsinta.</p>

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	Nguni't kung ang gabi ay lubhang masungit, At ang hangin nama'y parang nagnangalit, At ang mga alo'y lalong bumabagsik,	Problema at kalungkutan na nangyari sa buhay	Paru-parong nauuhaw sa liwanag at sa kulay, Na ang ibang mga langit ang palaging panagimpan, Ako noon ay bata pa ng lisanin ko ang bayan, At saanma'y palagalang walang munting alinlangan, Nagugol sa ibang lupa ang buo kong kabataan.
	Sumisipol, sumisipol ang gabing nakatakot, May luntian at may bughaw na lagablab na nanuplot Sa laot ng karagatan, nguni't dagling natatapos Pangiti ng bagong araw, samantalang naglalagos, Ang lunday sa mga along tila pagod na ring pagod.	Pagkatakot at pag-asang nadama Paggunita sa nakaraan	
	Ginigising ang pag-ibig ng libu-libong alaala, Paru-parong nauuhaw sa liwanag at sa kulay,	Paggunita sa kabataan na hindi nakapiling ang mga mahal sa buhay dahil sa pangingibang-bayan	

In the poems, various abstract ideas are mentioned by Rizal, and to really make these intangible concepts perceivable by human senses, the importance of imagery takes place and gives color and life to poetry. Figurative languages on the other hand are greatly manifested in the poems under study one of which is personification demonstrated in the lines “Buhay niyong naglalayag” of the poem “Awit ng Manlalakbay”. The author gave life to an idea to inform the readers of his hardships and sorrows experienced when he was abroad and the desire to attain happiness despite difficulties. In addition, “iginala ang pagtingin” of the poem “Kay Don Ricardo Carnicero” means keen planning for the improvement of Dapitan as supported by the line “ang mga lansangan sa Dapitang pook, na noong nagdaa’y madilim na lubos, nakapagbibigay sa lahat ng takot, ngayon ay nagniti’t may ilaw ng lugod”. The poem “Imno sa Talisay” with the line “mabuhay, Talisay! Matiyaga’t matibay laging sa unahan maglakad ikaw” it was clearly manifested that talisay tree was given human attributes to intensify his admiration to the Filipinos’ exceptional strength. Moreover, “Sa Aking Kinaligpitan” with the line “kubo kong hirang” means Rizal’s idealism and his aspiration to gain independence in a diplomatic manner not through rebellion. Shown in Table 1 are lines from the poems which exhibit personification.

The poem “Awit ng Manlalakbay” with the lines “animo’y palaging binibiro lamang ang dahil sa kanya’y sumakaragatan”, the comparison between happiness and sorrows, trials and his sacrifices are indirectly stated. The lines exhibit his failures in attaining happiness. In his letter to Blumentritt on September 28, 1896 (Jalosjos, 2007) he discussed his happiness for the approval of the Spanish government to his travel to Cuba to aid Cubans, sadness for prolonged approval and hatred because of the betrayal done by the governor-general in return of his pure desire to help. “Josefina” on the other hand dedicated to the one he loved employs simile as he compares Josephine Bracken to a nightingale exhibited in the line “katulad ng isang ibong mang-aawit”. Her presence during his exile is considered an antidote that heals his oneness. In the poem “Kay Don Ricardo Carnicero” he said “na parang dito na kayo naging bata” which mean Carnicero’s attitude toward positive outlooks and longing for the benefit of Dapitan. Table 2 shows the lines identified as having the characteristics of the figure of speech simile.

Shown in Table 3 are figurative languages hyperbole in nature from the lines of the poems “Awit ng Manlalakbay”, “Imno sa Talisay”, at “Ang Aking Kinaligpitan”. The poem “Awit ng Manlalakbay” with the lines “at ang naglalayag, kinaiinggitan sa bilis ng lipad kapag nagdaraan” which obviously mean traveling is not flying a vehicle but a meer want to tell the readers that people envy him because of his wit which later led to an accusation of a sin not committed. Rizal wrote “Imno sa Talisay” to extend his admiration to the talisay tree. The line “Ikaw’y matagumpay sa lahat ng bagay lupa’t karagatan, talo mo, hangin man” is describing the talisay tree but the description is beyond the capability of the talisay tree just like the line “Talisay ay walang pinapanginoon” which classified as hyperbole. “Sa Aking Kinaligpitan” with the lines “ang init ng dating bulong sa noo ko’y humahalik, ang dating nagpapaningas sa sigla kong nag-iinit at siyang nagpapakulo sa dugo ng pusong paslit” is hyperbole in nature as blood do not really boil but perhaps the author is just nostalgic and wants his reader to feel his treasured memories of his childhood. Table 3 further shows lines from the poems which are hyperbole in nature.

Figure of speech oxymoron is found in “Kay Don Ricardo Carnicero” and “Ang Aking Kinaligpitan”. Oxymoron is obviously manifested in the poem “Kay Don Ricardo Carnicero” when Rizal stated day and night which evidently specified different time frames in the Philippine context with the lines “magmula na nuon, may sintang maalab, ma-gabi, maaraw, inyong sinisikap ang ikagagaling naming lahat-lahat”. The poem “Sa Aking Kinaligpitan” shows contrast exhibited in the line “saka araw-gabi’y sa kanya ang awit” which means Rizal hears the sirens of the sea near his hut which gives him pleasure despite sadness. Transferred epithet is found in the lines of the poems “Kay Don Ricardo Carnicero” and “Ang Aking Kinaligpitan”. Exhibited in “Kay Don Ricardo Carnicero” and “Ang Aking Kinaligpitan” are figurative languages synechdoche and metaphor while apostrophe is seen in the lines of the poem “Imno sa Talisay” and “Sa Aking Kinaligpitan”. The latter exhibits irony and paradox. In general, figures of speech featuring personification, metonymy, simile, irony, hyperbole, oxymoron, paradox and apostrophe are present in his poems which add color and aesthetic effect that showed his craft imbued by his literary fermentation.

Table 2. Simile

Mga Piling Tula ni Dr. Jose P. Rizal	Matalinghagang Pahayag	Tekstwal na Kahulugan	Saknong/Linya na Nagpapahayag ng Matalinghagang Paglalarawan
Awit ng Manlalakbay	Animo'y palaging binibiro lamang	Kabiguan sa buhay	Ligaya ang hanap na lagi saan man, Ngunit ang ligaya'y lumayo naman, Animo'y palaging binibiro lamang Ang dahil sa kanya'y sumakaragatan
Josefina	Like a vibrant nightingale	Paghangang lubos	Josephine, Josephine Who has come to these shores Seeking a home, a nest Like a vibrant nightingale If your luck brings you to Shanghai, China or Japan Don't forget that in the shores Beats a heart for thee.
Kay Don Ricardo Carnicero	Na parang dito na kayo naging bata;	Pagbigay ng karapatan bilang mamayang Pilipino	Pinakamalaki naming ninanasa, Na sa lupang itong hindi ninyo lupa'y Makita rin ninyo ang Inang dakila Gayundin ang araw at langit na sutla; Nawa'y maging inyo itong aming mutya, Na parang dito na kayo naging bata; Siya ay turuan ninyo ng adhikang Mahalin ang Batas, saka ang Paggawa't, Kung ang bansang ito'y di Galisyang tuwa, Ang pag-ibig nami'y sagot...nasasanla.

Table 3. Hyperbole

Mga Piling Tula ni Dr. Jose P. Rizal	Matalinghagang Pahayag	Tekstwal na Kahulugan	Saknong/Linya na Nagpapahayag ng Matalinghagang Paglalarawan
Awit ng Manlalakbay	At ang naglalalayag, kinainggitan sa bilis ng lipad kapag nagdaraan.	Paglihim sa totoong naramdaman	At ang naglalalayag, kinainggitan sa bilis ng lipad kapag nagdaraan, hindi nilang tantong sa kaibuturan ng kalulwa'y walang pag-ibig na tunay.
Imno sa Talisay Sa Aking Kinaligpitan	Ikaw'y matagumpay Sa lahat ng bagay Lupa't karagatan, Talo mo, hangin man.	Tagumpay at pag-asa	Mabuhay, Talisay! Matiyaga't matibay Laging sa unahan Maglalakad ikaw. Ikaw'y matagumpay Sa lahat ng bagay Lupa't karagatan, Talo mo, hangin man
	Talisay ay walang pinapanginoon Lawa namin dito'y wala pang katukol, Ang talon ng tubig, baging di manuyonoy	Walang kinkatakutan Katatagan bilang mga lahing Pilipino	Ang tawag sa ami'y mga "Talisaynon", Kalulwa'y dakila, katawan ma'y sahol, Dito sa Dapita't sa iba mang nayon, Talisay ay walang pinapanginoon. Lawa namin dito'y wala pang katukol, Ang talon ng tubig, baging di manuyonoy, At sa kung sa pagsagwan sa bangka tutukoy, Di malampasan kung kami ang habol.
	Ay nalulukuban ng libong luningning Siya ang sa kalulwa ko'y nagbibigay-sigla't ningas	Kasikatan /pagiging kilala Nagbibigay ng pag-asa at saya	Kung gabi ay isang hiwagang malalim! Ang kanyang malinaw na anyo sa tingin Ay nalulukuban ng libong luningning; Malamig ang simoy ng pagalang hangin At ang kalangitan nama'y nagningning, Pati ang alon ay may mga lihim Na buntong hininga sa hanging mahinhi'y Isinisiwalat ang mga saysaying Dagling napaparam sa puso't damdamin Ng mga panahong sinakmal ng dilim.
	Ang init ng dating bulong sa noo ko'y humahalik, Ang dating nagpapaningas sa sigla kong nag-init At siyang nagpapakulo sa dugo ng pusong paslit	Pangungulila at pagbabalik-tanaw sa nakaraan	Siya'y aking kaibigang kailanma'y naging tapat, Siya ang sa kalulwa ko'y nagbibigay-sigla't ningas Kung makitang nalulungkot; kasama kong nagpupuyat Sa ganitong pagkatapon, sa kubo ko ay kayakap; Pinapanalig ako kung alinlangan ang lahat. Namamalas ko ang langit na maningning at malinis, Na gaya ng aking unang magagandang panaginip, Ang init ng dating bulong sa noo ko'y humahalik

What makes poetry beautiful is its presence of figurative languages that isn't found in an ordinary conversation which come with many special kinds besides metaphoric techniques. This literary element found in Rizal's poems adds force to the artistic and meaningful effect of his pieces not a very crude and monotonous literary genre unable to stir one's emotions, thought and insight. The overall selected poems of Rizal have embedded meanings which are revealed through sociological approach. This is Rizal's unique literary style in presenting his literary pieces by making life's complexities filled with pleasures and fun. Through Rizal's writings, readers understand and make sense of the world around them and deepen their perspective in dealing with things and situations happening in the society. These will help them explore the human condition and analyzes how and why people think and feel to things surrounding and affecting them, develop their thoughts analytically and learn a lot of human passions realistically experienced in real life mankind as they see the world through the eyes of the national hero who then wrote the poems. Human experiences teach them various insights of life as they represent more than just a historical and cultural artefact.

Depicted in the poems of Rizal specifically written in Dapitan City are happenings in the lives of Dapitanons during his exile. In his poems, strengths and weaknesses of the Dapitanons during the Spanish regime are exemplified. Their weaknesses are manifested in the following lines of Rizal's poems: "Kami mga batang tanghaling sumilang, nguni't may kalulwang sariwa rin naman," which are assumable that Dapitanons lack education during his exile. The lines "Kahima't sa inyong mga pagbibigay, ay inyong makitang pipi't parang patay, na hindi marunong magbayad ng utang, pagganti sa inyong mga kabutihan, huwag sana ninyong sila'y pagkaitan ng inyong pagtingin ay kawawa naman, na di makatagpo na tinig na sanay upang ipagtapat na kayo ay mahal, kaya nga't sa lungkot na kanilang taglay; ay hindi masambit pati dinaramdam" are also evident of their weak personality as they lack knowledge, dumb and timid because they lack education. They lack the strength to send their grievances to the Spanish government. However, they find glory in fighting against the Spaniards as shown in the lines "Mabuhay, Talisay!Matiyaga't matibay, laging sa unahan, maglalakad ikaw. Ikaw'y matagumpay Sa lahat ng bagay lupa't karagatan, talo mo, hangin man."These mean that Dapitanons are strong and determined to overcome trials and remain stronger in meeting all the hindrances in life. The lines "Kami mga batang tanghaling sumilang, nguni't may kalulwang sariwa rin naman," exhibit Dapitanons' determination and bravery as the lines encompass the spirit of nationalism and humanism including the love of nature and the love of God.

Conclusion

It can be mirrored in the poems of Dr. Jose P. Rizal the societal norm during the Spanish regime. Lines in the poems depict happenings in the society, customs and traditions of Filipinos and important events under the leadership of the Spaniards. Poems of Rizal also show his great ideals in promoting education among youth and involve them in any civic movements which he thinks are of help to uplift Philippine freedom.

Consumption of Rizal's poems and other poems related to these widens Filipinos' societal awareness not only among youths but among all people. Through these literary genre, Filipinos will understand the kind of life experienced by Rizal in the past and treasure Rizal's noble contribution in Dapitan and his meritorious acts toward attaining Philippine independence.

Recommendation

After the occupation of the Philippines by Spain, Filipino literature was, for almost three centuries bare of significant literary works. With the appearance, however, of Rizal's highly nationalistic writings in the 19th century, Philippine literature in Spanish at once gained both national and international prestige. In the light of this amazing fact, extensive consideration of Rizal's creative works is indispensable to evaluate fully his greatness. To value and acknowledge Rizal's heroism, a compilation of his poems may be made and make use of such compilation in teaching literature or instruction which poems are applicable to let the students appreciate and utilize the same in promoting Philippine culture and tourism. After introducing the text to the learners, encourage them to devise their own masterpiece specifically a poem related to the happenings in their community or in the country applying the elements of poetry like beauty, imagery, symbolism, figurative languages and the like. In relation with promoting cultural heritage and tourism, the Department of Education and other government agencies should conduct an annual reminiscence of Rizal's heroism and worthwhile contributions to attain Philippine independence through "Handuraw" which will be participated by people from all walks of life. In addition, an organization or any private affiliation may be established with the advocacy of valuing Rizal's masterpieces such as "KAPARIZ" o Kabataang Pangarap ni Rizal spearheaded by JRMSU of Zamboanga del Norte to spread knowledge about the life of the national hero in Dapitan. These activities will make the national hero stand as their living epitome towards becoming one of the country's assets in the future.

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