

CONTEMPORARY ART FORMS AND PRACTICES FROM
THE REGIONS (VISUAL ARTS & LITERATURE)

Week: 2

QUEST

Discusses various art forms found in the Philippines.
(CAR11/12IAC-0b-2)

- The Learners:
- a. Identify the various art forms;
 - b. Distinguish poetry in different period; and
 - c. Develop understanding and appreciation to visual arts and literature.

EQUIP

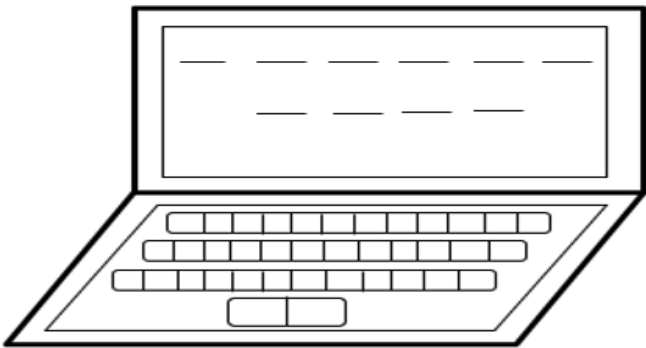
ENCODE ME: Read and answer the statements below. Use the code to get the correct answer and write it in the blank provided inside the figure shown.

Code:

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	26

Question: What is a term used to describe a wide array of artistic disciplines that are appreciated primarily through sight?

Clue: 22, 9, 19, 21, 1, 12
1, 18, 20, 19



The Philippine contemporary art is divided into seven major art forms: visual arts, literature, music, theater, dance, architecture, and film.

VISUAL ARTS

Juan Arellano, Diosdado Lorenzo, and Victorio Edades were among those Filipinos who studied outside the Philippines. They went back and introduced the concept of modern art in the country.

- Victorio Edades introduced modern visual art through his exhibition. He used dull and dark hues instead of using usual bright and happy colors. His subjects were the life of laborers, workers, and lower sector of the society.
- It was noticeable that during the American period, the subjects of artworks shifted from rural to urban themes. Urban setup became the usual subjects of visual arts.

- After World War II, artists started creating proletarian art which depicts the life after war, social issues, and economic problems.
- Different styles in making arts became popular and various visual art trends emerged.
- During the modern period, **cubism** and **abstraction** took its scene. **Cubism** shows fragmented figures in larger planes, color harmonies, and texture.
- Three known cubists in their times: Vicente Manansala, Romeo Tabuena and Cesar Legaspi.
- Know abstractionist: H.R Ocampo, Constantino Bernardo, Federico Aguilar Alcuaz, Arturo Luz, and Jose Joya.

In **sculpture**, Napoleon Abueva became famous for his modern works. Abueva combine different materials such as metals, stones, and woods to produce unique sculptures. Other sculptors joined Abueva in his modernism and produced creative works using brass, jade, plastics, and other materials. Art in the Philippines during this period reflects dynamism, freedom of expression and concern to the masses.

- Ang Kiukok painted in expressionistic cubistic style.
- BenCab worked with realism and experimental devices.
- Sculptors like Ramon Orlina and Impy Pilapil explored the use of glass in making sculptures.

Surrealism emerged which explored the world of dream.

- ❖ Galo Ocampo and Juvenal Sanso- known surrealist

Magic realism entered the art scene. It refers to painting style showing minute details of the subjects and highlighting their texture and color.

Example: Bigas artwork by Nestor Leynes.

Genre painting is showing the lives of townfolks, legends and traditions stayed in the Philippine contemporary period.

The use of indigenous materials became a trend in **sculptures** and **installation art** to promote environmental awareness. Furthermore, cartoons, comics, and photography became popular.

The significant development of the modern and contemporary art in the country shows how creative, innovative and free thinkers the Filipinos are.

The National Government through the NCCA's Committee on Visual Arts (CVA) launched an education program that tends to bring together artists annually in the country through regional and national congresses **in order to promote and preserve the rich artistry in the country.**

LITERATURE

In **poetry** during the contemporary period, publication of young poets to campus journals emerged. The "Bagay" movement also took the scene. It was started by Poets Jose F. Lacaba, Rolando Tino, Bienvenido Lumbera, Antonio Samson and Edmundo Martinez. It is a kind of poetry which uses colloquial language and is built on concrete images that describe experiences.

Example: Valediction sa Hillcrest – Rolando Tinio

Amado V. Hernandez introduced another forms of poetry through his work “Ang Bayang Malaya”-it is a long narrative piece about a peasant leader. The main themes of the said piece were oppression and fighting for human rights. The influence of Amado V. Hernandez was evident in the succeeding poems developed by Filipino poets. Social protest and social realism became the theme of the poems. The national spirit of many writers arose because of the Marshall Law.

During the contemporary period, the works of American and British poets influenced the English poems in the Philippines. Poets like Edith Tiempo, Emmanuel Torres, and Dominador Ilio were among those who were influenced by Western poets. Their works revolved on subjects like the search for love and identity, oppression, and concerning poet’s private worlds. This kind of poetry was followed by poems containing social issues.

During Marcos Era, the rise of nationalistic poetry discussing poverty, inequality, political turmoil, and other social problems.

In **short story writing**, after World War II, it focused on the self-consciousness and self-expression of the writer.

Some of the known English short story writers: N.V.M. Gonzales, Nick Joaquin, Alejandro Roces, Francisco Arcellana, Gregorio Brillantes, Bienvenido Santos, Edith Tiempo

During the contemporary period, there are also short stories produced that uses vernacular language. It was only the publication of Filipino literary works that continued due to lack of moral and financial support, and due to the writers’ choice of producing works using a language that can be understood by more readers.

During the 1970s, short story writers produced more social conscious fiction. Short stories depicting the lives of the working class emerged. Social protest was produced during Marcos Era.

In **novels**, the production of sociopolitical themed novels continued after the World War II. English novelist, English poets and short story writer, focused on the search for identity.

In **essay and criticism**, literary criticism was produced after the World War II aiming to analyze the Philippine writings. Informal essay also took its place which was developed by women writers.

The **Contemporary Philippine Literature** was a mixture of a variety of subjects. It is also a product of different innovative techniques of writers.

STACK

Read and answer each question. Write your answers on the space provided after each number.(5 points each)

1. Describe short stories during the contemporary period

MISSION 2

Identify and describe the two art forms from the lesson. Include its development and artists. (20 points)

Two identical blank scroll-like templates are provided for writing answers. Each template consists of a light beige rectangular area with rounded corners, a horizontal header bar at the top, and a small circular tab at the bottom left corner. The templates are designed to look like unrolled scrolls.

RESOURCES

- Ganzon, C.L. Journey: Contemporary Art of the Philippines.
- https://www.academia.edu/41953671/CONTEMPORARY_PHIL_ARTS_AND_THE_REGIONS
- Sandagan, L., Sayseng A. (2016). Contemporary Philippine Arts from the Regions, p.9-16
- https://www.deped.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/SHS-Core_Contemporary-Philippine-Arts-from-the-Regions-CG.pdf
- <http://www.phtourguide.com/heritage-of-cebu-a-sculptural-monumental-tableau/>