# "Traditional Techniques used to Contemporary Art Creations" Week: 10

## **QUEST**

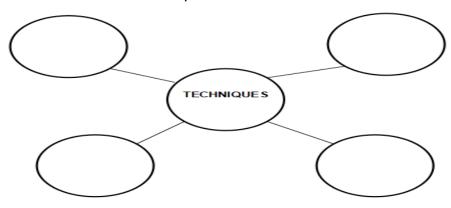
Researches on techniques and performance practices applied to contemporary arts

# (CAR11/12TPP-0c -e-10)

- a. Identify the traditional techniques in creating artworks;
- b. Research on a particular artwork created by a Filipino artist; and
- c. Appreciate the techniques applied in creating artworks.

# **EQUIP**

Write the words related to techniques.



In your own words, what is techniques?

\_\_\_\_\_

Traditional techniques used by Filipinos even from the past years are represented in our painting, sculpture, dance, architecture, music, and even textile.

## **PAINTING**

- -The paintings of early Filipinos can be in red chip (clay mixed with water) designs decorated on the ritual pottery of the Philippines such as the acclaimed "Manunggul Jar."
- -More evidence of painting is manifested in the tattoo tradition of Early Filipino who are referred now as the Pintados of Visayas.
- -Some of the most elaborate painting done by early Filipinos that survived to the present are manifested among the arts and architecture of Maranao, who are well-know for the "Naga Dragons" and the "Sarimanok" and painted in the beautiful Panolong of their Torongans or King's house.
- Elito Circa is popularly known as "Amang Pintor." He gained recognition by using his hair to make his paint brushes and reigns his painting with his blood on the right side corner.

## **INDIGENOUS ART**

- -The Itneg people, known for their intricate woven fabrics called, "Binakol". It features designs that assimilate optical illusions woven fabrics of the "Gadang", people usually with bright red tones. Their weaving can also be identified by beaded ornamentation.
- llongot people make jewelry from pearl, red hornbill beak, plants, and metals.
- -Many artists ere influence by Elito Circa and started using natural raw materials such as an extract from coffee, molasses, onion, tomato, tuba and other materials available.
- The lumad people of Mindanao (B'Lan, Mandaga, Mansaka, T'boli) are skilled in the art of dying abaca fiber. The Abaca plant is used to make fiber known as "Manila Hemp", the fiber is dyed through a method which is called "Ikat." "Ikat" fibers are woven into cloth with geometric patterns representing animal, human, and plant leaves.

## **ISLAMIC ARTS**

- The phrase "Islamic art" refers to works of art that are specifically produced for the benefit of Muslims (such as a mosque and its furnishings), as well as works of art and architecture that have historically been produced in Muslim-majority countries, for Muslim clients, or by Muslim artists. Islam promoted the growth of a distinct culture with its own unique artistic language, which is represented in art and architecture throughout the Muslim world because it is not only a religion but a way of life.
- -The most popular malong style is the land cap which can be red, yellow, blue, green, or violet. Red and yellow colors stands for royalty or aristocracy. Men often wear the red land cap and the women wear the yellow.
- -The Bagobo have ornate traditions in weaponry and other metal arts. They weave their abaca cloths of earth tones and make baskets that are trimmed with beads, fibers and horse's hair. Kampilan, weapons made by Muslim Filipinos that are skillfully carved.

## **KUT-KUT ART**

- -A technique combining Oriental and European art process. The techniques were practiced by the indigenous people of Samar.
- Kut-Kut is a rare Philippine art form that draws inspiration from "Sgraffito," encaustic, and layering methods from the early century. The combination of this ancient style produces a unique artwork characterized by delicate swirling interweaved lines, multi-layered texture and an illusion of three-dimensional space.

## PERFORMING ARTS

# Music

- -Philippines early music featured a mixture of indigenous Islamic and variety of Asian sounds.
- -Spanish settlers and Filipinos played many musical instruments such as flutes, guitar, ukulele, violin, trumps, and drums. They performed songs and dances to celebrate festive occasions.

-By the 21<sup>st</sup> century, many of the folk songs and dances have remained intact like the Filipino hip-hop, Filipino rock, and another musical style. Some are traditional such as Filipino folk music.

#### **Dance**

-Philippine folk dances (Tinikling and Cariñosa)

## **Tinikling**

- -To dance tinikling, you will need two sets of bamboo poles that are each 6–12 feet long (1.8–3.7 meters). Female dancers typically wear a Balintawak, a vibrant garment with arched sleeves, or a Patadyong, a loose, checkered skirt that is frequently paired with a thin-fibered shirt. The Barong Tagalog, the nation's official attire for Filipino men, is an embroidered formal shirt worn untucked by males. Red pants are typically worn with the barong. The Tinikling is performed by all dancers barefoot.
- -Although this dance only uses two bamboo poles, some variations employ four bamboo poles, where the pairs are stacked in the shape of a cross. Dancers must pay great attention to the music and move in time with the beat so as not to have their ankles stuck between the poles.
- -In the present, there are modified versions of this Filipino traditional folk dance around the world some increase the number of dancers or poles and even change the music or choreography.

## Cariñosa

-A man and woman's colonial-era courtship is shown in the cariñosa. Because of this, it is typically done by a male and female dancer who face each other at all times. However, each member of the ensemble needs a partner in order to perform it.

A game of hide-and-seek could be compared to the dance's moves. With a fan in hand that she waves to the beat of the music, the female dancer plays a bashful, modest figure. The duo enhances the sense of hiding from each other and sneaking seductive glimpses at each other by using the handkerchief that the male dancer is holding in the background.

-Singkil is a popular dance in southern region of Mindanao showcasing the story of a prince and a princess in the forest.

# **ARCHITECTURE**

- Stones as housing and building materials were introduced by the Spaniards.
- -In the past, the nipa hut (Bahay-kubo) was the common form of housing among the native Filipinos. Simple materials like Bamboo and coconut are used as the primary source of wood.
- -Contemporary architecture has a distinctively western style although Pre-Hispanic housing is still common in rural areas. American style sub-urban gated communities are common in the cities.
- -Due to frequent flooding during the rainy season, most primitive homes are built on stilts.

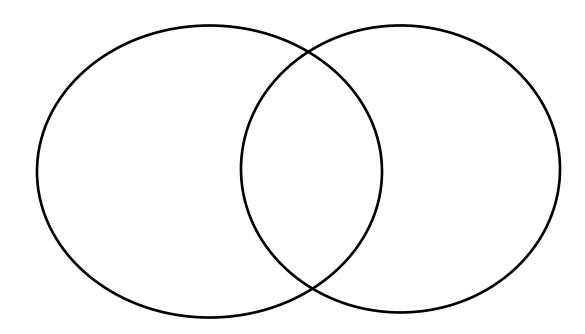
-An angled wooden roof, bamboo thatching, and elaborate wooden carvings are characteristics of indigenous people's architecture.
-Islamic and often Asian architecture are depicted on buildings such as Mosque and Temples. The thatching for roofs is made from cogon grass, nipa palm leaves and coconut fronds.
STACK
Read and answer the following statements. Write your answers on the space provided. (5 points each)
1. Why do we need to know the traditional techniques and performance practices applied to contemporary arts?
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2. How can you show support to contemporary arts in the Philippines?
MISSION 1
Research for a particular artwork created by a Filipino artist. Choose one artwork and answer the following questions:
1. What is the artwork about? Who created it?
Answer:
2. What were the techniques applied in the creation of the artwork?
Answer:

3. What is your comment on the artwork that you have chosen?

Answer:			

## **MISSION 2**

# **VENN DIAGRAM: Compare and Contrast Tinikling and Cariñosa**



## **RESOURCES**

- Ganzon, Carlo Luis, journey:Contemporary art of the Philippines
- https://www.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/SHS-Core\_Contemporary-Philippine-Arts-from-the-Regions-CG.pdf
- Department of Islamic Art. "The Nature of Islamic Art." In Heilbrunn Timeline of Art History. New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art, 2000—.
- http://www.metmuseum.org/toah/hd/orna/hd\_orna.htm (October 2001)
- https://theculturetrip.com/asia/philippines/articles/tinikling-the-national-danceof-the-philippines-with-bamboo-poles/
- Sandagan, L., Sayseng A. (2016). Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions,p.107-117