

**CONTEMPORARY ART FORMS AND PRACTICES FROM
THE REGIONS (MUSIC, THEATER and DANCE)
Week:3**

QUEST

Researches on various contemporary art forms
(CAR11/12CAP-0c -e-4)

- a. Identify music, theater and dance forms;
- b. Researches on examples of music, theater and dance forms; and
- c. Express appreciation to contemporary arts in the Philippines.

EQUIP

JUMBLLED LETTERS: Arrange the jumbled letters to get the needed answer. Write your answer on the blank provided.

C S U I M

It is defined as the manipulation of sound and silence.

ANSWER: _____

C A D N E

It is an art form consisting of sequences of body movements with aesthetic and often symbolic value, either improvised or purposefully selected.

ANSWER: _____

MUSIC

Before the arrival of Spaniards, the type of music found in the country is traditional and vocal. Musical sounds were created by musical instruments such as flutes, shell trumpets, drums and gongs.

During the Spanish colonization, the Spaniards promote religious music. The different religious orders believed in the power of music to convert the natives that is why the friars received musical training in Spain before travelling to the country.

During the early American period, the music of the country was mostly classical due to the influence of the European. This kind of music continued flourishing until the 1950s. It was in the 1960s the avant-garde music emerged. The Philippine music at the time evolved into a combination of classical and traditional or ethnic music. Due to the introduction of radio, film, and other entertainment technology, the theater music that once flourished gradually declined. However, the rondallas or the string bands remain even up to the present.

In the regional set up, through the establishment of the Cultural Center of the Philippines (CCP), the Filipino music, as well as the Filipino artists, were given importance.

Indigenous music continuously thrives and spread in different localities. Local composers continuously create vernacular songs. Local festivals like the Las Pinas Bamboo Organ Festival were established.

Contemporary Music Forms

❖ Kundiman and Harana

--*Kundiman* is a musical form that is a product of Spanish colonization. Kundiman is an art song that signifies love and affection for someone. It is described as highly emotional and sentimental because it expresses personal sorrow. It can be about love or patriotism. The melody is often smooth, flowing and gentle rhythm.

--The *harana* is a traditional courtship in the Philippines wherein a suitor serenades his object of affection. Almost any songs can be sung during the harana, including the kundiman songs.

--The harana is almost always performed by a man while the kundiman can be performed by both genders. Example: Nasaan ka Irog?- Nicanor Abelardo

❖ Ballad

--Ballad is a traditional song that narrates an event in a community. Popular example would be Yoyoy Villame's 'Magellan'. In modern times, the term ballad has been applied to describe love songs and a balladeer is an artist whose songs is primarily composed of romantic songs.

--Some Ballad Composers: Jose Mari Chan

--Some of the popular and successful Filipino contemporary balladeers: Regine Velasques-Alcasid, Sarah Geronimo, Jed Madela and many more.

❖ Chamber Music

--Chamber music is a form of instrumental music composed of small ensembles wherein each part is played by one player, as opposed to an orchestra where a part is performed by group of musicians. Chamber music is usually performed by a *group of three to eight musicians*.

--Chamber music was pioneered by Dr. Francisco Santiago and Nicanor S. Abelardo, who received training abroad and later on shared with younger generation of composers.

❖ Choral Music

--Choral music is a musical composition intended to be performed by a group of singers called a choir. The choir is arranged according to voice categories such as soprano, alto, tenor and bass. The early choirs in the Philippines performed in churches, singing religious hymns during mass.

--Perhaps the most well-known school choir is the choral group of the University of the Philippines, the Philippine Madrigal singers or the "Madz." The Madz is the most awarded choral groups in the Philippines and in the whole world. They have been taught and trained by some of the country's best musical composers and arrangers such as Eudencie Palaruan, Robert Delgado, and Fidel Calalang.

❖ Liturgical Music

--Liturgical music are songs intended for Christian church services. Its early form was inspired by Jewish chants during their religious rituals.

--Artist: Ryan Cayabyab with his work Misa, prais and gospel songs of Gary Valenciano, Francisco F. Feliciano his work Mass of Saint.

❖ Opera

--Opera is a combination of both music and theater. It is a sung drama that entails collaborative efforts of singers, dancers, composers, choreographers, etc. One type song found in an opera is the *aria*, which is a song sung in solo that portrays the character's emotional state. The opera was introduced in the Philippines in the middle of the 1800s.

--Felipe Padilla's Noli Me Tangere, the first full-length Filipino opera, Reynaldo T. Paguio and Fides Asensio's Mayo Bisperas ng Liwanag, which was based on a short story by Nick Joaquin

--Notable Filipino opera singers include Jovita Fuentes the first Filipina to be recognized as a National Artist for Music, and the female soprano Rachelle Gerodias.

❖ Pop Music

--Popular music or pop music is used to describe music that is readily available to the broad populace. It is an umbrella term that encompasses a multitude of different genres of music such as RnB, Rap, Rock, Hip-hop, Dance and etc.

❖ Protest Songs

--Protest songs are songs that bring to light injustices and inequality in society. This seeks to inspire nationalism and heroism from the listeners. "Bayan Ko" is one of the most popular and recognizable example of protest songs. Some protest songs tackle about environmental issues such as the band Asin's protest song "Masdan ang Kapaligiran" and Gloc-9's "Nag-iisang Mundo."

THEATER

The educational system established by the American in the country paved the way to the development of legitimate theater. The production of Shakespearean plays and other Western contemporary classics entered the scene through the Western education. Western culture greatly influenced theater production. The exposure to different theatrical styles and dramatic theories, Filipinos were able to expand their horizon and create stage play that reflect the Philippine realities and set up.

Directors who significantly contributed in the progress of the Philippine Theater: Lamberto Avellana, Severino Montana, and Wilfredo Ma. Guerrero.

Contemporary Theater Forms

- ❑ **Absurd** – is a genre of modern play that deliberately exaggerates the events and situations to emphasize a point. It is originated from the West. It was first performed in the Philippines by the students of Ateneo de Manila in 1976 with the play **Ang paghihintay kay Godot**, which was translated from the absurd play "Waiting for Godot" by Samuel Beckett.
- ❑ **Stage Show** – it is a theatrical presentation of various acts and performances. It can be seen during fiestas and in television variety shows.
- ❑ **Brechtian Theater** – it is based on Bertolt Brecht's (1898-1956) proposition that the audience should not emotionally identify with the character or action on stage but instead stimulates self-reflection and critical analysis of the events unfolding in the play. The first Brechtian

inspired play in the Philippines was mounted by Repertory Philippines in 1968 with the play *Mother Courage and her Children*.

- ❑ **Children's Theater** – are plays that are either performed by children or by adults for children. The primary audience are children. This type is intended to educate, inspire, and encourage creativity and value formation. Some theater companies specialize in theater productions geared for children such as PETA's longest running play *Mga Kuwento ni Lola Basyang* and Trumpets Playshop that retell childrens fairy tales.
- ❑ **Melodrama** – is a non-musical play that is intended to elicit tears and emotional attachment to the characters. These are regularly seen on television.
- ❑ **Dramatic Monologue** – it is a type of play wherein an individual actor speaks and acts out the character's thoughts and emotions.
- ❑ **Tula-dula** – or poem play was developed by the UP in the 1970's. It is minimalist in attack wherein a poem is dramatized by a narrator who recites the piece while two or three actors provide the movement and the sound effects.
- ❑ **Political Theater** – is a form of theater whose intention is to transform or improve the current system of the government.
- ❑ **Musical Theater** – are plays wherein music is an essential part of the production. This includes traditional Filipino theater such as the **sarswela** and ritualistic dramas. With the love of Filipinos for music, it is not surprising that it is one of the most popular forms of theater.
- ❑ **Realism** – is a type of drama that provides an accurate depiction of real-life situations. This type of modern theater first came to the Philippines after World War II.

There are **two types** of realism theater: **psychological and social realism**. Psychological Realism – pertains to play that focus to the individual character's problem and situations. Social Realism are plays that set the individual dilemmas within a larger scheme of society.

DANCE

During the first years of the American period, vaudeville or bodabil dancing became popular. It is a kind of stage show that was introduced by the American. Dances like buck-and-wing, tap dancing, clog, skirt dancing were among the dances performed in the show. Later on, European classical ballet entered the scene. The ballet was followed by modern dance.

Modern dance is revolutionary in nature and does not conform to the rules of classical ballet. It deals with a mixture of wide range of dances, Western and Asian dances, traditional dances, and other experimental dances.

After Francisca Reyes-Aquino researched on the Philippine folk dances, folk and social dances followed the rise of modern dance. Her published research on folk dances influenced many Filipino dancers to do similar researches. There were dance groups that developed Filipino adaptations of European and American dances like the valse, rigaudon, polka, fandango, jota, etc. These dance groups integrated traditional customs in these western dances.

Other dance groups revived the indigenous dance forms commonly performed during ceremonies and rituals by the indigenous groups.

Contemporary Dance Forms

- **Folk Dance** – is the different dances performed by various cultural groups throughout the country. It is performed during rituals, festivals, fiestas and other community celebrations. **Mimetic dances** also represent movements that copy communal activities such as planting rice and harvesting.

Examples are the mananagat of *Cebu* – which imitates the movements of a *fisherman* and the *Pangasinense's* Tanobong – which mimics the steps in making a *broom*.

These traditional dances have been used by the ethnic groups to celebrate their identity and are based on their literature, legend and beliefs.

Example: *Tinikling of Waray* – which considered as the Philippines national dance and the Sulbi of Batangas. some folkdances are integral to festival such as the Ati-Atihan of Aklan, the Masskara of Bacolod, and Sinulog of Cebu.

- **Street Dance** – it is a term used to describe **vernacular dances** or dances that developed organically within a community. It is a dance form began in urban open spaces, such as parks, streets, yards and night clubs. Early forms of street dance gained popularity during the late 1970s. it became more common in the Philippines in the 1980s.

Examples: breakdance, free step

STACK

Read and answer each question. Write your answers on the space provided after each number.

1. Among the three art forms mentioned, which do you like the most? Why?

2. Differentiate music, theater and dance.

MISSION

Give what is asked. List at least two examples of each forms, write the title and the artist. (30 points)

<p style="text-align: center;">MUSIC</p> <p>Definition:</p> <p>Music forms:</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">THEATER</p> <p>Definition:</p> <p>Theater forms:</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">DANCE</p> <p>Definition:</p> <p>Dance forms:</p>

RESOURCES

- Ganzon, C. L. Journey:Contemporary Art of the Philippines
- <https://filipino-folk-songs.blogspot.com/2012/01/list-of-kundiman-songs.html>
- Sandagan, L., Sayseng A. (2016). Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions,p.16-22
- https://www.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/SHS-Core_Contemporary-Philippine-Arts-from-the-Regions-CG.pdf
- <https://www.scribd.com/presentation/420444882/Prelim-ART>

- https://www.google.com/search?q=mapa+sb19+lyrics&source=lmns&bih=657&biw=1366&hl=fil&sa=X&ved=2ahUKEwipuKqwzuDyAhVsz4sBHZxDA7AQ_AUoAHoECAEQAA